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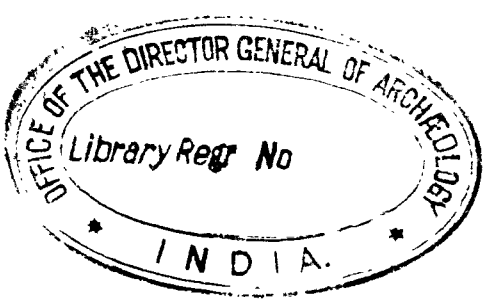
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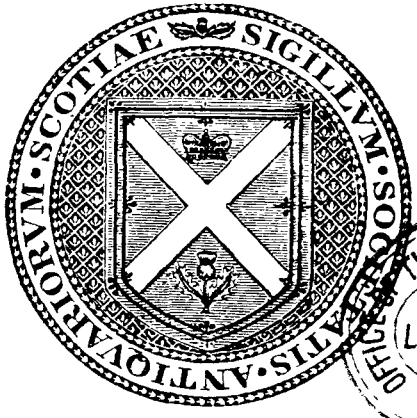
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

SESSION

MDCCCCVII.–MDCCCCVIII.



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OF THE

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION

1907-1908

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(Instituted 1874, in terms of a Bequest for its endowment by the late ALEXANDER HENRY RHIND *of Sibster. Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.)*

SESSION 1907-1908.

RHIND LECTURER IN ARCHÆOLOGY—DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

LAWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780 AND INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 6TH MAY 1783.

(*Revised and adopted November* 30, 1901.)

1. The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of ARCHÆOLOGY, especially as connected with the investigation of the ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

2. The Society shall consist of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Corresponding Members, and Lady Associates.

3. Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two Members of the Council. Admission shall be by ballot.

4. The Secretaries shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once: but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman of the Meeting shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. Any Candidate receiving less than two-thirds of the votes given shall not be admitted.

5. Honorary Fellows shall consist of persons eminent in Archæology, who must be recommended by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five.

6. Corresponding Members must be recommended by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

7. Ladies who have done valuable work in the field of Archæology may be admitted as Lady Associates. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be proposed by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

8. Before the name of any person is added to the List of Fellows, such person shall pay to the funds of the Society Two Guineas as an entrance fee and One Guinea for the current year's subscription, or may compound for the entrance fee and all annual subscriptions by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission. Fellows may compound for future annual subscriptions by a single payment of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual subscriptions; or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual subscriptions.

9. The subscription of One Guinea shall become due on the 30th November in each year for the year then commencing; and if any Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay the subscription for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the List of Fellows.

10. Every Fellow not being in arrears of the annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of election.

11. None but Fellows shall vote or hold any office in the Society.

12. Subject to the Laws and to the control of the Society in General Meetings, the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council elected and appointed as hereinafter set forth. Five Members of the Council shall be a quorum.

13. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected for a period of five years, and the Vice-Presidents for a period of three years. One of the Vice-Presidents shall retire annually by rotation and shall not again be eligible for the same office until after the lapse of one year. All the other Office-Bearers shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

14. In accordance with the agreements subsisting between the Society and the Government, the Board of Manufactures (now the Board of Trustees) shall be represented on the Council by two of its Members (being Fellows of the Society) elected annually by the Society. The Treasury shall be represented on the Council by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (being a Fellow of the Society).

15. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers, the three representative Members above specified, and nine Fellows, elected by the Society.

16. Three of the nine elected Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not again be eligible till after the lapse of one year. Vacancies among the elected Members of Council and Office-Bearers occurring by completion of term of office, by retirement on rotation, by resignation, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting. The election shall be by Ballot, upon a list issued by the Council for that purpose to the Fellows at least fourteen days before the Meeting.

17. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society's business.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

19. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

20. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, from December to May inclusive.

21. Every proposal for altering the Laws must be made through the Council; and the Secretaries, on instructions from the Council, shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least one month before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

Form of Special Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, my collection of , and I direct that the same shall be delivered to the said Society on the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer thereof.

General Form of Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, the sum of £ sterling [*to be used for the general purposes of the Society*] [or, *to be used for the special purpose, or object, of*], and I direct that the said sum may be paid to the said Society on the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being.

LIST OF THE FELLOWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

PATRON.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

1879. ABERCROMBY, The Hon. JOHN, 62 Palmerston Place.

1853. *ABERDEIN, FRANCIS, Garvocklea, Laurencekirk.

1896. *ADAM, FRANK, c/o The Straits Trading Co., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements.

1898. ADAM, STEPHEN, 199 Bath Street, Glasgow.

1889. AGNEW, ALEXANDER. Procurator-Fiscal, Court House Buildings, Dundee.

1899 AGNEW, Sir ANDREW N., Bart., Lochnaw Castle, Stranraer.

1884. AGNEW, Sir STAIR, K.C.B., M.A., 22 Buckingham Terrace.

1892. AILSA, The Most Hon. The Marquis of, Culzean Castle, Maybole

1906. AITKEN, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., Ardenlea, Falkirk.

1905. ALEXANDER, R. S, Grant Lodge. 18 Lomond Road, Trinity.

1886. ALEXANDER, W. LINDSAY. Pinkieburn, Musselburgh.

1897. ALLAN, Rev. ARCHIBALD, Channelkirk Manse, Oxton, Berwickshire.

1900. ALLARDYCE, Col. JAMES, LL.D., of Culquoich, 3 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen.

1864 *ANDERSON, ARCHIBALD. 30 Oxford Square, London, W.

1884. ANDERSON, CHARLES M., Gardenhurst, Sedgeley Park, Prestwich, Manchester.

1889. ANDERSON, JAMES, Carronvale, Wardie Road.

1907. ANDERSON, JAMES LAWSON, Secretary of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, 45 Northumberland Street.

1897. ANDERSON, Major JOHN HAMILTON, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, c/o Messrs Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London.

1902. *ANDERSON, Major ROBERT DOUGLAS, c/o The Manager, Lloyd's Bank, Paignton, Devon.

An asterisk (*) denotes Life Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.

1871. *ANDERSON, Sir ROBERT ROWAND, LL.D., H.R.S.A., Architect, 16 Rutland Square.

1887. ANDERSON-BERRY, DAVID, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., West Brow, St Leonards-on-Sea.

1894. ANGUS, ROBERT, Craigston House, Lugar, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire.

1900. ANSTRUTHER, Sir RALPH W., Bart., of Balcaskie, Pittenweem.

1897. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, WILLIAM, M.P., Major, Royal Horse Guards, Kilmany, Fife.

1885. ARDWALL, The Hon. Lord, LL.D., 14 Moray Place.

1901. ARGYLE, His Grace The Duke of, K.T., LL.D., Inveraray Castle, Inveraray.

1878. *ARMSTRONG, ROBERT BRUCE, 6 Randolph Cliff.

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1868. *BAIN, JOSEPH, Bryn Dewi, St David's, S. Wales.

1889. BAIN, WILLIAM, 42 Moray Place, Edinburgh.

1892. BAIN, WILLIAM, Lochnaddy, by Oban.

1900. *BAIRD, JOHN G. ALEXANDER, of Wellwood and Adamton, Monkton, Ayrshire.

1891. BAIRD, WILLIAM, Clydesdale Bank, Portobello.

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1883. BALFOUR, CHARLES BARRINGTON, of Newton Don, Kelso.

1908. BALFOUR, JOHN ALEXANDER, F.R. Hist. Soc., Kelvindare, 73 Cambridge Drive, Kelvinside, Glasgow.

1897. BANNERMAN, W. BRUCE, F.S.A., The Lindens, Sydenham Road, Croydon.

1890. BANNERMAN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.D., West Park, 30 Polwarth Terrace.

1896. BARBOUR, JAMES, Architect, St Christopher's, Dumfries.

1897. BARCLAY-ALLARDICE, ROBERT, M.A., Rosehill, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

1899. BARNARD, FRANCIS PIERREPONT, M.A. Oxon., F.S.A., Professor of Medieval Archæology in the University of Liverpool, Bilsby House, near Alford, Lincolnshire.

1897. BARNETT, Rev. T. R., St Andrew's Manse, Boness.

1907. BARR, Rev. ROBERT LITTLEJOHN, Manse of Kinellar, Aberdeen.

1908. BARRETT, JAMES A. S., 12 Eglinton Crescent.

1880. BARRON, JAMES, Editor of *Inverness Courier*, Inverness.

1907. BASKCOMB, Rev. C. G. H., B.D., 7 Marlborough Street, Bath.

1891. *BAYNE, THOMAS, 69 West Cumberland Street, Glasgow.

1884. *BEATON, Capt. ANGUS J., Bayfield, North Kessock, Inverness.

1877. BEAUMONT, CHARLES G., M.D. (no address).

1907. BECK, EGERTON, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, 2 Pinfold Road, Streatham, London.

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1891. Bird, George, 33 Howard Place.
1906. Bisset, Alexander M., Charlotte Place, Bathgate.
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1907. Blackie, Rev. Ernest Morell, B.A., 19 Abercromby Place.
1885. Blaikie, Walter Biggar, 6 Belgrave Crescent.
1891. Blair, Rev. William, M.A., D.D., Leighton Manse, Dunblane.
1879. Blanc, Hippolyte J., R.S.A., Architect, 25 Rutland Square.
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1901. MANN, LUDOVIC M'LELLAN, Garth, Bridge of Weir.
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1908. WATSON, JOHN PARKER, W.S., 14 Magdala Crescent.

1895.*WATSON, ROBERT F., Briery Yards, Hawick.

1904. WATSON, WALTER CRUM, B.A. Oxon., 50 Queen Street.

1893. WATSON, WILLIAM, Dep.-Surgeon-General, The Lea, Corstorphine.

1907.*WATT, JAMES, W.S., F.F.A., 24 Rothesay Terrace.

1887. WATT, JAMES CRABB, K.C., 46 Heriot Row.

1879. WEDDERBURN, J. R. M., M.A., W.S., 3 Glencairn Crescent.

1904. WEDGWOOD, JAMES INGALL, 36 Lord Mayor's Walk, York.

1907.*WEIR, WILLIAM, of Kildonan, Adamton, Monkton, Ayrshire.

1872.*WEMYSS AND MARCH, The Right Hon. The Earl of, LL.D., Gosford, Longniddry.

1884. WHITE, CECIL, 23 Drummond Place.

1904. WHITE, JAMES, St Winnin's, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.

1869.*WHITE, Col. THOMAS PILKINGTON, R.E., 3 Hesketh Crescent, Torquay.

1903. WHITELAW, ALEXANDER, of Gartshore, Kirkintilloch.

1902. WHITELAW, CHARLES EDWARD, Architect, 219 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

1885. WHITELAW, DAVID, Linkfield House, Musselburgh.

1907. WHITELAW, HARRY VINCENT, 29 Kingsborough Gardens, Glasgow.

1908. WILKIE, JAMES, B.L., S.S.C., 108 George Street.

1894. WILLIAMS, FREDERICK BESSANT, 3 Essex Grove, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.

1895. WILLIAMS, Rev. GEORGE, Minister of Norrieston U.F. Church, Thornhill, Stirling.

1897. WILLIAMS, HARRY M., Tilehurst, Priory Park, Kew, Surrey.

1884. WILLIAMSON, Rev. ALEXANDER, D.D., 39 Lauder Road.

1888. WILSON, Rev. Canon W. HAY, The Parsonage, Dingwall.

1907. WOOD, WILLIAM JAMES, 266 George Street, Glasgow.

1892.*WORDIE, JOHN, 52 Montgomery Drive, Glasgow.

1903. WRIGHT, Rev. FREDERICK G., Chaplain to the Forces, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

1889. YOUNG, HUGH W., of Burghead, Friars House, Elgin.

1905. YOUNG, ROBERT, 39 Leamington Terrace.

1891. YOUNG, WILLIAM LAURENCE, Belvidere, Auchterarder.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

(*Elected since* 1851.)

1874.*Anderson, John, M.D., Curator of the Imperial Museum, Calcutta.
1866. Anderson, Joseph, Wick.
1875. Arnold, Thomas, Architect, London.
1865.*Barnwell, Rev. Edward L., Ruthin, Wales.
1865. Bell, Allan, of Abbot's Haugh.
1853.†Bruce, Rev. John Collingwood, M.A.
1900. Buchanan, Mungo, Falkirk.
1873.†Bugge, Sophus, Prof. of Icelandic, Royal University of Christiania.
1870. Carmichael, Alexander A., Lochmaddy, South Uist.
1908. Cash, C. G., Teacher, Edinburgh Academy.
1875. Cleuziou, M. Henri du, Commissioner for Public Monuments, Paris.
1892. Coles, Frederick R., Tongland, Kirkcudbright.
1868. Cooke, Edward William, R.A., London.
1857. Curry, Eugene, M.R.I.A., Dublin.
1874. Dalgarno, James, Slains, Aberdeenshire.
1888. Delorme, M. Emmanuel, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Toulouse.
1864.*Dickson, Robert, L.R.C.S.E., Carnoustie.
1901.*Eeles, F. C., Munross, Stonehaven.
1851. Fenwick, John, Newcastle.
1878. Findlay, Col. the Hon. J. B., LL.D., D.C.L., Kittanning, Pennsylvania.
1892. Flavy, C. Barriere, Avocat, Toulouse.
1851. French, Gilbert J., Bolton.
1877. Galloway, William, Architect.
1864. Gauchard, M. Louis Prosper, Keeper of the Belgian Archives.
1873. Geekie, A. C., D.D., Bathurst, New South Wales.
1864. Gergerés, M. J. B., Keeper of the Library, Bordeaux.
1875. Gillespie, Rev. James E., Kirkgunzeon.
1865.†Greenwell, Rev. Canon W., Durham.
1866. Grierson, Thomas B., Surgeon, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.
1864. Hagemans, Gustave, Brussels.
1889. Hairby, Captain Edward, F.R.C.S.
1876.*Hay, George, Arbroath.
1867. Herbst, Archivary, Copenhagen.
1865.*Irvine, James T., Architect.
1855.*Jervise, Andrew, Brechin.
1860. Keller, Dr Ferdinand, Zurich.
1859. Klemming, G. R., Stockholm.
1877. Laing, Henry, Seal Engraver.
1889. Landsborough, Rev. David, LL.D., Minister of Henderson U.F. Church, Kilmarnock.

Those marked with an asterisk subsequently became Fellows.
† These were subsequently made Honorary Members

1859. LAPPENBERG, Dr J. M., Hamburg.
1877. LAURENSON, ARTHUR, Lerwick.
1867. LAWSON, Rev. ALEXANDER, Creich, Fifeshire.
1861. LE MEN, M., Archiviste du Département, Quimper, Finistère.
1864. LORIMER, Prof. PETER, D.D., London.
1877. LYON, D. MURRAY, Ayr.
1908. MACKAY, Rev. ANGUS, M.A., Westerdale, Halkirk, Caithness.
1908. MACKENZIE, WILLIAM, Procurator-Fiscal, Dingwall.
1904. MACKIE, ALEXANDER, Abernethy.
1890.*M'LEAN, Rev. JOHN, Grandtully, Aberfeldy.
1897. MACNAUGHTON, Dr ALLAN, Taynuilt.
1879. MAILLARD, M. L'Abbé, Thorigne, Mayenne, France.
1867. MAPLETON, Rev. R. J., M.A., Kilmartin, Argyleshire.
1876. MATHEWSON, ALLAN, Dundee.
1872. MICHIE, Rev. J. G., A.M., Migvie, Aberdeenshire.
1865. MILLER, DAVID, Arbroath.
1861.*MITCHELL, ARTHUR, M.D., Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy.
1871. MORRISON, Rev. JAMES, Urquhart, Elginshire.
1885. MORSING, CARLOS ALBERTO, C.E., Rio de Janeiro.
1863. NICHOLS, JOHN GOUGH, London.
1865. NICHOLSON, JAMES, Kirkcudbright.
1903. RITCHIE, JAMES, The Schoolhouse, Port Elphinstone, Inverurie.
1871. RUSSELL, Rev. JAMES, Walls, Shetland.
1873.†RYGH, OLAF, Prof. of Icelandic, Royal University of Christiania.
1873. SAVE, Dr CARL, Prof. of Icelandic in the University of Upsala.
1852. SCOTT, ALLAN N., Lieut., Madras Artillery.
1872. SHEARER, ROBERT INNES, Thrumster, Caithness.
1906. SINCLAIR, JOHN, St Ann's, 7 Queen's Crescent, Edinburgh.
1853. SMILES, JOHN FINCH, M.D.
1892. SUTHERLAND, Dr A., Invergordon.
1860. TAIT, GEORGE, Alnwick.
1885. TEMPLE, CHARLES S., Cloister Seat, Udny, Aberdeenshire.
1874. THOMSON, ROBERT, Shuna, Easdale, Argyll.
1868.*TRAILL, WILLIAM, M.D., St Andrews.
1863. TROYON, M. FRÉDÉRIC, Lausanne.
1857. WALKER, Rev. HENRY, Urquhart, Elgin.
1888. WATT, W. G. T., of Breckness, Orkney.
1864. WATTS, THOMAS, British Museum, London.
1865. WEALE, W. H. JAMES, of Bruges.
1857. WILDE, W. R., Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.
1872. WILSON, Rev. GEORGE, F.C. Manse, Glenluce, Wigtownshire.
1888. WRIGHT, Rev. ALBAN H., Prof., Codrington College, Barbadoes.

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

[*According to the Laws, the number is limited to* TWENTY-FIVE.]

1874.

The Right Hon. Lord AVEBURY, LL.D., D.C.L., High Elms, Farnborough, Kent.

1879.

Rev. Canon WILLIAM GREENWELL. M.A., D.C.L., Durham.

1885.

Dr HANS HILDEBRAND, Royal Antiquary of Sweden, Stockholm.

Dr ERNEST CHANTRE, The Museum, Lyons.

1892.

WHITLEY STOKES, LL.D., C.S.I., 15 Grenville Place, Cornwall Gardens, London.

1892.

Professor LUIGI PIGORINI, Director of the Royal Archæological Museum, Rome.

Dr HENRY C. LEA, 2000 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

1897.

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LL.D., Edwards Professor of Egyptology in University College, London.

Sir JOHN RHYS, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Celtic, and Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

Dr SOPHUS MULLER, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Director of the National Museum, Copenhagen.

Dr OSCAR MONTELIUS, Professor at the National Museum, Stockholm.

1900.

EMILE CARTAILHAC, 5 Rue de la Chaine, Toulouse.

F. J. HAVERFIELD, M.A., LL.D., Camden Professor of Ancient History, Oxford.

Rev. S. BARING GOULD, Lew Trenchard, North Devon.

ROBERT BURNARD, Huccaby House, Princetown, S. Devon.

CHARLES W. DYMOND, The Castle, Sawrey, Ambleside.

1908.

ARTHUR JOHN EVANS, M.A., D.C.L., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

SALOMON REINACH, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of France, St Germain-en-Laye.

Professor H. DRAGENDORFF, Director of the Romisch Germanischer Kommission, Frankfort-on-Main.

Professor E. RITTERLING, Wiesbaden.

Geheimrath LUDWIG JACOBI, Homburg.

JOSEPH DECHELETTE, Curator of the Museum, Roanne, Loire, France.

LIST OF THE LADY ASSOCIATES

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

[*According to the Laws, the number is limited to* TWENTY-FIVE.]

1874.

The Dowager Lady DUNBAR of Northfield, Duffus House, Elgin.

1888.

The Right Hon. The COUNTESS OF SELKIRK.

1890.

Mrs P. H. CHALMERS of Avochie.

1894.

Miss EMMA SWANN, Walton Manor, Oxford.

1895.

Miss H. J. M. RUSSELL of Ashiestiel, Galashiels.

Miss AMY FRANCES YULE of Tarradale, Ross-shire.

1900.

Miss M. A. MURRAY, Edwards Library, University College, London.

Mrs E. S. ARMITAGE, Westholm, Rawdon, Leeds.

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c., EXCHANGING PUBLICATIONS.

The Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, c o R. Cochrane, 7 St Stephens Green, Dublin.

The Cambrian Archæological Association, c o Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., 4 Warwick Square, London, S.W.

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.

The British Archæological Association, 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London.

The Society of Architects, Staple Inn Buildings (South), Holborn, London.

The Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society of Chester, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.

The Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Association, c o Percy H. Currey, 3 Market Street, Derby.

The Essex Archæological Society, The Museum, The Castle, Colchester.

The Kent Archæological Society, The Museum, Maidstone, Kent.

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, c/o G. T. Shaw, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

The Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln and Nottingham, etc., c/o Rev. Canon Maddison, Vicars Court, Lincoln.

The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, The Castle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Taunton Castle, Taunton, Somersetshire.

The Surrey Archæological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey.

The Sussex Archæological Society, The Castle, Lewes, Sussex.

The Geological Society of Edinburgh, India Buildings, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.

The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, c/o G. G. Butler, Ewart Park, Wooler.

The Anthropological Institute, London, 3 Hanover Square. London, W.

The Wiltshire Archæological Society, The Museum, Devizes.

The Royal Irish Academy, Dawson Street, Dublin.

The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, c/o Rev. W. Bazeley, Matson Rectory, Gloucester.

The Numismatic Society, 22 Albemarle Street, London.

The Shropshire Archæological Society, c/o G. F. Goyne, Shrewsbury.

The Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Ewart Public Library, Dumfries.

The Edinburgh Architectural Association, 117 George Street, Edinburgh.

The New Spalding Club, c/o P. J. Anderson, University Library, Aberdeen.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society, c/o Rev. F. G. Walker, 21 St Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

The Royal Historical Society, 7 South Square, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.

The Literary and Scientific Society, The Museum, Elgin.

The Yorkshire Archæological Society, c/o E. Kitson Clark, 10 Park Street, Leeds.

The Perthshire Natural History Society, Natural History Museum, Perth.

The Thoresby Society, 10 Park Street, Leeds.

The Buchan Field Club, c/o J. F. Tocher, Chapel Street, Peterhead.

The Viking Club, c/o A. W. Johnston, 59 Oakley Street, Chelsea, London.

The Glasgow Archæological Society, 207 Bath Street, Glasgow.

The Stirling Natural History and Archæological Society, c/o D. B. Morris, Town Clerk, Stirling.

The Hawick Archæological Society, Hawick.

The Gaelic Society of Inverness, c/o D. F. Mackenzie, Secretary, 42 Union Street, Inverness.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES, UNIVERSITIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Prindsen's Palace, Copenhagen (Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab).

La Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France (Musée du Louvre), Paris.

Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Zurich, Stadtbibliothek, Zurich, Switzerland.

Verein von Alterthumsfreunde im Rheinlande, Bonn, Germany.

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A., c/o Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London.

The Canadian Institute, 28 Richmond Street East, Toronto, Canada.

The Museum, Bergen, Norway.

Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkers Bevaring, The University, Christiania, Norway.

The Royal Academy of History and Antiquities, Stockholm, Sweden.

The Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, c o Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London.

The Peabody Museum, c/o Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London.

Gesellschaft fur Nutzliche Forschungen, Trier, Germany.

Physic-Œkonomische Gesellschaft, c/o Dr Otto Tischler, Konigsberg, Prussia.

Berliner Gesellschaft fur Anthropologie, Koniggratzer Strasse, 120, Berlin, S.W.

Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Burgring, 7, Wien, Austria.

Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, 14 Rue Ravenstein, Bruxelles, Belgium.

Société des Bollandists, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles, Belgium.

L'École d'Anthropologie, 15 Rue de L'École-de-Médecine, Paris.

Société Archéologique de Namur, c/o Adrien Oger, Conservateur, Namur, Belgium.

Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Rome, Italy.

Der Alterthumsgesellschaft, Prussia, c/o Dr A. Bezzenberger, Vesselstrasse, 2, Konigsberg, Prussia.

Romisch Germanischen Central Museum, Mainz, Germany.

Stadisches Museum fur Volkerkunde, Leipsig, Germany.

La Société Archéologique de Moravie, c/o J. L. Cervinka, Kojetin, Moravie, Austria.

Prahistorischen Kommission der Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Vienna, Austria.

Centralblatt fur Anthropologie, c o Dr G. Buschan, Friedrich Carl Strasse, 71, Stettin, Prussia.

Société Archéologique du Midi de la France, Toulouse, France.

L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris, c o Messrs Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Dryden House, 43 Gerrard Street, London.

La Commissione Archeologica Communale di Roma, Presso il Museo Capitolino, Rome.

La Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, 15 Rue de L'École de Médecine, Paris.

La Musée Guimet, Paris, France.

La Société Archéologique de Constantine, Algeria.

National Museum of Croatia, c/o Dr Jos. Brunsmid, Directeur, Zagreb, Croatie, Austria-Hungary.

The Bosnisch-Herzegovinisch Landes-Museum, Sarajevo, Bosnia.

Bureau des Schweizerisches Landes-Museum, Zurich, Switzerland.

Nordiska Museet, c/o Dr Arthur Hazelius, Director, Stockholm, Sweden.

Museum of Northern Antiquities, Siegward Petersen, Conservateur, The University, Christiania.

The Royal Bohemian Museum, c/o Dr J. L. Pic, Director, Prague, Austria.

Societa Romana di Antropologia, 26 Via del Collegio Romano, Rome, Italy.

La Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Gand, Bibliothèque de l'Université, Fosse d'Othon, Gand, Belgium.

Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Trondhiem, Norway.

Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft in Basel, c/o Dr J. Schneider, Bibliothekar, Basel, Germany.

La Société Finlandaise d'Archéologie, c/o Johani Ronne, Secretaire, Helsingfors, Finland.

La Société d'Anthropologie de Lyon, au Museum, Palais Saint Pierre, Lyon, France.

La Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, 20 Rue de l'Est, Poitiers, Vienne, France.

Der Historischer Verein fur Niedersachsen, Hanover, Germany.

Goteborg och Bohuslans Fornminnesforening, Stadsbiblioteket, Goteborg.

The Archæological Survey of India, Simla, India.

Verein fur Nassauische Alterthumskunde, Wiesbaden, Germany.

The Provincial Museum, c/o David Boyle, Superintendent, Toronto, Canada.

The British School at Rome, c/o J. F. F. Baker-Peroyne, Secretary, 22 Albemarle Street, London, W.

The University of California, Berkeley, United States, c/o Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 East George Street, Strand, London.

Columbia University Library, New York, c/o J. E. Stechert, 2 Star Yard, Carey Street, Chancery Lane, London.

FROM THE PUBLISHERS.

The Editor of *The Antiquary* (c/o Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row), London.

The Editor of *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist* (Bemrose & Sons, 4 Snow Hill), London, E.C.

Portugalia, Rua do Conde, 21, Oporto, Portugal.
L'Anthropologie, Masson & Cie, 120 Boulevard St Germain, Paris.

Libraries, British.

Edinburgh Public Library, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.
Scottish National Portrait Gallery Library, 1 Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
Edinburgh University Library, South Bridge, Edinburgh.
Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
St Andrews University Library, St Andrews.
The United Free Church College Library, The Mound, Edinburgh.
The Signet Library, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
The Advocates Library, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
The British Museum Library, London.
The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
The University Library, Cambridge.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
The Royal Library, Windsor.
The Liverpool Free Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool.
The Athenæum Club Library, Waterloo Place, London.
The Ordnance Survey Library, Southampton.
Chetham's Library, Hunts Bank, Manchester.
The Library of the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London.
The Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, S. Kensington, London.
The Library of the Dean and Chapter, Durham.
The Mitchell Library, Ingram Street, Glasgow.
The Library of the Faculty of Procurators, c/o John Muir, Librarian, 62 St George's Place, Glasgow.
Baillie's Institution, 153 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Municipal (Central) Public Library, Bristol (c/o E. R. Norris Matthews, City Librarian).

Libraries, Foreign.

The University Library (Universitets Bibliothek), Christiania, Norway.
The University Library (Universitets Bibliothek), Upsala, Sweden.

The Royal Library (Kongelige Bibliothek), Stockholm, Sweden.
The University Library (Universitats Bibliothek), Kiel, Germany.
The University Library (Universitats Bibliothek), Leipsic, Germany.
The Royal Library (Konigliche Bibliothek), Dresden, Germany.
The Royal Library (Konigliche Bibliothek), Berlin, Prussia.
The Imperial Library (Kaiserliche Bibliothek), Vienna, Austria.
The National Library (Bibliothek Nationale), Paris, France.
The Public Library (Stadt Bibliothek), Hamburg, Germany.
The University Library (Universitats Bibliothek), Gottingen, Germany.
The Royal Library (Staats Bibliothek), Munich, Bavaria, Germany.
The Royal Library (Kongelige Bibliothek), Copenhagen, Denmark.
The Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A., c/o Messrs Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 1907–1908.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30*th November* 1907.

DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Sheriff Crawford and Mr James Robert Reid were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for the election of Office-Bearers and Councillors

The Ballot having been concluded, the Scrutineers found and declared the List of the Council for the ensuing year to be as follows:—

President.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT E. MAXWELL, BART., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents.

DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., LL.D.
The Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D.
Sir ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D.

Councillors.

Sir JOHN STIRLING MAXWELL, Bart., LL.D., *Representing the Board of Trustees.*
JOHN R. FINDLAY, *Representing the Board of Trustees.*
Sir KENNETH J. MACKENZIE, Bart., *Representing the Treasury.*
THOMAS ROSS.
J. D. G. DALRYMPLE.
J. GRAHAM CALLANDER.
CHARLES EDWARD WHITELAW.
LUDOVIC M'LELLAN MANN.
WILLIAM GARSON, W.S.
The Hon. LORD GUTHRIE.
The Hon. HEW H. DALRYMPLE.
Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL.

Secretaries.

WILLIAM K. DICKSON. | ALEXANDER O. CURLE, W.S.

For Foreign Correspondence.

The Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, M.A., LL.D., D.D. | J. MAITLAND THOMSON, LL.D.

Treasurer.

JOHN NOTMAN, F F.A., 28 St Andrew Square.

Curators of the Museum.

Rev. JOHN DUNS, D.D. | ALEXANDER J. S. BROOK

Curator of Coins

GEORGE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D.

Librarian.

JAMES CURLE, Jun.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows:—

Rev. ROBERT LITTLEJOHN BARR, Manse of Kinellar, Aberdeen.
JOSHUA W. BROOKE, Architect and Civil Engineer, Rosslyn, Marlborough, Wilts.
Mrs MARY DALZIEL BRUCE, of Sumburgh, Shetland.

DOUGLAS CRICHTON, 61 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.
JOHN C. GUY, Advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of the Lothians and Peebles, 7 Darnaway Street.
H. W. HODGES, 89 Hyndland Road, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
JOSEPH MACKENZIE LEIGHTON, Librarian, Public Library, Greenock.
DAVID LENNOX, M.D., F.R.A.S., Tayside House, 162 Nethergate, Dundee.
Chancellor J. W. LOWBER, Ph.D., etc., Austin, Texas, U.S.A.
ALFRED WILLIAM OKE, B.A., F.L.S., 32 Denmark Villas, Hove, Sussex.
JOHN M'KIRDY ORR, 32 Dockhead Street, Saltcoats.
HERBERT S. PULLAR, Dunbarnie Cottage, Bridge of Earn.
Rev. JAMES ROBB, M.A., B.D., 7 Alvanley Terrace.
DAVID D. SANDEMAN, Cairniebank House, Arbroath.
THOMAS G. SCOTT, 186 Ferry Road.
THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.G.S., Curator, Municipal Museum, Hull.
WILLIAM JAMES WOOD, 266 George Street, Glasgow.

The meeting resolved to record their sense of the loss the Society had sustained in the deaths of the following Members, deceased since last Annual Meeting :—

Lady Associate.

	Elected
The BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS, ...	1873

Honorary Members.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN, 28 Great Ormond Street, London, . . .	1900
Sir FRANCIS TRESS BARRY, Bart., St Leonard's Hill, Windsor, and Keiss Castle, Caithness, ...	1897

Fellows.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Arnsbrae, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire, . .	1894
GEORGE WAUGH BRUCE, Solicitor, Leven, Fife, ...	1892
JOHN BRUCE, J.P., D.L., of Sumburgh, Shetland, ...	1898
ALEXANDER BUCHAN, LL.D., 2 Dean Terrace, ...	1896
J. A. CHATWIN, Architect, Wellington House, Edgbaston, Birmingham,	1889
ADAM J. CORRIE, 5 Neville Park, Tunbridge Wells, ...	1895
HUGH DAVIDSON, Procurator-Fiscal, Braedale, Lanark, . .	1872
The Rev. JAMES DODDS, D.D., Corstorphine, ...	1887
JOHN HOPE FINLAY, W.S., Keeper of the General Register of Sasines,	1880

ALEXANDER HOWE, W.S., 17 Moray Place,	1861
Col. Sir CHARLES HUGHES HUNTER, Plas Coch, Llanfair, Anglesea,	1872
JAMES AULDJO JAMIESON, W.S., 14 Buckingham Terrace,	1871
ROBERT KERR, 17 Cornwall Street,	1905
FRANCIS LYNN, Livingstone Terrace, Galashiels,	1893
DAVID MACBRAYNE, Auchintiel, Helensburgh,	1893
JOHN REDDOCH MACLUCKIE, Braeside, Falkirk,	1889
DAVID MASSON, LL.D., Historiographer for Scotland,	1886
WILLIAM MAXWELL, of Donavourd, Pitlochry,	1887
WILLIAM PAXTON, 62 Fountainhall Road,	1874
The Rev. ROBERT RAINY, D.D., Principal of the New College, Edinburgh,	1865
CHARLES RAMPINI, LL.D., Burnside, Paignton, S. Devon,	1873
W. W. ROBERTSON, Architect, Wardie Bank,	1879
ROBERT SHIELLS, Banker, Neenah, Wisconsin, U.S.A.,	1897
Mrs LUCY M. SMITH, 6 Darnaway Street,	1901
CHARLES J. SPENCE, South Preston Lodge, North Shields,	1890
The Rev. R. HERBERT STORY, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the University, Glasgow,	1882

Mr W. K. Dickson, Secretary, read the following Report by the Secretaries on the progress and work of the Society during the past year:—

Membership.—At the commencement of the Session the number of Fellows on the roll of the Society was 699. During the year that has just passed we have had an addition of 40 new members, and one member previously lapsed has been reinstated, but that gain is almost counterbalanced by the losses from death, resignation, and lapse of membership. Of our Fellows 26 have died, 8 have resigned, and 3 have allowed their membership to lapse. We thus begin the new session with a membership of 703, an increase of 4. Considering that at no time in its long history has the Society been doing better work than at present, it is to be regretted that there has not been a more substantial increase in the membership, and we would urge on Fellows the desirability of doing what lies in their power to advance the interests of the Society in this respect.

Proceedings.—The forty-first volume of the *Proceedings*, an advance copy of which lies upon the table, contains 21 papers. Of these 11 deal with prehistoric and protohistoric subjects, while, of the remaining 19, one dealing with terra-cotta lamps may be classed as academic, one calls attention to the remains of a prehistoric fortress, another calendars the charters, etc., in the custody of the Society, covering the period from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century, while the rest relate to post-reformation times. Of the papers themselves, Mr Abercromby's study of the relative chronology of some cinerary urn types of Great Britain and Ireland is in continuation of the important research to which Mr Abercromby is devoting himself, some of the results of which we have already received. A valuable addition to the paper are the 200 illustrations of urns, for the whole expense of which the Society is indebted to Mr Abercromby's generosity. Mr Matthew Livingstone's Calendar of the Charters in possession of the Society relating to lands and benefices in Scotland calls for special notice. Mr Livingstone has given us a full précis of 154 documents, and from his wide knowledge has indicated points of interest which would have escaped the ordinary observer. Considerable as the labour must have been in framing such a Calendar, he has added to it by preparing a copious index. Since the Historical MSS. Commissioners have deemed it unnecessary to take note of our Scottish Charters of date subsequent to the thirteenth century (notwithstanding the protest of this Society and other learned bodies), the value of such a paper as this is greatly increased. Not only is it a model of how such work should be done, but it may be helpful in inducing Fellows and others who own such documents to deposit them with the Society, where they may become accessible to the student.

Mr Brook's paper on Church Tokens is a valuable addition to the volume, and full of information on the subject. Under the Gunning Fellowship Mr F. R. Coles has continued his survey of the Stone Circles in Scotland, and his report in this volume deals with those in the shires of Banff and Moray. Mr Alan Reid continues his records of monuments in the Lothian kirkyards. Dr Munro has dealt with a subject of great

archæological interest in a classification and consideration of the spherical stone balls peculiar to Scotland, while from Dr Anderson we have a description of certain objects found in Viking graves in Oronsay and Colonsay, the relics from the latter having been exhibited for some years in the Royal Scottish Museum in Chambers Street.

Though the greater number of papers deal with prehistoric matters, there is variety enough in the volume to show that papers on suitable subjects illustrative of the history as well as the archæology of Scotland are welcome. The objects of antiquarian interest still remaining unexamined or unrecorded throughout the country are innumerable, and there is no lack of opportunity for those anxious to study. Though excavation on a large scale is not within the means of many, there is much exploration that can be done at trifling cost, very valuable, if scientifically undertaken, as the perusal of the *Proceedings* will show. The shell heaps on our shores, the camps among the hills, the cairns, the mediæval castles, and a host of other objects, are awaiting exploration; while to the archivist there are masses of charters and other records, more or less accessible, well worthy of investigation. For example, there are in Scotland, in the aggregate, a considerable number of mediæval illuminated MSS. The miniatures and other decorations of these MSS. are often not only objects of great beauty but valuable records of the art, manners, and costume of the Middle Ages. Many of them are still unrecorded. Good photographs of these, accompanied by short descriptions, would be of great value.

The Rhind Lectureship.—Mr James Curle has been appointed Lecturer for the current year, taking as his subject the Roman station at Newstead, in the exploration of which he has been so singularly successful, and it is hoped that the lectures will be delivered in March.

Excavations.—The exploration of the Roman station at Newstead, begun in February 1905, has been continued throughout the year with most gratifying results. The collection of objects recovered exceeds in

value and importance those from any similar site in Britain, and considerable light has been thrown on the history of the Roman occupation of Scotland. The fact of four occupations of the site has been fully established. To accommodate the large increase to the collection in the Museum from this source two new cases will shortly be erected by H.M. Board of Works in the lower gallery.

Mr John Notman, Treasurer, submittted a Report on the Society's Funds, which was ordered to be printed and distributed among the Fellows.

The Secretary read the following Report to the Board of Trustees :—

ANNUAL REPORT to the Board of Trustees by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, with reference to the National Museum of Antiquaries under their charge, for the year ending 30th November 1907 :—

During the past year the Museum has been open to the public as formerly.

The number of objects added to the Museum during the year has been 330 by donation and 68 by purchase, and the number of volumes added to the Library has been 142 by donation and 37 by purchase.

Among the donations to the Museum may be mentioned the collection of objects found in the course of the excavation of the Broch of Jarlshof, Shetland, presented by the late John Bruce, Esq., of Sumburgh, F.S.A. Scot. ; a collection of Antiquities from Coll and Tiree, 103 in number, consisting of objects chiefly of stone, bronze and pottery, figured and described in his book on Coll and Tiree, and presented by Mr Erskine Beveridge, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot. ; and two oblong Bronze Brooches of very rare form, a penannular Brooch and other personal ornaments from a ship-burial of the Viking time in Oronsay, and a penannular Bronze Brooch, ring-headed Pin, and Belt-mounting found in

Colonsay, presented by the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount-Royal, K.C.M.G., F.S.A. Scot.

The very large increase in recent years of that section of the Museum which is illustrative of the Roman occupation of Scotland, due to the donations from time to time of the collections obtained from the excavations undertaken by the Society at the Roman Stations of Birrens, Ardoch, Lyne, Camelon, Inchtuthil, Castlecary, and Rough Castle, has completely occupied the whole of the exhibition space available in the existing cases. At present the excavation of Newstead, near Melrose, the largest and most prolific Roman military station hitherto investigated in Scotland, is in progress, and has already yielded a much larger and much more valuable collection than any of the others, including a considerable number of objects of exceptional interest and importance which have not previously been found in Britain. To provide for the exhibition to the public of this extensive collection two new cases are being supplied by H.M. Board of Works.

W. K. Dickson, } *Secretaries.*
A. O. Curle, }

MONDAY, 9*th December* 1907.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows:—

BENJAMIN WILLIAM JOHN KENT, Tatefield Hall, Beckwithshaw, Harrogate.

BRAMLEY BENJAMIN KENT, Tatefield Hall, Beckwithshaw, Harrogate.

ALEXANDER MOFFATT, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Stirlingshire.

JAMES WATT, W.S., F.F.A., 24 Rothesay Terrace.

The following purchases acquired by the Purchase Committee during the recess, 13th May to 30th November 1907, were exhibited:—

Polished Stone Axe, from Timpandean, Roxburghshire.

Polished Stone Axe, from Wester Ulston, Roxburghshire.

Perforated and Polished Stone Hammer, from Heatherbank, Westray, Orkney.

Collection of Flint Implements, from Laidlaw Hill, West Linton.

Carved Powder Horn, dated 1731, from Clashmore, Glenlivet.

Perforated and Polished Stone Hammer, from Pitcairngreen, Perthshire.

Flat, Oval, Polished Knife, of Porphyritic Stone, from Shetland.

Flint Arrow-head, Knife, four Scrapers, and a Pistol-flint, from Town o' Rule, Roxburghshire.

The Book of Stobo Church. By Dr Clement Gunn, Peebles.

Birch's History of Scottish Seals. 2 vols. 4to.

Anderson's Communion Tokens of the Established Churches in the Northern Counties of Scotland. 4to. 1906.

Guide to English Pottery and Porcelain.

Guide to the Medieval Room of the British Museum.

The following donations to the Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By the Right Hon. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., *President.*

Scalacronica: The Reigns of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., as recorded by Sir Thomas Gray, and now translated by the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. 4to. 1907.

(2) By the Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, D.D., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

The Archæology of the Cuneiform Inscriptions; being the Rhind Lectures for 1906. 8vo. 1907.

(3) By the KEEPER OF THE RECORDS OF SCOTLAND.

Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. Vol. VII., 1538–1541. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, F.S.A. Scot., Lord Lyon King-at-Arms. 8vo. 1907.

(4) By JOHN A. HENDERSON, the Author.

Aberdeenshire Epitaphs and Inscriptions, with Historical, Biographical, Genealogical, and Antiquarian Notes. 4to. 1907. Vol. I.

(5) By the CLAN LINDSAY SOCIETY.

Publications of the Clan Lindsay Society. No. 4. 1907. 8vo.

There was also exhibited:—

By HERBERT S. PULLAR, F.S.A. Scot., Dunbarnie Cottage, Bridge of Earn.

Highland Claymore, with slightly reversed quillons, found under two feet of peat in a moss in Perthshire. This fine sword (fig. 1) has a total length of 3 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches: the length of the handle, measured on the tang (which is all that remains), is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the breadth of

the blade at insertion in the guard is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, tapering regularly to a thin and slightly rounded point $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in breadth. A few inches of the point end are unfortunately separated from the blade; and the few fragments that were saved of the wood which seemed to have formed the mounting of the grip are shown in the illustration beside the tang. At about a third of the length of the blade from the handle is the mark (fig. 2), inlaid in yellow metal, but so much hidden in the oxidation as to be made out only by careful scrutiny.

Mr Guy Francis Laking, M.V.O., F.S.A., keeper of the King's Armoury, and author of the sumptuous volume entitled *The Armoury of Windsor Castle*, published by the King's command in 1904, writing to Mr Fenton, from whom he had received a photograph of the sword, says:—"I am very greatly interested in the photograph of the Highland *Claidheamh-mor*. Indeed, I consider it one of the most interesting Scottish weapons I have ever seen. The coarseness of its make, together with certain technical peculiarities, lead me to believe it to be one of the most primitive of its particular type



Fig. 1. Claymore. (¼.)

of weapon. I think it would be quite safe to assign it to a date probably within the first quarter of the fifteenth century, or possibly of the last years of the preceding century.

"It will be noticed that the customary pierced trefoil ends of the quillons seen on the Highland two-handed swords of the latter part of the fifteenth century have not yet, in this specimen, made their appearance. Also, by the photograph, it is interesting to note that the projecting lug from the centre of the quillon lying upon the face of the blade is roughly forged in a separate piece, and not, as in the later specimens, carefully drawn out of the quillons themselves.

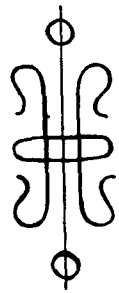


Fig. 2. Mark inlaid on the sword blade. (⅔.)

"Of course it is much to be regretted that the pommel is missing. With the careful search that you say is being made, possibly it may be found. Doubtless it was a small iron or even bronze pommel of wheel form, but very deep in section.

"Of course there exist a few (very few) single-handed Scottish weapons anterior to this in date, but they are of a somewhat different type, and appear to be derived from the Scandinavian sword of the eleventh or twelfth century.

"I believe the sword of which you send me a photograph is unique. It indeed forms a valuable link in the series of Highland weapons that we are acquainted with. I wish it were possible to see more clearly the inlaid design in the centre of the blade. GUY FRANCIS LAKING."

Replying to a later communication from Mr Pullar, Mr Laking adds:—"The mark, of which you send me a drawing (fig. 2), I think means little beyond being an early form of decoration for the blade."

I.

MARY STUART AND ROSCOFF. By The Hon. LORD GUTHRIE, F.S.A. Scot.

I once read a paper in this Society titled "Did John Knox live in the so-called John Knox's House in Edinburgh?" To-night I propose to discuss, "Did Mary Stuart land at Roscoff in 1548; and did she erect there the still existing but ruinous Chapel, called locally sometimes La Chapelle de Marie Stuart, and sometimes La Chapelle de St Ninian?"

Bishop Lesley, the historian, "my most faithful servant," as Queen Mary called him, says it was at Brest, on the west coast of Brittany, that the little Queen of five years old landed on 15th August 1548; and his assertion is accepted by Hill Burton and Fraser Tytler. Henry II. the King of France, whose ship brought Mary and her suite from Scotland, writes thus from Turin on 24th August 1548, nine days after her landing:—"I have received certain news of the arrival in good health of my daughter, the Queen of Scotland, *in the haven of Roscoff*, near Léon, in my Duchy of Brittany." This account is preferred to Lesley's by Sir John Skelton and Father Stevenson.

But both these statements are at second-hand. Fortunately, we have the evidence of De Brézé, the very man who was sent by Henry II. to bring Mary from Scotland, and who accompanied her to France. His statements, recorded at the time, without any conceivable motive for misrepresentation, are contained in two letters, both written on 18th August 1548, three days after the landing, the one to Scotland, to Mary's mother, Mary of Lorraine, the other to Mary's uncle, the Duc d'Aumale, Francis of Guise. It was from De Brézé also, no doubt, that Henry II. at Turin got his information. De Brézé's first duty on landing would be to send the good news to his master.

The strange thing is that De Brézé in his two letters seems to make contradictory statements, both negativing Brest, but the one (to Mary's

mother) stating St Pol de Léon as the landing-place, and the other (to her uncle) naming Roscoff. The letter to the Duc d'Aumale, preserved in the Paris Bibliothèque, was quoted in a recent article by "Lorna" in the *British Weekly*. Lorna's article was headed, "Did Mary Stuart land at Roscoff?—a note on Lord Guthrie's article in the *Scotsman*," and the passage quoted by her from De Brézé's letter to the Duc d'Aumale runs as follows:—"When the galleys had arrived in this port of Roscoff, I did not fail, three or four days after the landing of the little Queen of Scots, to send them to Rouen, to await the King's instructions." This letter is dated "De Rossegoufe, xviii. Aôut, 1548."

The original of De Brézé's other letter, namely, the one to Mary's mother, is among the Balcarres papers in the Advocates' Library; and through the kindness of Mr Dickson, the keeper of the Advocates' Library, I have had a slide made of it, which I shall show to-night. Mr William Moir Bryce made its contents known in an interesting article titled "Mary Stuart's Voyage to France in 1548," published in the *English Historical Review* for January 1907. Curiously enough, the writers before Mr Bryce and Lorna do not seem to have known either of De Brézé's letters; while Mr Bryce, founding on De Brézé's letter in the Advocates' Library, seems to have been unaware of the other one in the Paris Bibliothèque; and Lorna, arguing from the latter document, ignores the Edinburgh epistle.

Modernising the old French spelling, the letter in the Advocates' Library says: "La reine, votre fille, a eté moins malade sur la mer que personne de sa campagnie, de sorte qu'elle se moquait de ceux qui l'etaient. Nous fîmes notre descente en ce lieu de Saint Pol de Léon le quinzième de ce mois d'Aôut, ayant demeuré dixhuit jours sur la mer avec grandes tourmentes." Mr Bryce thus translates this passage, with its curious reference to the high health and boisterous spirits of the child:—"The Queen, your daughter, has been less ill upon the sea than any one of her company, so that she made fun of those that were. We landed here at St Pol de Léon on the fifteenth of this month of August, after a stormy passage of eighteen days on the sea." Mr Bryce, in his

acute discussion of this letter, says, "It seems scarcely probable that they landed at Roscoff, and thence crossed the promontory to St Pol, some five miles distant."

I am not satisfied that Mr Bryce's translation is right, and here the geographical question comes in, which I illustrate by the map forming one of my slides. St Pol de Léon was a cathedral city of importance, and Roscoff, a fishing village four miles away, was its seaport, standing geographically in the relation of Leith to Edinburgh. Strictly speaking, nobody could land, in the sense of disembark, at St Pol, any more than at Edinburgh, for St Pol is a mile distant from the sea at its nearest point. I suggest for the translation of "nous fimes notre descente en ce lieu de St Pol de Léon,"—we *arrived* in this place of St Pol de Leon. If that translation be possible, then the situation is clear. Mary, in her royal galley, with some or all of the other French galleys which accompanied her from Dumbarton, having safely rounded Land's End, made for Roscoff. Before starting from Scotland, she and her mother—or, during the stormy passage, she and her companions—may have vowed a chapel to St Ninian on landing, if the Saint protected them from the perils of Neptune and Henry VIII. They landed happily at Roscoff, and, getting ashore there, the vow was not afterwards forgotten. From Roscoff, which in those days could have had no accommodation for so large and brave a company, they rode by a straight, flat path to St Pol de Léon, where they rested, and thence proceeded to Morlaix, in accordance with the French King's orders. Or, it may be that, when Mary and her four Maries, and her Scotch and French lords, landed at Roscoff, their galleys, with the servants and luggage, held on for Pempoul, the little jetty a mile from St Pol, thus shortening the distance for the luggage to be carried inland to St Pol.

If my translation be not permissible, then I suggest that De Brézé, who had already stated to the French King and to Mary's uncle that the landing was at Roscoff, was no more inconsistent in assigning to Mary's mother St Pol as the landing-place, than George IV. would have been if, after mentioning in a letter, written from Leith on arrival there,

that he had landed at Leith, he had afterwards, dating from Holyrood, ignored Leith, and stated that he landed at Edinburgh.

As to Bishop Lesley's statement that the landing was at Brest, I suggest that, after clearing Cornwall, one or more of the convoy may have made south for Brest, while the royal galley, with the others, held east for Roscoff.

Turning from documents to Roscoff itself, we find, *first*, that the situation and size of the chapel are suggestive of a memorial chapel, built in commemoration of a safe landing; *second*, that the chapel goes locally by the name of the Chapel of Mary Stuart; *third*, that they show an adjoining ancient house, with a quaint garden, as the house and garden of Mary Stuart; *fourth*, that in the parish church at Roscoff they cherish, among their chief treasures, a silver statue of the Virgin and an amber rosary, of rare and beautiful workmanship, which are said to have been the gifts of the Queen of Scots to the Chapel before it was wrecked at the Revolution, and to have been removed at that time to the parish church; and *fifth*, most important of all the evidence, either documentary or topical, the Chapel is known locally not only as La Chapelle de Marie Stuart, but also as *La Chapelle de St Ninian*. If you ask the Roscoff people who St Ninian was, they will tell you the name has often puzzled them. Not only so; I have had letters from French antiquaries in other parts of Brittany, asking me where this Saint hailed from, for they could not find his name in any list of French saints! No wonder. We in Scotland all know St Ninian, or St Ringan, as the founder of Whithorn in Galloway, a favourite pilgrimage church of the Royal Stuarts, Mary's ancestors, and as one of Scotland's earliest and greatest Evangelists. But, so far as I can find, the little ruined Chapel of Mary Stuart at Roscoff is the only separate building dedicated to St Ninian in the whole Continent of Europe. I say, separate building, because Dr Neilson has referred me to an Act of the Scots Privy Council in 1441, by which provision is made for a tax to help in decorating St Ninian's Chapel in the Carmelite Church at Bruges in Belgium, and for the better sustentation of the Scotch priest ministering to

Scotch merchants and sailors worshipping in that chapel; and Bishop Dowden saw in the museum at Copenhagen an altarpiece which was said to have belonged to a chapel dedicated to St Ninian at Elsinore.

I ought to add, that the authority of the poet Du Bellay, another contemporary of Mary's, has been claimed for Roscoff. The historian De Ruble quotes a passage from a poem of Du Bellay, in which the poet is made to say, "Là, à Roscoff, étant refraichie quelques jours." This argument was adduced by "Lorna" in the *British Weekly*. But Miss Stoddart has, since writing that article, examined the original text of Du Bellay in several editions in the British Museum, and she has discovered that the words "à Roscoff" are not in the original, but have been inserted into De Ruble's professed verbatim quotation!

My subject has taught me three lessons: *First*, whatever you may do in the regions of religion and morals, never dogmatise about facts, even the simplest facts. "Always, beloved brethren," in Oliver Cromwell's famous phrase to the General Assembly, "always think it possible you may be mistaken." *Second*, mix antiquarian research with geography—study the map. And *third*, always check your quotations by reference to the original!

In such ancient matters, I doubt the possibility of absolute certainty, and therefore the propriety of ever characterising your opponent's view as impossible, still less as absurd. But, for practical purposes, the evidence, documentary and topical, seems to make it reasonably certain that the Chapel of St Ninian at Roscoff is entitled to claim our interest and help on two grounds: *first*, as the building erected by Mary and her relatives to commemorate her safe landing in Roscoff on 15th August 1548; and *second*, as the only building of any kind now extant anywhere which was erected by her during her chequered life in Scotland, France, or England.

Lord Guthrie then showed a number of lantern slides from photographs taken by his daughter, exhibiting the present deplorable state of the roofless building, the exterior on two sides being used as an advertis-

ing stance and the interior as a wood-shed, but still retaining two beautiful traceried windows. He explained that he is in communication with the Mayor of Roscoff, who, while entirely sympathetic with the proposal to restore the Chapel, is unable to promise any pecuniary help from the Commune of Roscoff, which is not a wealthy one. Lord Guthrie also explained that negotiations were in progress, through the Franco-Scottish Society, with the French Ambassador in London and the French Government, with the view of seeing whether, if the Chapel were restored by funds raised in this country, the French Government would take it over as a historical monument and maintain it in future.

II.

THE CHURCHYARDS OF PRESTONPANS. By ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot. (With Photographs by James Moffat.)

The Parish Churchyard.—In the year 1595 the celebrated Mr John Davidson was appointed minister of "South Preston, including ye Pannis east and west." Fifty years before that, Hertford had destroyed the church of Preston, along with Preston Tower, and here arises a difficulty which has never been satisfactorily solved.

The question is—Which church did Hertford destroy? for the fact that Davidson was appointed to *South Preston*, which was near the Tower, surely infers that there was a church there; and there is evidence of various kinds that another church stood within the west churchyard, in the seaward portion of the town.

The fact seems to be that Hertford destroyed two churches; for it is only reasonable to conclude that the monks of Holyrood—who shared the emoluments of the district along with their brethren of Newbattle—had a chapel near their Grange at South Preston, even as the monks of Newbattle had a chapel near their Salt Pans beside the sea.

There are distinct traces of ecclesiastical buildings in the walls of the

lane leading to the ancient Dovecot at the picturesque house of Northfield; and the sundial beside the old Cross of Preston, on the adjacent lands of the Grange, is unmistakably the inverted portion of a church pillar. The Rev. Dr Struthers, in the Statistical Account of his parish,



Fig. 1. Prestonpans Parish Church. (Showing the Prestongrange Aisle.)

states clearly that the ruins of a chapel were to be seen in the West Churchyard at the end of the seventeenth century. The West Churchyard remains, with its wealth of interesting old tombstones, but without a trace of the chapel mentioned by Dr Struthers. There is no churchyard at South Preston, a quarter of a mile distant; but traces of church

buildings are there. It is fairly deducible, therefore, both from fact and record, that there must have been *two* churches at Preston when Lord Hertford made his memorable visit.

There is significance, also, in the fact that Davidson rejected the proposal made by Kerr of Newbattle that the new church of Preston should be built on the lands of Prestongrange. That plan did not suit the ideas of the new minister, who, through other influence, got his church built near the Pans, where the majority of his people resided. He died in 1604; and two years later his *quoad sacra* charge was legally disjoined from Tranent, and erected into the parish of Salt Preston, or Prestonpans. Davidson's old manse remains, a good example of late sixteenth-century domestic building; but the present plain if comfortable church dates only from the close of the eighteenth century. Presumably the tower belonged to the original structure, which occupied the same site, and was a comparatively small edifice.

The graves of several ministers of the parish show an interesting group of liberally inscribed memorials. Among these the table stone over the tomb of the Rev. William Carlyle, father of "Jupiter" Carlyle, is noteworthy, but the symbolism calls for no special remark. That applies also to the tablets of the Prestongrange aisle, where lies William Grant, that Lord Prestongrange who acted as Crown Prosecutor in the trials following the Rebellion of 1745.

The oldest date observable appears on a somewhat elaborate monument (fig. 2) built in the south wall of the church, near the Prestongrange aisle. But the date is misleading; for, though it commemorates "John Henderson, son of Sir Alexander, who died in Anno 1540," the memorial very evidently belongs to the late seventeenth century, if not to the early part of the eighteenth century. The inscription is nearly obliterated, but the symbolical upper portion is remarkably well preserved. From the scrolled shield in the centre of the design, radiate spears with and without banners; a cannon, a speaking-trumpet, an anchor, and a trident testifying to the naval calling of the deceased. The shield, of very unusual shape, shows the Henderson arms; the

crest being a right hand holding a star. On a label underneath appears the motto—"Sola Virtus Nobilitat," the whole forming a design strikingly effective, and even attractive.

A group of interesting relics (fig. 3) was built into the southern boundary wall of the churchyard, as if to mark the situation of the original

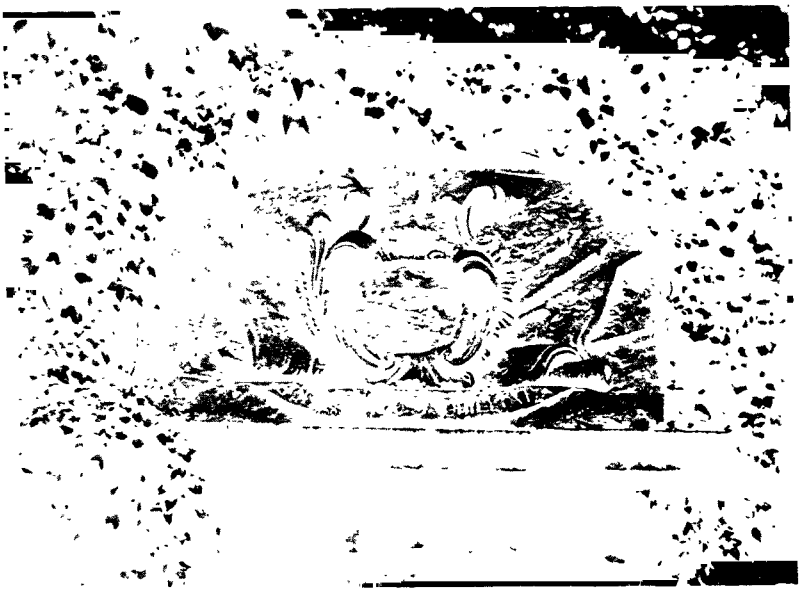


Fig. 2. The Henderson Memorial.

entrance to the ground. The central stone is merely the pediment portion of an early eighteenth-century memorial. The cherubs and shield appear on both of its faces, as is shown in fig. 1, where the sides of the old gateway are also traceable. The fragment is surmounted by an ornamental vase, which, though in keeping with the general design, is stunted in effect through the absence of its basal members.

The stone on the left has a scrolled pediment of the usual type:

but under it there is a secondary pediment of interlaced Jacobean work that may be termed unique. Its introduction has contracted the panel usually reserved for symbolism, but the artificer has managed to crowd into it a pair of scales and the initials N.M. The panel beneath is flanked by flat pilasters with floral decorations; the centre showing



Fig. 3. A group of Old Memorials.

cross-bones and a skull, over which is the *Memento mori* legend. A couple of excellently disposed winged cherubs complete the design.

The lower, central stone shows a design deeply recessed under a floriated pediment. An ornamental shield displays a spade crossing an arrow—a fresh and interesting emblem—a *fleur-de-lis* appearing on the upper portion of the surrounding scroll. Under the shield a skull and cross-bones are effectively grouped; the *Memento mori* legend appears

over the skull, the initial letters C.K. being neatly incised at the sides of the panel.

The stone on the right of the group is much worn, but has been of excellent design. A floriated shield is supported by a couple of winged cherubs with trumpets, a winged cherub-head appearing as a crest



Fig. 4. From the Gable of the Gatehouse. (24 inches by 18 inches.)

over the obliterated escutcheon. An hour-glass is set in the drapery of the worn under panel, and the pilasters show traces of Jacobean ornamentation.

Built into the gable of the gatehouse is an interesting stone of small dimensions (fig. 4), bearing the clearly incised date "30 of Maie 1634." The boldly relieved design shows cross-bones, skull, the *Memento mori* scroll, and a couple of wings supporting an hour-glass. The panel is

enclosed by a bead with double plinths, this ornament taking a scrolled form in the pediment. As is shown by the nature of its lower portion, this monument had originally been earth-bound, and owes its prominent and peculiar position to a commendable desire for the preservation of such relics of the past. That grateful policy is very evident here;



Fig. 5. A representative Table Stone.

and strikingly so in the West Churchyard, where the entire length of the southern wall is covered with the graven records of the vanished years.

Built into the north and east walls of the same structure are the end supports of a very old table stone. These show good design of the scroll type, one having single bones and a grotesque head, the other a death's head and torches, among their more obvious adorn-

ments. Other interesting fragments stand near, all much worn; but across the path, eastwards, lies an old table stone whose symbolism is still fresh and clear. It bears a couple of death's heads with cross-bones, a couple of hour-glasses, an anchor, a quadrant, and other emblems, showing the deceased to have been a seaman. The style of the symbolism is that of the middle of the eighteenth century; but the name of "Charles Hepburn, late potter in Prestonpans, who died 20th July 1828," has replaced that of the "ancient mariner" whose insignia are thus misappropriated.

The memorial of Patrick Robertson, brewer and maltster in Prestonpans, who died in 1757, may be taken as representative of the table stones common to the churchyard. This (fig. 5) is a large stone, measuring 7 feet 4 inches × 3 feet 9 inches; and is now leaning upon the east wall, which also bears the monuments still to be noticed. It shows very fine ornamentation, disposed artistically all round a broad splay. Fruit and flowers form festoons, to which death's heads and winged cherubs act as supporters, the whole being knit by scrolls inscribed with the *Memento mori* and *Vive memor Lethe* legends. The upper-end panel is richly decorated; single bones sustaining a drapery, the oval centre showing crossed shovels and a broom, a couple of sheaves acting as supporters.

There is a touch of pathos and romance in the inscription incised upon the draped central panel of the elegant memorial erected to the memory of a victim in the fray at Preston. Its record runs:—"Here lyeth the remains of John Stuart of Phisgul, a Galloway gentleman and Cap. in Lessel's Reg^{t}, a man of true bravery who died honourably in defence of his King and country, and of civil and religious liberty, being barbarously murder'd by four Highlanders near the end of the Battle fought in the field of Preston on the 21st Sept^{r} 1745." The monument (fig. 6) is surmounted by an elaborately foliated, crested shield, which shows the Stuart bearings, and the device of a buckle, prominent also in the crest. The pilasters are richly graven, and show skulls, cross-bones, scythes, and darts, all united by ribbons, which

depend from a ring, and end in elaborate tassels. Underneath the inscription is a finely arranged group of weapons, appearing as if radiating from a skull, and including a drum, two cannons, a gun, a



Fig. 6. A Reminiscence of the '45. (7 feet, to top of escutcheon, by 4 feet.)

pistol, a spear pennon, a Lochaber axe swords curved and straight, and a spear. The draperied ground of the inscription is pierced by the sword points, an effective idea; and the whole is admirably buttressed, pedimented, moulded, and worked.

Last, but not least, among these ancient memorials of the East, or Parish Churchyard of Prestonpans, is the Hepburn stone (fig. 7), a mural monument of elegant design and striking appearance. As far as can be traced, it seems to have been surmounted by one of the cherub-flanked



Fig. 7 The Hepburn Stone. (3 feet 2 inches high by 3 feet 5 inches wide.)

pediments common to both of the churchyards: but this and other portions of the memorial are quite illegible. Interest centres mainly in a couple of portrait panels which represent two brothers named Hepburn, whose history cannot be traced further than in the record graven around their effigies:—"George Hepburn, his age ninety-six. He died Feb. 25, 1671. John Hepburn, his age eighty-eight. He died Jan. 24,

1670." The worn panel underneath shows portions of the common rhyme :—

"If thou listeth passing by
You'll know who in this tomb doth ly," etc.

The *Memento mori* legend, with a skull and cross-bones, appears on and under the lower member of the panel; and grotesque heads support a couple of flanking Ionic pillars. Outside the pillars is a floriated border, and over them a deeply moulded cornice. In its prime this must have been a work of great elegance of style and execution. It might be useful in suggestion even now, as it is valuable in its indication of seventeenth-century native art and contemporary costume.

The West Churchyard.

This ancient burial-ground lies close to the highway of the western part of Prestonpans, and is over a quarter of a mile distant from the Parish Churchyard. As has been indicated, it is historically interesting as the site of a pre-Reformation chapel whose destruction is attributed to Hertford; but in its magnificent display of seventeenth and eighteenth-century tombstones the West Churchyard of Prestonpans has even stronger claims on our attention.

Here is one of a large number of complete stones and fragments, not *in situ*, but built into the south wall of the churchyard. These varied, elaborate, undated relics form one of the most remarkable groups of gravestones anywhere to be seen. This small stone (fig. 8) has at one time been erect. It is charming in the clearness of its sculpture, and very pleasing both in design and execution. Within a cusped and moulded panel it bears an anchor, the initials IR. IC., and an elegantly displayed shield. The dexter side of the shield shows what may well be the three wolves' heads of the Robertson arms, a cross crosslet fitchy appearing in the centre of the charge. The sinister side is more elaborate, and shows, presumably, the Craig arms. The animal head is borne on a fess, on which a couple of crescents are also shown, the fields being studded with ermine markings. There is no date, unfortunately, on the exposed

side of the stone, which measures 22 inches by 17 inches, and has had but 6 inches of earth-hold.

The neighbouring monuments are also attractive, but they did not prove good subjects for the art of the camera. One shows a curious design, resembling the canopy of a bed, or the configuration of a bell-



Fig 8. An Armorial Design.

shaped tent, a bit of symbolism not inappropriate to the passing of mortal life. The others are pedimented stones of a more usual type, with Ionic pilasters, and the persistent skull, cross-bones, and cherub devices.

The remarkable fragment (fig. 9) is evidently designed to represent the faith which is held as an anchor of the soul. A person, apparently *in extremis*, is lying on a bed, a seated female nursing or fondling the

invalid. A chubby cherub figure holds in the right hand an anchor, the rope of which, passing behind the body, appears in the left hand. The unique design is framed in graceful scroll work, but there is no indication anywhere of its period or purpose. The modern panel which appears beneath may, however, suggest a date; though there is not,



Fig. 9. The Anchor of the Soul.

necessarily, any connection between the fragmentary relics that cover this riven old wall.

The three castles appearing on the shield shown in the fine fragment (fig. 10) are seen on several of the monuments in the West Churchyard. As the more modern stones commemorate certain burgesses of Prestonpans, it may be taken for granted that the castles simply represent Preston Tower, and that here we have what may not inaptly be termed the

Prestonpans Arms. Associated with the compass and square, the towers may suggest an alternative reading, which would be Masonic in character; but they appear alone in one case, thus strongly suggesting the more local application.[1] Elegant foliation is disposed round the shield, which



Fig. 10. The Prestonpans Arms.

is surmounted by a winged cherub. Over this stone there is a beautiful example of the winged cherub, designed on a liberal scale, and executed in a manner suggestive of careful ornithological study. Not only is the feathering of the wings refined and natural, their attachment to the cherubic body is original, and far from orthodox. It need scarcely be

[1] The towers appear also on a sundial in the village.

said that this fragment has no connection with the lower stone. Indeed, these careful preservers of Prestonpans relics were not finical in the discharge of their meritorious resolves.

The central portion of the wall is occupied by a series of monuments



Fig. 11. A Figure Group.

which bear an aspect of singular reserve and dignity. Prominent among them is the representation of a matronly figure holding a child by the hand (fig. 11), and standing in a niche formed by a canopy, which is supported by a couple of sturdy Ionic pillars. The disposition of the emblems of mortality is also remarkable. They appear as cross-bones,

skull, and sand-glass, on the left side of the figure, and on the same panel; and it is also noteworthy that the glass shows a torch, or flame, burning over its upper portion. The elaborate pediment is flanked by a couple of winged cherubs who support a scrolled shield, their feet being placed on a device of scrolls, fruit and flowers. This interesting



Fig. 12. Tragedy or Affection?

stone measures 57 inches by 36 inches, and bears traces of having been at one time sunk pretty deeply in the ground.

Amid the somewhat battered, but boldly relieved, scroll work of the fragment (fig. 12), appears the figure of a woman, rather masculine in cast, holding under each arm a little child. Her sleeves are rolled to the elbows, and the design seems to suggest something of a nature more

tragic than affectionate. Apparently this has formed the pediment of a memorial which, if animated throughout with the vigour shown in this portion, must have been a picturesque object in this old cemetery.



Fig. 13. Mother and Children. (56 inches by 36 inches.)

Much more modern in effect is the fragment appearing over the figured stone. The rosette is beautifully worked, however; and the touch of classic ornamentation given to the cross-bones is unique.

It is evident that we owe the next example (fig. 13) to the same

source that inspired the monument shown in fig. 11. Here, however, the matron has been more richly dowered than her neighbour; and there is something very touching in the attitude she adopts towards her loving progeny. And may not the escalloped nimbus be suggestive of the saintliness of motherhood, even as the anchor symbolises the hope that the severed ties of earth shall yet be knit in heaven? The introduction of the mortal emblems among the cherubs of the pediment is also instructive. If we read this aright, we see here the triumph of immortality over death and the grave; and, view it as we may, we have in this fine monument an object of such artistic and antiquarian interest as to make us deeply grateful for its condition and preservation.

A great variety of fragments are built into the wall near this point, but their symbolism follows the designs already described, and need not be detailed. There is, however, a touch of originality on one of the stones, which is worthy of a passing reference. It shows the anchor and quadrant pertaining to the seafaring life; but *spades* also form part of the design, suggesting, it may be, that the deceased had some connection with the dual occupation of sailing and mining, or sailing and agriculture.

Our survey of the southern wall yields another example (fig. 14) of the smaller erect stones once numerous in this cemetery. This specimen measures 28 inches by 18 inches over its graven portion, and shows some originality in details, with much vigour of relief and execution. The panel moulding, which springs from a splayed base, merges in a couple of volutes, between which a conventional rose ornament is effectively displayed. The panel design shows the tools of a mason—square, compass, mell, and chisel; the letters W.L. denoting the name of the person so commemorated. The oblong block, following the initials, also bears its share in the story of this memorial. Without a doubt, it was intended to bear the initials of W. L.'s partner in life; she who, in all probability, erected the stone in her husband's honour, and was treated less kindly by those she left behind.

One of the few remaining Table Stones is worthy of note and record.

This stone (fig. 15) is now dismantled, and lies against the eastern wall of the ground. It is inscribed:—"Here lyes Robert Peden Shipmaster in Prestonpans Husband was to Agnes Blaikie who Died the 15 day of March 1699," etc. The ornamentation is carved on a very broad splay, and

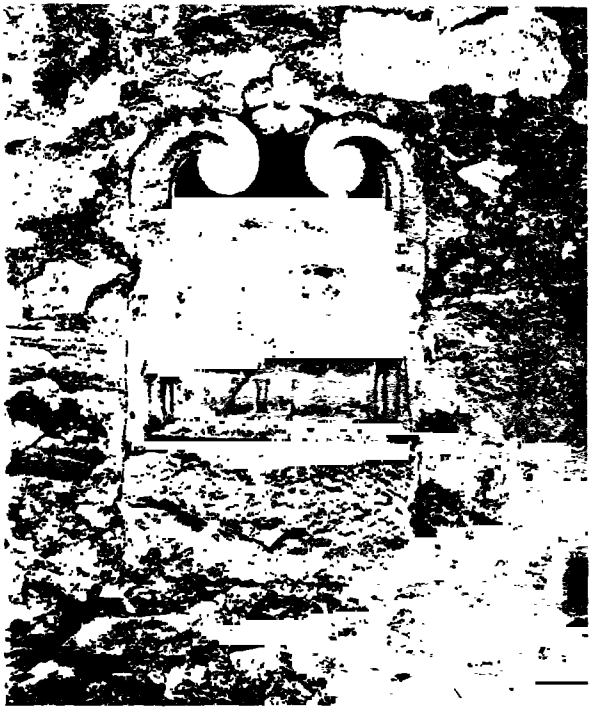


Fig. 14. A Mason's Memorial.

shows grotesque heads mingling with the scroll work of the design. The *Memento mori* scroll surmounts a skull and parallel bones on the bottom end splay, the upper end splay being relieved by a scrolled panel bearing incised initials. An anchor, a sounding lead, a quadrant, and compasses, complete the symbolism of this well-preserved and interesting tombstone.

The western wall bears the remarkable group of monuments shown in the photograph (fig. 16) by Mr Blanc. The elaborate set of fragments on the left are suggestive of four different tombstones, their quaint appearance being the result of that zealous, if untutored care which has repeatedly come under observation. The upper portion shows an elaborate pediment, over whose moulded cornices cherubs are supporting a shield which displays a high-decked, three-masted vessel in full sail.

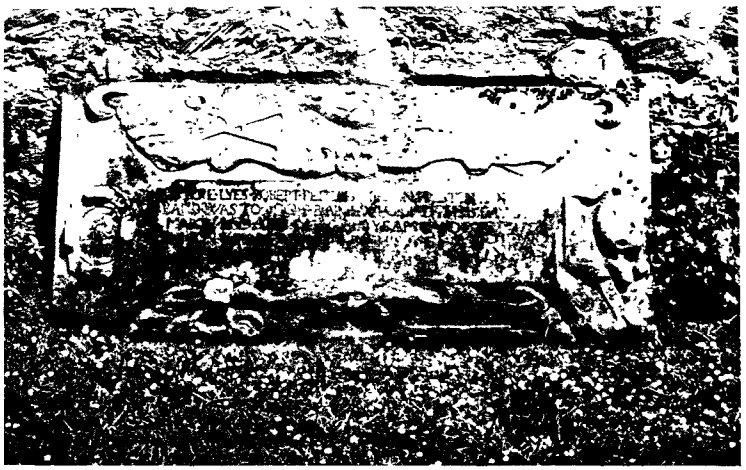


Fig. 15. A dismantled Table Stone.

Grotesque faces peer from the floriation, the design and workmanship attaining a high degree of merit. The central portion is more common in character, but is also meritorious in its execution. The usual emblems of mortality are grouped with those of the secular calling, crossed spades and crossed picks indicating, it may be, the work of a miner. All that can be said of the under slabs is that they bear inscriptions which now are undecipherable.

The small stone in the centre of the group measures 26 inches by 19 inches, and is beautiful in its chaste simplicity. The initial letters, B B

and M L, with the date 1653, are quite legible. The device shows a tressured shield; the Brown arms, a chevron between three *fleurs-de-lis*, appearing on the dexter side, a saltire with a rose completing the bearings.

The larger stone, on the right, is much worn, but bears many traces of its original elegance and fine proportions. Thoroughly Jacobean in



Fig. 16. A remarkable Mural Group.
(Photograph by Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.)

feeling, and displaying arms on a shield now undecipherable, this, in its prime, must have been the most imposing monument in this churchyard. There is no date or inscription visible, and the only trace of symbolism remaining is the death-head and cross-bones device which appears beneath the heavy moulded base.

Those familiar with Monteith's *Theatre of Mortality* may recollect a

remarkable epitaph which that authority (p. 263, Macvean's edition) attributes to the West Churchyard of Tranent. On account of its character, this uncouth rhyme has been circulated very freely, and many have visited the ground in order to make direct acquaintance with it. But it is nowhere to be seen; and it is vain to surmise on which of the worn old monuments it was graven. As given by Monteith, it has a flavour all its own, and is worthy of reproduction among these notes of the quaint sculptures which may have been its contemporaries:—

"William Matthison here lies
Whose age was fourty one.
February seventeenth he dies
Went Isbell Mitchell from
Who was his marrid wife
The fourth part of his life
The soul it cannot die
Tho the body be turned to clay
Yet meet again they must
At the last day
Trumpets shall sound archangels cry
Come forth Isbell Mitchell
And meet William Matthison in the sky."

III.

BOYAMUND'S VALUATION OF ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF LOTHIAN (1274–1275): WITH AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MORE DIFFICULT PLACE-NAMES IN THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE SECOND YEAR (1275–1276).

By The Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D., Vice-President S.A. (Scot.).

The photographs (recently procured by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland from the Vatican) of the ancient copy of a paper book containing a large part of the accounts of the payments made to Boyamund by certain of the ecclesiastics of Scotland under the name of "the tithe of the Holy Land" (1274–1276) enable us to correct the print of Theiner's *Monumenta* (pp. 109–116) in several particulars. They also reveal that the curious forms of the place-names are, in the great majority of instances, due not to the carelessness of Theiner's reproduction, but almost certainly to the misreadings of the copyist who gave us the document as preserved in the Vatican archives.*

I. It may first be desirable to notice the errors of Theiner. These may be classed under three heads: (1) errors of omission; (2) unquestionable errors due to misreadings: (3) probable misreadings, by which I mean readings which give the text, when it may conceivably be read in two different ways, in the way which knowledge of Scottish topography renders less likely to be correct.

I have noted the following in that part of the document with which I am dealing in this paper, viz. the opening pages, recording the tithe of the churches in the Archdeaconry of Lothian.

(1) The omissions are few and unimportant: (*a*) 'pro' should be inserted before 'primo anno' in line 12 of Theiner (No. cclxiv.); (*b*) 'Vicarius de Erteldon . . . ij Marc.' should be inserted between 'Vicarius de Loghorvert' and 'Vicarius de Graniston.' But Theiner

* See a paper by the writer in vol. xxxix. of the *Proceedings* of the Society, pp. 379–386.

seems to have noticed the omission, and he inserts 'Vicarius de Erteldon' in another place, last but one at the foot of the list.

(2) Theiner's own misreadings are more numerous: (*a*) in the general summation of the tithe of all Scotland as here represented (line 6 of Theiner's print), 'flor.' (florins) should be read 'sol.' (shillings); (*b*) for 'Bolhans' read 'Bothans'; (*c*) for 'lynlitheu' read 'lynlitheu'; (*d*) for 'Genilif' read 'Grenilif'. But errors of this kind occur chiefly in the second year's accounts. They are dealt with at the close of the present paper.

(3) Errors of the third class are much more frequent. As we print below the correct text, it is unnecessary to enumerate them; but they are easily accounted for by the mistaking of one letter for another which resembled it in script. One or two illustrations may be given.

The Mearns (Kincardineshire) appears in the MS. as 'M[er]nis'. Theiner reads the *n* as *u*; and printing the *u* as *r* (which, by the way, is too frequent a practice of Theiner) gives us the puzzling word 'Mervis'. 'Smalberme' (Theiner) may more easily be read 'Smalhame'. 'Fordim (Theiner) may as easily be read 'Fordun'.

The scribe who wrote the document in the Vatican made very many errors of this kind, and Theiner, when dealing with the scribe's copy, made a few. Errors of both kinds are indicated in the notes on the names of churches. These remarks apply chiefly to the accounts of the first year. In the second year's accounts the transformations of the place-names are more numerous and more grotesque.

II. In the notes, I have added in many cases, for the sake of comparison, two other valuations of the churches in the Archdeaconry of Lothian. The first is the valuation recorded in the register of the Priory of St Andrews (pp. 28–32 of the *Bannatyne Club* edition). Its date is unfortunately uncertain. But it is generally admitted to exhibit the *Antiqua Taxatio*, which, in most cases, was considerably below the *verus valor*, as taken on oath, for Boyamund's tithe. References to this old valuation are cited as from A.

There is preserved among the manuscript treasures of Durham a Taxation of ecclesiastical benefices in the south of Scotland for papal tenths (nominally *in subsidium Terræ Sanctæ*). Pope Nicholas IV., on 10th January in the second year of his pontificate (*i.e.* 10th January 1290), issued a bull to King Edward I. of England, conceding to him, *per certi temporis spatium*, the Holy Land tenths from ecclesiastical revenues in the kingdoms of England and Scotland, and in Ireland and Wales. The original bull is in the chapter-house at Westminster, and the text is printed by the Surtees Society in vol. xii. (on the *Priory of Coldingham*, pp. cviii–cxvii). The Prior of Coldingham was appointed collector in the Archdeaconry of Lothian. The date of this valuation may be fixed as between 1290 and 1295, or about twenty years later than Boyamund's valuation. Like Boyamund's valuation, it professes to give the *verus valor*. I cite it as D. The document before us I cite as B.

In the notes, I have attempted, when the valuation of a *vicaraye* is given, to fix the monastery or other holder of the rectory or rectorial revenues. The study of this document leaves a vivid impression of the extent to which parochial revenues were (even in the 13th century) diverted to the support of the monasteries, and of the small payments allowed to the vicars or working parish clergy.

It will be observed that in this list, professedly of churches in the Archdeaconry of Lothian, we find occasionally returns from churches and monasteries north of the Forth. The returns from monasteries elsewhere may be for property in the Archdeaconry, but it is not so easy to account for the occasional appearance of parish churches outside the bounds of the Archdeaconry.

I.

Collectio decime terre sancte in archidiaconatu laodonie Episcopatus sancti andree apud Kelcon[1] per magistrum Boyamundum pro termino nat. domini anno m.cc.lxx. quatuor et beati Johannis baptiste anno m.cc.lxxv. videlicet pro primo anno solutionis.

[1] Kelcou (*u* mistaken for *n*), *i.e.* Kelso

Rector Ecclesie de Tynigham [2] . . . ix. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de herihot [3] . . . li. sol. viii. den.
Vicarius de Norberwic [4] x. sol. ultra i. Marc.
Vicarius de Boulton [5] i. Marc.
Vicarius de leswade [6] ij. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de Morington [7] . . iiij. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de Bothans [8] . . . iij. Marc.
Vicarius de varia capella [9] . . . ij. Marc. et dimid.
procurator de Gogger [10] . . . i. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de hilton [11] . . . xxx. sol.
Procurator Rectoris Ecclesiarum de lyston et foulden [12] vj. Marc. viij. sol.

[2] Tiningham is valued at 40 marks in A., p. 30.

[3] Herieth at 30 marks in A.

[4] Northberwyk was a valuable benefice, valued at 60 marks in A., but the church was granted to the convent of Cistercian nuns in that town, and the vicar's income was, it seems, only 11*lb.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

[5] Bolton parish church belonged to Holyrood; it is valued at 20 marks in A.; the vicar's stipend was 10 marks.

[6] Lasswade was a mensal church of the Bishop of St Andrews. It is valued at 80 marks; the vicar's income in 1275 was 20 marks.

[7] Mordington in Berwickshire, valued in the old taxation (A) at 24 marks, is now worth 40 marks.

[8] Bothans (now Yester) in Haddingtonshire, valued at 30 marks in the old taxation, and so it appears here. It is certain that the form 'Bolhans' is an error of Theiner, not of the scribe.

[9] Varia Capella is Falkirk, the ancient *Eaglais breac*, or 'spotted church.' This church is valued at 120 marks in A. It was given by the Bishop of St Andrews to Holyrood in 1166 (?). The vicar's payment to Boyamund shows his income at 25 marks, and in D. it is 18*lb.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

[10] Gogar was one of the Holyrood churches. It is valued at 12 marks in A.; and from this account of Boyamund we see that the priest who served it (he is not styled vicar) received 10 marks. In D. the value of the rectory is 10*lb.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

[11] Hilton in Berwickshire, valued in A. at 18 marks, *i.e.* 12*lb.* From Boyamund we find its real value in A.D. 1275 was 15*lb.* And in D. it is valued at 20*lb.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

[12] Liston, now Kirkliston (in Linlithgowshire), and Foulden (in Berwickshire) were both valuable benefices. The former appears valued at 70 marks and the latter at 24 marks. The Rector's Procurator in the present document paid a tithe of only 66 marks. In D the value of Liston is 60*lb.*, and the value of Foulden 31*lb.* and 4*d.*

Rector ecclesie de keldeleth [13] . . .	v. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de Secton [14] . . .	ij. Marc.
Vicarius de Karedyn [15]	vj. sol. viij. den.
Vicarius de Grenlau [16] . . .	xx. sol. xvj. den.
Vicarius de Naythanthirn [17] . . .	j. Marc.
Vicarius de foggou [18] . . .	xx. sol.
Rector ecclesie de Aldham [19] . .	iiij. sol.

[13] Keldeleth, known also as Killeleith or Killeth, is now Currie in Midlothian. Chalmers (*Caledonia*, ii. 795) considers the name to mean the Church on the Water of Leith. It was appropriated to the Archdeacon of Lothian. It is valued in A. at 50 marks, and the present document gives 5 marks as the tithe paid. The main source of the Archdeacon's income was derived from procurations (*i. e.* fees paid on the occasion of his visitation of parishes) and small fees paid at Synods. Thus in the Durham roll we find "Ecclesia de Keldeleth cum synodis, procurationibus et perquisitis cxviii *lb.* ix.s. x *d.*"

[14] Secton. This word was probably written originally Seeton or Setton, and either the second *e* or the first *t* misread by the copyist. The confusion of *e* and *t* is one of the most common of errors. The valuation of Setun (now Seaton) in A. is 18 marks. Here it is 20 marks. In D. it is 20*lb.* It continued to be a parish church down to 1493, when George, Lord Seaton, had it erected into a collegiate church for a provost, six prebendaries, two singing boys, and a clerk.

[15] Karedyn. Carriden (or Carrin) in Linlithgowshire. The church of Caereden was granted to Holyrood in the 12th century by William de Vetereponte. The rectory is valued at 25 marks in A.: in our document we find a tithe which gives as the vicar's income only 5 marks. The vicarage in D. is 8*lb.* 19*s* 10*d.*

[16] Greenlaw, some five miles south-west of Duns in Berwickshire. Earl Gospatrick granted the church in 1147 to Kelso. Grenlawe is valued at 45 marks in A. From our document we learn that the vicar in 1275 received 10*lb.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, or 16 marks. In D. the vicarage of Grenlawe is valued at 12*lb.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

[17] Now Nenthorn, north of the Eden water, three or four miles north-west of Kelso. In D. it is valued at 33*lb.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and is said to belong to the bishop "pro procurationibus suis": the vicarage is valued at 10*lb.*, while B. gives only 10 marks. Its being a church of the Bishop may account for its not appearing in A. It was exchanged for Cranston in 1316, a church belonging to Kelso. See note 47.

[18] Fogo, south of the Blackadder, was a church which at this time belonged to Kelso; and, as we see, it was served by a vicar. D. values the vicarage at only 7*lb.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The valuation of D. is ordinarily higher than that of B.

[19] This ancient parish is now, with Tiningham, included in the parish of Whitekirk on the coast-line of Haddingtonshire. A. gives its value as 6 marks; D. as 9*lb.* 4*s.* 2*d.*: while B. gives only 2*lb.*; but in the second year of Boyamund's collection the tithe is 6*s.*, giving 3*lb.* as the income. There must have been some special reason for the low return made to Boyamund.

Hospitale de Dons et ecclesie de Ellom [20] . iiij. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de Conevech in Mernis [21] . iiij. libr.
Vicarius sci. Egidij de Edenburgh [22] . dimid. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de Pentland [23] . . viij. sol.
Vicarius de Inuerwic [24] ij. Marc.
Rector ecclesiarum de Dunbar et de Pentland [25] xxij. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de Slemanan [26] . iij. sol. viij. den.
Vicarius de Bathkit [27] xxxij. den.

[20] It is probable that the master of the hospital at Duns was also rector of Ellom. This hospital should be added to the nine hospitals in Berwickshire noticed by Chalmers (*Caledonia*, ii. 347–349). In A Ellum is valued at 26 marks; in D. at 19*lb* 13*s*. 4*d*.

[21] This church is Conevеth (now Laurencekirk) in the Mearns, and is inserted here for some reason not now apparent. It is valued in A. at 30 marks.

[22] The doubtful question as to whether the church of St Giles, Edinburgh, was given, with the lands of Spitalton and of the Grange of St Giles, by David I. to the Abbey of Holm Cultram in Cumberland (see *Scotichron.*, lib. xi. c. 21), cannot be discussed here. It was certainly served by a vicar, who received the sum of 5 marks. In Boyamund's second year he received 5*lb*. In D. the vicar's income is 10*lb*. The *church* of St Giles in A. appears at 26 marks, and in D. at 6*lb*. 13*s*. 4*d*. It was at best a poor benefice at this date

[23] Pentland, after the Reformation, was divided, and a considerable portion attached to Lasswade, the rest being made part of the new parish (1616) of Glencorse. Pentland in D. 33*lb*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In early times it was one of the Holyrood churches

[24] Inverwic, now Innerwic, was granted by Walter Fitzallan to the Abbey of Paisley, and the grant was confirmed by King Malcolm the Maiden, and by King William. The church is valued in A at 30 marks; the vicarage in D. at 18*lb*. In B. it is 20 marks.

[25] Dunbar, with the chapel of Whittinghame, is valued in A. at 180 marks; in our document (with Pentland) at 220 marks; in D., Dunbar is valued at 240*lb*. It was the most valuable benefice of the south, and, I think, of any part of Scotland. It had six chapelries attached to it (see Chalmers' *Caledonia*, ii. 538). In 1342 it was erected into a collegiate church

[26] Theiner, in reading "Flemanan," has misread the initial letter. Slamanan (Slethmanin) is valued at 4 marks in A, and in D at 6*lb*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

[27] Bathgate was a church of Holyrood, and, if one may credit the return made on oath to Boyamund, the vicar received only 1*lb*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In Boyamund's second year the vicar of Bathgate received 4*lb*., so that there is some unexplained reason for the small payment in the first year. The church is valued in A. at 30 marks, and in D. the vicar has 6*lb*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Rector ecclesie de Ratheu [28] . .	. vj. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de Criston [29] . .	. iij. Marc.
Dominus Eiscopus Sci. Andree [30]	. pro omnibus bonis suis C. libr. xix. libr. xvij. den.
Vicarius de leuigeston [31] . . .	. j. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de lynton [32] . .	. viij. libr.
Rector ecclesie de Strabrot [33] . .	. ij. Marc. viij. sol.
Rector ecclesie de Neuton [34] . .	. xx. sol.
Rector ecclesie de halis [35] . .	. ij. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de Morame [36] . .	. ij. Marc. v. sol. iiij. den.

[28] Ratho is valued in A. at 70 marks; here at 60; in D. at 50*lb.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

[29] This must, I think, be a misreading of Crikton or Critton (Creighton) in the original. In A., Krektun is valued at 30 marks, and the tithe is given as 3 marks here. In D. we have the church of Crartone (? Cractone), in the Deanery of Haddington, valued at 24*lb.*

[30] This, of course, represents only the tithe of the Bishop of St Andrews' goods in the Archdeaconry of Lothian.

[31] Livingston (in Linlithgowshire) is valued in A. at 25 marks. It was one of the Holyrood churches, and the vicar received, according to the document before us, only 10 marks. In D. the vicarage is worth 12*lb.*

[32] Linton, the old name of the parish, which in a general way corresponds to the parish of Prestonkirk in Haddingtonshire. Linton in A. is valued at 100 marks; in D. at 93*lb.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; here at 80*lb.* It was one of the most valuable benefices in the south of Scotland. The Earl of Dunbar was the patron.

[33] The final *t* a misreading of *c*. The old name of the parish now known as Uphall. Its value in A. is 40 marks; in D, 36*lb.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

[34] The value of Neutone in A. is 15 marks. The value in Boyamund's account is also 15 marks, or 10*lb.* In D. it is 16*lb.* 5*s.* 10*d* The present parish of Newton, on the western side of the Esk below Dalkeith, embraces the old parish of Newton and the parish of Wymeth.

[35] The modern name of the parish of Halis is Colinton, south-west of Edinburgh, but the manor-house of Hales still testifies to the old name. Halis is valued at 60 marks in A. In D it appears only as a vicarage valued at 16*lb.* We are told in *Scotichronicon* (viii. 62) that William Malvoisin, Bishop of St Andrews (1202–1238), withdrew from the monks of Dunfermlin the presentation to the vicarage of Halez.

[36] Morham is a small parish adjoining the parish of Haddington on the south-east. Morham is valued at 20 marks in A., and the church of Moran at 11*lb.* 12*s.* 10*d.* in D.

procurator Monasterii de Cambuzkynel[37] . vij. lib. xv. sol. v. den. ob.

Vicarius de hadington[38] . . . xx. sol.

Vicarius de lynlithcu[39] xxi. sol. iiij. den.

Vicarius de Karale[40] iiij. Marc.

procurator Monasterii de driburg[41] . . xl. Marc.

Vicarius de Childenthirc[42] . . . ij. Marc. et dimid.

Procurator Monasterii sci. Andree[43] . xx. lib. xviij. sol. ix den.

Dominus Abbas de Passelay pro ecclesiis de lyghardeswod et Inuerwic[44] . . v. Marc.

[37] The form of the name in early documents gives us the termination 'kynel' or 'kenel.'

[38] The rectorial rights of the church of Haddington were in the hands of the Priory of St Andrews. The church is valued in A. at 120 marks. In D. the vicarage is 11*lb.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

[39] Linlithgow was an appropriate church of the Priory of St Andrews. In A. it is valued, with its chapel of Benyn, at 120 marks, and the vicar received 20 marks. In D. the vicarage is 18*lb.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

[40] Karale, presumably Crail in Fife. We have already seen Laurencekirk (Conevech) appearing among the churches of the Archdeaconry of Lothian. Possibly some accidental circumstance had brought the vicar of Crail to Kelso, where Boyamund was making his collection, and that payment was made there; or the nuns of Haddington (to whom the church of Crail was appropriate) may have arranged for the payment of the vicar's tithe.

[41] In D. we find, as belonging to the monastery of Dryburgh, the churches of Merton, with its vicarage, Childenechirche, Golyn with its vicarage, and Salton with its vicarage.

[42] It is all but certain that we have here a misreading by the copyist of *c* for *t* in the concluding part of the word Childenchirc. The modern name of the parish, Channelkirk in Berwickshire, south-east of Soutra hill, is obviously a corruption of the old name. The church had been granted by Hugh de Morville to Dryburgh. Childenchurch is in A. valued at 40 marks. The vicar, from the record before us, had 25 marcs: in D. only 10*lb.*

[43] The tithe recorded is, presumably, only of the revenues of the Priory of St Andrews which were derived from property south of the Forth.

[44] Legerdswode (now Legerwood) had been granted by Walter Fitz-Alan to Paisley. It is valued in A. at 40 marcs. It is situated on the east of the Leader Water. Inverwic was also a grant of Walter Fitz-Alan's. See note 24 above. In D. "Inrewyke cum Lejardwode" is valued at 71*lb.*

Vicarius de loghorvert [45]	. xx. sol
Vicarius de Erteldon [46]	. ij. Marc.
Vicarius de Graniston [47]	. j. Marc.
Executor Rectoris de Aldhamstok [48]	. x. Marc. iiij. sol. iiij. den. ob. qu.
Vicarius de Stichil [49]	. j. Marc.
Vicarius de Edenham [50]	. j. Marc.

[45] Locherworth is a common form of the name. The parish is now called Borthwick. It was granted to the Abbey of Scone by David I. In A., Louchworuir is valued at 40 marks; in D., Louhouer is valued at 40*lb.* 6*s.* 8*d.* As we see from the present document, the vicar received 10*lb.*

[46] This is the modern Earlston in Berwickshire. The old form is commonly Ersildun; and in the present copy one cannot but suspect that the scribe mistook a *c* for a *t*. It was an appropriate church of Coldingham. Hersildun is valued at 60 marks in A. In D. it does not appear among the Coldingham churches, but it seems to have continued to belong to Coldingham till the Reformation. The vicarage in D. is valued at 13*lb.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

[47] This word Graniston is either phonetic spelling, or C was mistaken for G. The church is, doubtless, Craniston (Cranston), on the eastern border of Midlothian. The church was granted to the Monastery of Kelso by Hugh Ridel, and it remained with Kelso till 1316, when it was exambed for the Bishop of St Andrews' church of Nenthorn. See note 17. Cramstun is valued at 60 marks in A., but in D. at only 9*lb.* 6*s.* 8*d.* For the purpose of comparison we should probably have to add to the latter the value of the vicarage, viz. 6*lb.* Still the discrepancy is very great.

[48] Aldhamstok, valued at 60 marks in A., is on the coast in the east of Haddingtonshire. The executor paid, presumably because the *annal* or income of the parish for a year after death was credited to the deceased. The value of Aldhamstoke in D. is 53*lb.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

[49] Stichil, in the neighbourhood of Kelso, was one of the Coldingham churches, and appears as such, valued at 26*lb.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in D. It is valued at 35 marks in A. The vicarage of Stichil is valued at 10*lb.* in D., but in Boyamund only at 10 marks.

[50] Edenham (now Ednam), a couple of miles east of Kelso in Roxburghshire. The Eden Water runs through the parish. The charter by which Thor longus granted (*c.* 1105), in the reign of Edgar, the church which he had built at Ædnaham to the monks of St Cuthbert, that is of Durham, is in the treasury at Durham, and is one of our earliest Scottish charters. It has been printed in Anderson's *Diplomata*, and in Raine's *North Durham*, and recently in Lawrie's *Early Scottish Charters*. At the date of Boyamund's valuation the church of Edenham appears to have belonged to Durham, and is valued, as one of the churches of the Priory of Durham, at 38*lb.* in D. It is valued at 55 marks in A.

doddingeston [51] j. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de smalhame [52] . . . iiij. Marc.
Rector ecclesiarum de Chirnissede et de Wichosem [53] xij. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de Kynspinedi [54] . iiij. Marc.
Vicarius de Swynton [55] . . . j. Marc.
Vicarius de Ederham [56] . . . iij. Marc. Item pro contumacia j. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de Aldtambus [57] . . xx. sol.
Vicarius de Berwnc [58] iiij. Marc.

[51] The church of Duddingston belonged to Kelso, and it is plain (though not stated) that it is the vicar's income that is here tithed at 1 mark. The church is valued at 25 marks in A , and the vicarage at 10*lb.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in D.

[52] Smalham in Roxburghshire (now Smallholm) is valued in A. at 45 marks ; in D. at 26*lb* 13*s.* 4*d.*

[53] Chirnside is valued in A. at 50 marks ; and in D., Skyrnessede (*sic*) at 40*lb.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Wichosem is a puzzling word ; the *t* was misread as *c*, and perhaps the *l* taken for a long *s*. The modern form of the name is Whitsome, or Whitsun. It is, I take it, the 'Wytholme' of A., valued at 45 marks, and the 'Whyteshosme' of D., valued at 33*lb.* 1*s* 2*d.* Both parishes are in Berwickshire, and situated near one another.

[54] Kynspinedi. This must be what is now Kilspindie in the Carse of Gowrie, and its appearance here is not readily explicable. Kynspinedy in A. is valued at 30 marks, here at 40 marks.

[55] Swinton in Berwickshire was one of the churches appropriated to Coldingham. It is valued in A. at 35 marks, and in D. at 22*lbs.* The vicar, as we see, received only 10 marks.

[56] Ederham, now Edrom, was granted to St Cuthbert's monks by Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, and confirmed by David I. Perhaps the Priory of Durham shared the benefice with its cell of Coldingham, for in D. we find as a possession of Coldingham "half of the church of Ederham," valued at 28*lb.* The vicar is better paid than in many other places.

pro contumacia. As is well known, Boyamund's valuation of the *verus valor* was extremely disliked, and we have several instances of fines for contumacy.

[57] Aldtambus. The *e* was misread *t*. Aldcambus or Aldcamus is now included in the parish of Cockburnspath Aldkambus is valued in A. at only 15 marks (10*lb.*), and here its value is the same. It was a parish too poor for any monastery to be very eager for its appropriation. In D its value is 10*lb.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—one mark better. For the vicarage, see note 67.

[58] It may be supposed that the word was written 'Berwuc' and *u* misread for *n*. The church of Berwyk is valued in A. at 110 marks. It was an appropriate church

Rector ecclesie de hupsetlington [59] .	. xxx. sol.
Vicarius de Golyn [60] . . .	. ij. Marc. et dimid.
Idem Vicarius pro contumacia soluit subsidio terre sancte . . .	. v. sol.
Rector ecclesie de Keth marescall [61]	. ij. Marc.
Vicarius de Keth vndeby [62] . .	. j. Marc.
prior de Insula de levin [63] . .	. iij. Marc. et dimid.
Rector ecclesie de lastalric [64] . .	. iij. Marc.
Idem pro ecclesia de Cokepen [65] .	. iij. Marc. et dimid. xxxij. den.
Idem pro vicaria de langton [66] . .	. ij. Marc.

of the Priory of Coldingham, and under Coldingham it is valued at 66*lb.*, 10*s.* 8*d.* The vicar of this important church is better paid than many others. From one document it appears that he had 40 marks, and some twenty years later, as we learn from D., 29*lb.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

[59] Upsetlington is now included in the Berwickshire parish of Ladykirk. Its value in A. is only 20 marks. From our document we find the *verus valor* to be 15*lb.*; and by the time D was constructed it had risen to 21*lb.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

[60] Golyn, now Gullane, in modern times included in the parish of Dirleton. It was granted, in the reign of William the Lion, to Dryburgh, by William de Vallibus (Vaux). The value of the church in A. is 80 marks. In D. the church and vicarage, together with the lands, are valued at 48*lb.*

[61] Theiner's reading 'Reth' for 'Keth' is excusable for one not versed in Scottish records. The present parish of Humbie in the south-west of Haddingtonshire includes both Keith Mareshal and Keith Undeby. The former is valued at 12 marks, the latter at 30 marks, in A. The former poor parish remained a rectory, the latter was appropriate to Kelso.

[62] See 61.

[63] The smallness of the tithe perhaps points to this being only a tithe of some property presumably in the Archdeaconry of Lothian. But the Priory of Austin Canons, at St Serf's inch, Lochlevin, was always poor, and in A. the value of its lands is only 20*lb.*

[64] Lastalric, now Restalrig (at a later period formed into a collegiate church of royal foundation), is valued in A. at 25 marks, and in D. at 19*lb.* 4*s.* 2*d.*—little less than the 30 marks (20*lb.*) of our valuation.

[65] Cockpen, south of Dalkeith, is valued in A. at 20 marks; in D. at 22*lb.* It is in the Deanery of Lothian or Haddington.

[66] Langton in Berwickshire was at an early date granted to Kelso. It is valued in A. at 30 marks and in D. (apparently excluding the vicarage) at 13*lb.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The vicarage in D. is valued at 18*lb.*, and in our document at 20 marks.

Idem pro contumacia . . .	. j. Marc.
Vicarius de Aldcambus [67] . .	. xvj. sol. iiij. den.
Rector ecclesie de flisc [68] . .	. ij. Marc. et dimid.
Rector ecclesie de Erole [69] . .	. xij. Marc. viij. sol. iiij. den.
Vicarius de ligharwd [70] . . .	. ij. Marc. et dimid.
procurator Monasterij sancte Crucis	. lxij. libr. v. sol. ix. den.
Abbas de Kelcon	. c. Marc. j. Marc. et xvj. den.
prior de Coldingham . . .	. lxxiiij. Marc. ix. den. ob. pro omnibus bonis suis.
pro priore dunelmen . . .	. xij. Marc. x. sol. viij. den.
Abbas de Abbroth	. lxx. Marc.
Abbas de droburg	. x. Marc.
Magíster Adam de Malcarnistor pro omnibus ecclesiis suis [71] . . .	. xxvij. Marc.

[67] It is not easy to understand why we should find both the rector and vicar of a parish church appearing in this list. See note 57. Perhaps the parish was held at the time by some one not in Holy Orders, or by some dignitary who was allowed non-residence. Chalmers (*Caledonia*, ii. 393) says Aldcambus was a church of Coldingham; but though unquestionably much of the *land* of the parish of Aldcambus was in the possession of Coldingham, I have not come across evidence to show that the *church* belonged to that monastery at the date of Boyamund's *Taxatio*. For the position of the parish as regards Coldingham and Durham in the middle of the 15th century, see Chalmers (*l.c.*).

[68] Flisk in Fife—another of the churches not in the Archdeaconry of Lothian, which have somehow got inserted in this list. In A. "Flisk cum capella" is valued at 26 marks; here at 25 marks.

[69] Erole (another church not belonging to Lothian), in the Deanery of Gowrie, valued in A. at 90 marks; here at 126 marks 3*s*. 4*d*.

[70] Legerwood in Berwickshire, see No. 44. Here the vicarage is dealt with. In D. the vicarage was 16*lb*. (24 marks); here 25 marks.

[71] The form of this name varies much in Scottish records.—Malcarviston, Malcarston, Malkarstoun, Malcarreston. In the present case perhaps the first *n* is an error for *u*, and the final *n* was read *r*. He must have been an elderly man in the days of

26592

Rector ecclesie de fordun [72] . . .	xj. Marc.
Rector ecclesie de Keth Marescal nomine pene	j. Marc.
Vicarius de Kethvndeby nomine pene .	dimid. Marc.
Abbas de passelay	iij. Marc. viij. sol. iiij. den.
Vicarius de Grenilif in Episcopatu Brekynensi dimid. Marc. pro contumacia [73] .	
Summa totalis	V.C. lib. iiijxx. lib. x. lib. iij. sol. iij. den. ob. qu.
Item de Collecta Magistri Johannis de Muskelburg	xliij. lib. vij. sol. iiij. den.

II.

The more puzzling Place-names in the second year's Accounts of Boyamund's Collection of Tithe, so far as relates to the Archdeaconry of Lothian.

In the second year's accounts there is a very large increase of grotesque and impossible forms of place-names. Either the original scribe wrote a very indistinct hand, or the copyist was much more careless. It is proposed only to deal with the names likely to present difficulty in

Boyamund, for we find that Master Adam de Malcarviston had witnessed charters of David de Bernham in 1241 and 1246, and had been official of Gamelin, Bishop of St Andrews, in 1259. He was at one time rector of Collessie, while he was provost of St Mary's in the city of St Andrews. In 1263 he was rector of Ceres, and was appointed a papal chaplain by Pope Urban IV. He was, doubtless, a pluralist on a considerable scale. See *Chartulary of the Abbey of Lindores* (Scottish History Society), p. 277

[72] Fordun in the Mearns, another irregular insertion. It is valued at 60 marks in A., here at 110 marks.

[73] This, I suppose, must be Glenilif (Glenisla) in the west of Forfarshire. One cannot conjecture why it appears here. I have seen it asserted that Glenilif was a mensal church of the Bishop of Brechin, which would account for the appearance of a vicar But I have not investigated this point. In the first year's tithe paid to Boyamund from the Diocese of Brechin, Glenilif is valued at 6*lb.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

identification, and for the convenience of students examining Theiner (*Monumenta*, p. 113) I have arranged the words alphabetically. In many cases the word which I think was written in the original bears a very remote resemblance, or no resemblance at all, to what Theiner has printed (the errors are sometimes his), or to what appears in the photograph of the Vatican MS. Yet in most cases it is hoped that conviction will be carried as to the identification.

In the first column are the names as printed by Theiner: in the second, what I take to be the reading of the Vatican MS.; and in the third, what I believe was the word as written in the original, from which the Vatican MS. was copied. I have occasionally added in italics the modern name.

Aldecamburg	*Same*	Aldecambz
Backer	Backec	Batket, *Bathgate*.
Bechimdeby	Bechundeby	Keth Undeby.
Bochans	*Same*	Bothans.
Bostim	Boltun	Boltun.
Cimbar	Cunbar	Dunbar.
Clistmathyn	Elistmathyn	Eglisemachyn, *Eglismanin*.
Coingeston	*Same*	(See this word discussed at the conclusion of this paper.)
Conveth	Conueth	Conueth, *Lauriestark*.
Cotpen	*Same*	Coepen.
Creccon	Cretcon	Cretton, *Creighton*.
Crenlan	*Same*	Grenlau, *Grenlaw*.
Egistmawyn	,,	Eglisemannyn.
Erelydon	Erelysdon	' Erisildon, *Earlston*.
Essum	Ellum	Ellum
Fasselay	Passelay	Passelay, *Paisley*
Fensdeim	ffenldenn	Feuldenn, *Fouldon*.
Fiswent	fiswent	Fisweue, *Fishwic*.
Fiswit	fiswit	Fiswic, *Fishwic*.
Fongu	ffongu	Fougu *Fogo*.
Forberwic	Norberwic	Norberwic.
Gimbar	Dunbar	Dunbar.
Goly	Golyn	Golyn, *Gullane*.
Gravernenthe	G[?T]hauernenthe	Trauernenthe, *Traquent*.
Gumanyn	Dumanyn	?—*Dalmeny*.
Halaham	*Same*	Haldham, *Aldham*.
Hereyec	,,	Hereyet, *Heriot*.

Hereyeth	*Same*	Hereyeth, *Heriot.*
Hert	,,	Hert, *Airth.*
Hinston	? Huiston	? Huiston, *Houston.*

[The *fratres* presumably of Trinity Hospital pay the tithe. The place is in Renfrewshire.]

Lastalrus	Lastalr [with mark of contraction]	Lastalric.
Leningeston	*Same*	Leuingeston, Livingstone.
Lechar de Wend	,,	? Lechardeweud.
Logardewd	,,	*Legerwood*, the same place as last.
Lincon	,,	Linton.
Lynsithyn	Lynlithqn	Lynlithqu.
Malenil	*Same*	Maleuil, *Melville.*
Morbam	,,	Morham.
Mulkiburg	,,	?—*Musselburgh.*
Noycherchin	,,	? Noythenthirn, *Naythansthirn*, *Nenthorn*
Oachen *	*Same*	? Ratheu, *Ratho.*
Ommianyn	Dunmanyn	Dunmanyn, *Dalmenie.*
Opsechinton	*Same*	Opsetlinton *Upsetlington.*
Osum	? Olum	? Elum.
Poulewrnd	Poulewrd	*Same*, *Polworth.*
Rech Margcal	*Same*	Keth Marycal.
Rechundilby	,,	Kethundibby.
Rfencon†	Nencon	Neuton.
Seccon	*Same*	Setton, *Seaton.*
Sfongu	ffongu	ffougu, *Fogo.*
Sfuesdon	ffueldon	? *Foulden.*
Solcre	*Same*	Soltre, *Soutra.*
Streniclyn	Strinclyn	Striuelyn, *Stirling.*
Strinlum	Strinlin	Striulin, *Stirling.*
Wdetamb	Wildetamb[us]	? The place is Aldcambus.
Withofine	*Same*	? Witholme, now *Whitsome.*

In conclusion, something should be said of the particularly puzzling name 'Coingeston.' In my perplexity I resorted to Dr J. Maitland

* The initial letter makes the puzzle. I believe it was R. The valuation of Ratheu, 6 marks, in the first year, is the same (4*lb.*) as that of Oachen in the second.

† The initial letter is a widespread mediæval N, and not Rf as Theiner reads it here. It appears again in the word Norberwic, which Theiner represents as Forberwic; and again in the name of a place in the Archdeaconry of St Andrews, which Theiner prints Fentil (p. 114), but which is really Neutil (Newtile).

Thomson; and the conclusion arrived at by that eminent authority is that 'Duddingston' is the church intended. And this view is also taken by Rev. John Anderson, Curator of the Historical Department of H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. I can make no guess as to how the first part of the word came to be transformed. But other considerations must be taken into account. It is the *vicar* of Coingeston who pays as his tithe one mark. Now Duddingston was an appropriate church of Kelso, and in the first year's account the vicar of 'Doddingeston' pays also one mark. This, of course, is of value only as showing that there is no objection to Dr Thomson's conjecture on the score of a difference of tithe; and the main weight of reason for the conjecture is found by a method of exclusion. No other of the Lothian churches, not otherwise accounted for, would give us the concluding eight letters of the word.

An element of doubt, however, seems to me to be introduced by the fact that we find instances of churches outside the Archdeaconry of Lothian introduced into the list of Lothian churches—for example, Crail, and Coneveth (Laurencekirk); therefore, conceivably, we may find 'Coingeston' outside the bounds of Lothian. Till some more probable suggestion is offered, Dr Maitland Thomson's solution holds the field.

IV.

THE NEWTON STONE. A CRITICAL EXAMINATION AND TRANSLATION OF ITS MAIN INSCRIPTION.

By William Bannerman, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Of the two inscriptions upon this stone, the Ogamic, and the six lines of Alphabetic characters which have been called the main inscription, it is here proposed to deal only with the latter. The opinions expressed in this communication are the outcome of a careful study of the photographic illustrations in *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*. The transcripts from Stuart's *Sculptured Stones* in Bishop Graves' communication in *P.S.A.* 1856, the illustrations in Lord Southesk's communication of 1882, and in Professor Rhys's of 1892, have also been examined, as well as the figure in Mr Nicholson's *Keltic Researches*.

The conclusions arrived at differ in some important respects from others already brought forward, and it is hoped they may be found not unworthy of consideration and criticism, if not of acceptance.

The first of these is that the letters, debased as they are in form, follow the Celtic rather than the Roman type. The letter T, which occurs twice in the first line, has the Celtic form ⊂. Even more distinctive is the form of the letter R, shaped in the Celtic alphabet like a crook-headed staff ℞, which appears after the cross in the fourth line and once again in the sixth. They harmonise in form with the corresponding letters on the Drostan Stone, at St Vigeans. The *Book of Deer* is sufficient evidence of the use of this alphabet in the north-eastern parts of Scotland; and its handwriting is a useful standard with which to compare some peculiar features of the Newton inscription.

Line 1. The first line of the inscription (fig. 1) consists of the word Ette. The ⊂'s are of the usual Celtic form; the E's are of a less usual

type. From the left of the base there are oblique descending lines. On comparing the illustrations fig. 215 of *The Early Christian Monuments,* it will be seen that they are much less evident in the larger than in the

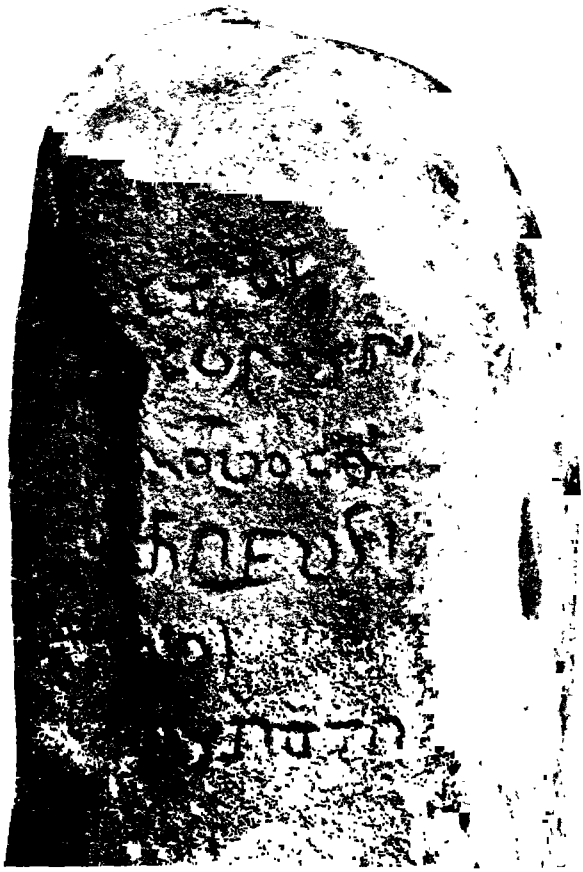


Fig. 1. The inscription.

smaller of the two. They are probably mere adventitious embellishments, and do not pertain to the "body" of the letter. In other respects the letters have the appearance of an E lacking the middle

horizontal stroke. In the *Book of Deer* (Spalding Club) E's of a similar form are met with. In Plate VI., for example, the word *bennact* shows an *e* of this type; except that it is written as a tall letter, like an *l*, it is of precisely the same form as the *c*. Such instances might be multiplied.

Line 2. One has therefore no hesitation in reading C as the first letter of the second line. This is followed by U. The third and fifth are of much debased character, but appear to be derived from the capital N by rounding off its acute angles. The sixth is a character clearly shown in fig. 215 of *The Early Christian Monuments* as an ᗰ, capital Celtic M. The fourth and the seventh places are occupied by a Y-shaped character the identification of which is one of the most debatable points in the inscription. That it must represent a vowel is obvious, however, from its position relatively to the neighbouring consonants. On the assumption that it is intended to represent some Celtic letter, it cannot be a Y, for that letter has no place in any Gaelic alphabet; nor can it be e, i, o, or u; for these are all exhibited otherwise in the body of the inscription. There is but one conclusion; however aberrant its form may be, it stands for the letter A. The succeeding letter is I; and the final letter, which is all but obliterated, may be surmised to represent an N.

Line 3. The first two letters, cut on an unfavourable surface, are best seen in fig. 214. The first is an ᗰ, somewhat altered in appearance by a flaw in the stone which traverses it from above downwards. The second is the Y-like A, rather faintly marked, and upon a ridge of the stone is O. The rest of the line is best shown in fig. 215. The character shaped like an inverted γ or a Greek λ, cannot be identified from its resemblance to any Celtic letter. There are, however, not many letters left open for choice, and it seems safe to select from among them the one that gives the word an intelligible meaning. That is L. Thereon follow O, U, and E. The final letter as seen in fig. 215 resembles an English G inverted, thus ↄ. But there is something more. In the smaller illustration of fig. 215, and in fig. 214, a horizontal

line is shown over this curved portion; and the same thing appears in the illustration from a photograph that is given in Mr Nicholson's work. The letter is ᵹ, the Celtic form of G.

Line 4. The fourth line opens (fig. 214) with U and an indifferently formed ᚾ. Here the sign of the cross ✠ is introduced. Following it are a very legible R (ᚱ) and an F. A strong horizontal line under these two letters is a sign of contraction which there are good grammatical reasons for expanding as the letter O. The line runs on, I, I, and a tall S (ᛚ).[1] The final letter is another I, with which is associated a marking that is apt to be overlooked. Opposite the middle of the letter, and interposed between it and the preceding S, is a dot like a full stop; it is quite plainly shown in the smaller illustration of fig. 215. Its import will appear afterwards.

Line 5. The fifth line opens with a strange character like an H, of which the last upright line is abbreviated at the upper end. The interpretation that suggests itself is this. The last upright line is the vowel I. The preceding part of the figure, consisting of the first upright and the transverse line, is identical with the mark of aspiration used in the *Book of Deer*[2] in place of the customary dot, the "punctum delens" of the Irish scribes. When rendered alphabetically it is represented by the letter h. An I, therefore, to which it is prefixed should in all probability be transliterated as h-i.

The rest of the line is made up of N, two Celtic capital SS, and I.

Line 6. One cannot get rid of an impression that the latter part of this line has been "gone over" by some too zealous restorer. The finishing of the letters with ceriphs, and a certain sharpness and decision in the cutting, indicate an acquaintance with modern alphabets and the use of better tools than were probably in the hands of the original craftsman.

[1] It is possible that the second i represents the lower part of a partially obliterated ᛚ, but the point is immaterial.

[2] The *Book of Deer*, pl. iii., line 13, 14, 16, shows examples of its use in connection with the words *Buchan*, *gathraig*, and *rath*.

The reading of the line presents no new letter, nor any special difficulty in its rendering. It is L O A O A R U I N.

The whole inscription therefore reads thus:—

ettɛ	ETTE
CUNUNMUIN	CUNANMAIN
MUOLOUOEƷ	MAOLOUOEG
UN ⊦ ROFIIR·I	UN ROFIIS · I
h-INSSI	H-INSSI
LOUOURUIN	LOAOARUIN.

Here is no unknown tongue. It is the Old Gaelic, the language of the *Book of Deer* and of the Celtic manuscripts on which Zeuss based his analysis in the *Grammatica Celtica*; and it will bear critical examination according to its own grammatical rules, as will be shown. [The references are to Zeuss' *Grammatica Celtica*, ed. 1853.]

"Ette" is a second person singular imperative, formed, like "dene," *fac*, and "decce," *ecce*, by suffixing "e" to the root of the verb [Z., p. 457]. The root in this case is "éit," "ét," *ire* [Z., p. 492].

"Cunanmain" consists of a preposition and its noun written as one word in the usual manner of Old Gaelic. "Cun" is a variant spelling of "Con," "co," or "cu," a preposition which in the sense of *ad*, *usque ad*, governs the accusative [Z., p. 585]. 'Anmain," accusative singular "of anim," *anima* [Z., p. 269].

"Maolouoeg," genitive of the name of a person "Maolouog," now commonly called St Moluag. The writer of the inscription shows a curious tendency to spell his long vowels as diphthongs; but this practice, if clumsy, has abundant precedent. Thus "gó," "góo," "gáo," and "gáu" are various ways of spelling the same word [Z., p. 39].

"Un." As "cun" is written for "con" in the second line, so here "un" is written for the more usual "on" *a quo*. It is a word formed

by the combination of the preposition "o" or "ua," and "n" representing the relative pronoun.

"Rofiis." The third person singular of the past tense of a passive verb. It is made up of the verbal particle "ro," the invariable mark of the præterite in the old Gaelic, and of the root "fes," "fis," "fias," in modern Gaelic "fios," *scientia.* "Rofess" is glossed *notum fuit* [Z., p. 49].

"·I." The letter i, separated from the context by means of dots, is a contraction of very common use in old Celtic writings. It stands for "iodhon," and when rendered in Latin usually takes the form of *id est*; but its range is very wide, and it is used to introduce any sort of amplifying or explanatory clause.

"H-inssi," the genitive of the feminine noun "inis," *insula.* The Annals of Tighernac (*Chronicles of the Picts and Scots,* p. 78) spell this word "indsi"; and "innsi" would accord best with modern custom.

The letter "h" prefixed to the word is a mere aspirate; coming as it does before the genitive case of a feminine noun which begins with an open vowel, it occupies a place which is perfectly appropriate to it.

"Loaoaruin." The genitive of a noun whose nominative is in "-an," formed in the same way as "cuirn" from "carn," or "Domnuill" from "Domnall."

Here the inscription writer exhibits the same predilection for diphthongs which has already been seen in his rendering of the name Maolouog. It is nevertheless a little startling to find that the extraordinary concatenation of letters presented to us in Loaoaruin is now familiarly known as a monosyllable, Lorn. The condensation is severe, but the steps of its progress can be traced.

In the various tracts brought together by Dr Skene in the *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots* the name Lorn occurs over a dozen times. The general type of the nominative case is Loarn, Loorn, Loern. That the writers regard this as a word of two syllables appears by the way in which they form the genitive case. This is "Loairn," not "Loirn," as it would be if the nominative were monosyllabic. Farther, there is

evidence that even this form is abbreviated by the elision of a vowel between the "r" and the final "n"; for we have on pp. 151, 301, a nominative "Loaran" and on p. 288 "Lorin." The Latin writer of the *Metrical Chronicle* has even a more extended form, "Lorimonie"; which if it have any etymological value must be taken as a poetical inversion of "Lomironie," and an indication of a vocalised labial, a lost digamma, between the first two syllables. This restores the original form of the word, the form in which its meaning must be sought, as "Loforan." In view of these facts it would be rash to lay a charge of ignorant misspelling against the inscriber of the Newton Stone.

The translation thus presents no difficulty; but the syntax and the vocabulary are allied so closely to the Latin tongue that it is interesting to compare the original with its literal rendering into that language as well as into English.

Ette	Ito
cun-anmain	ad animam
Maolouoeg	Moloci
un + rofiis : Iodhon	a quo (Fidei) erat professio : Etiam
h-inssi	[incola fuit] Insulæ
Loaoaruin.	Lornæ.

In English:—

Draw near
to the soul
of Moluag
from whom came knowledge (of the faith). He was
of the Island
of Lorn.

The history of Saint Moluag and his connection with Lorn and with the mountainous parts of the shires of Aberdeen and Banff are too well known to call for more than the briefest notice. He built his head church, as our inscription recalls, on an island in the Firth of Lorn, which from that circumstance acquired the name of Lismore. He also founded Rosmarkie; and in the north-eastern district his name is associated with Mortlach, with Glass, with places in the lordship of Strathbogie, with Logie-Mar, with Clatt and others. The Collect for

his day in the Breviary of Aberdeen sounds like an echo from the Newton Stone: "Deus, qui per predicationem beati Voloci confessoris tui atque pontificis populum in tenebris ambulantem a cultu ydolorum convertisti: presta ut pia ejus intercessione omnium nostrorum corda ad cultum vere religionis convertantur. Per Dominum."

The *Annals of Tighernac* thus record his death:—A.D. 592. Obitus Lugdach Lissmoir ·*i*· Moluoc.

MONDAY, 13*th January* 1908.

GEORGE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D., in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected:—

Honorary Fellows.

ARTHUR JOHN EVANS, M.A., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

SALOMON REINACH, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of France, St Germain-en-Laye.

Professor H. DRAGENDORFF, Director of the Romisch Germanischer Kommission, Frankfort-on-Main.

Professor E. RITTERLING, Wiesbaden.

Geheimrath LUDWIG JACOBI, Homburg.

JOSEPH DECHELETTE, Curator of the Museum, Roanne.

Corresponding Members.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Procurator-Fiscal, Dingwall.

Rev. ANGUS MACKAY, M.A., Westerdale, Halkirk, Caithness.

C. G. CASH, Teacher, Edinburgh Academy, 49 Comely Bank Road.

Fellows.

JAMES A. S. BARRETT, 12 Eglinton Crescent.

T. C. F. BROTCHIE, 6 Ibrox Place, Govan.

Rev. ALLAN T. CAMERON, M.A., 1 Burgess Terrace.

EDWIN W. FLETCHER, "Chippenham," Wandle Road, Upper Tooting, London.

PETER JEFFREY, 15 Coates Gardens.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By H.M. Board of Works, through the Hon. Sir Schomberg M'Donnell, K.C.B., C.V.O., Secretary.

Two Stone Implements, viz., A Polishing Stone, broken, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and a Hammer Stone, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, from the Broch of Clickamin, Shetland.

(2) By the Rev. F. Oldrieve, B.M.S. Station, Wathen, near Thrysville, Congo Free State, Africa, through W. T. Oldrieve, F.S.A. Scot., H.M. Office of Works, Edinburgh.

Eight roughly chipped Implements of Quartzose Stone, viz., Three of triangular section, with tapering ends measuring respectively $7\frac{5}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 5 by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; one with pointed ends, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; one of spear-head shape, $4\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and three finished spear- or arrow-heads, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and 2 inches in length, one being serrated on both edges—from South Manyanga, Cataract Region, Congo Free State.

(3) By Peter Mackenzie, Farmer, Tormore, Arran.

Three Flint Implements, viz., a Fabricator $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length and somewhat triangular in section, and two flake knives with slight secondary working, found at Tormore, and a Wooden Mallet, found in Tormore Moss.

(4) By Rev. W. Morrison, M.A., 7 East Mayfield.

A Pocket Ring Sundial of Brass.

(5) By Frank Adam, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Clans, Septs, and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands. 8vo. 1906.

(6) By R. Coltman Clephan, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

A Catalogue of Egyptian and other Objects of Antiquity at Martin House, Tynemouth, together with a Study of Egyptology and other branches of Archæology as illustrated by the Collection. 4to. (Typewritten.) 1907.

(7) By Rev. Daniel M'Ivor, E.U. Congregational Church, Eyemouth, the Author.

An Old-time Fishing Town: Eyemouth—its History, Romance, and Tragedy. 8vo. 1907.

(8) By W. P. Dickson, Ruthwell, Combe Park, Weston, Bath, and Rev. James Dinwiddie, Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire.

Six Large Photographs of the Ruthwell Cross.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

NOTICES (1) OF A CIST, WITH "FOOD-VESSEL" URN, AT EASTER MOY, AND (2) OF A PREHISTORIC CAIRN ON CALLACHY HILL, IN THE BLACK ISLE, ROSS-SHIRE, WITH PLAN AND SECTION. By WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Procurator-Fiscal, Dingwall.

On 4th June 1907, on the farm of Easter Moy, about 5 miles south-west of Dingwall, some workmen excavating material for the repair of a road came upon a prehistoric grave. The situation is typical; overlooking the valley of the Conon, and commanding a long sweep of the river, and a wide prospect to the east, south, and west. On the north the spot is sheltered by the now thickly wooded slope of the Hill of Brahan (480 feet), at the base of which, and separating it from the piece of ground in which the grave is situated, the public road passes on to the west. From the road to the river a quarter of a mile distant the ground declines southwards at a fairly steep angle, and has been under cultivation for generations, with the exception of a roughly circular eminence three-quarters of an acre in extent, near the centre of which the grave was found. There are indications that it had once formed the site of a cairn—probably a chambered cairn—for, 60 feet west from the grave there is a rectangular formation measuring 13 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, on the south edge of which there lies overturned a boulder of gneiss about 2 tons weight and measuring 6 feet in length and 4 feet in breadth. An attempt had been made to bore this block for blasting, but it was abandoned, no doubt on account of the hardness of the stone. This suggests the probability of there having been other blocks of softer material which were blasted and removed at some former period. At least a century ago considerable quantities of gravel had been excavated from the eminence, and the cairn, like many others, may have been found useful as a quarry. That these operations occurred so long ago is apparent from the fact that the uncultivated eminence is now studded over, even in its excavated places, with aged oaks. It is not

without significance that in the cultivation of the surrounding ground this little spot of less than an acre in extent should have been left untilled.

In their recent search for material the workmen had excavated from this untilled spot a perpendicular face 4 feet in height and about 8 feet in length, working inwards in a northerly direction. This face, or section, shows undisturbed pan for 2 feet on its west side, and forced



Fig. 1. View of Cist, with Urn, as exposed by excavation.

ground in the remainder. In the forced ground they found a sandstone slab in line with the section, which falling outwards disclosed the cavity of a cist, in which there stood an urn. The ground being still further cleared, another slab, in line with the first, fell outwards. These two slabs formed one side of the grave, and on their removal the whole interior became visible. The grave (fig. 1) was formed due east and west, and measured 3 feet 1½ inches in length, 21 inches in breadth, and 15½ inches in depth; while an average depth of 2 feet of mould lay on the top of the covering slab. The north and south sides and the east

end were formed of the native sandstone; while the cover and the west end were of the abundant gneiss of the district. There was no stone in the bottom, but the floor had been carefully levelled and smoothed out of the pan, and an inch and a half of sand and clay spread over its entire surface. The urn had been placed at the west end of the cist. It was removed by the workmen, and unfortunately fell to pieces when handled; but its contents had fallen into, and remained in, the cist. On arriving



Fig. 2. Urn found in the Cist.

at the spot I proceeded to collect the material in the cist, and passed it all through a fine riddle. Four small flints were thus found, and a small quantity of fragments of charred wood, all of which have been preserved. The flints and charred wood were all found among the material at the spot where the urn stood.

The pieces of the urn (fig. 2) have now been put together. It is of the food-vessel type, and of a reddish-brown colour, measuring 6 inches in height and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, bulging slightly outwards from the neck below the thick, everted rim and tapering to 3 inches at the bottom. It is ornamented all round with incised parallel

lines and triangular impressions; the lines being rather roughly drawn as if done by the hand with a sharp implement.

Three of the flints are mere chips on which I can detect no secondary working; but the fourth is a pretty specimen of the implement known as a scraper, of the size and shape of the forefinger nail, and skilfully chipped into shape.

The ground has not been removed from the upper surface of the covering slab, nor from either end of the cist, but in so far as the stones are exposed no apparently artificial marks are discernible except upon the inside of the larger of two sandstone slabs forming the north side of the grave, but being still *in situ* the stone is not accessible to thorough examination. Beyond indicating that they are circular or oval depressions of varying dimensions, I refrain from any further description in the meantime, as they may or may not prove to be artificial.

The lateral approach to this cist and the exposure of a vertical section of the ground reveals the *modus operandi* of the old neolithic people who constructed it. The boundary line between the disturbed earth and the undisturbed pan shows that they had dug out a space much larger than the actual grave, and that having constructed the cist in the centre of this space they filled and levelled up the excavation.

Prehistoric Cairn on Callachy Hill.

In the *Proceedings* of this Society, under date 8th June 1885, there appears a paper by the late Major Colin Mackenzie regarding a Cist with associated flint scraper and a nodule of iron pyrites or "strike-a-light" in a natural mound at Flowerburn in the Black Isle. The district in which this mound is situated is rich in prehistoric remains—many of which are still unviolated and await investigation. During his residence at Flowerburn, Major Mackenzie appears to have done a good deal of work among the antiquities in the neighbourhood, and some of his tracks are still visible. Nothing could be more accurate than his description of the mound and its contents; the only slip that can be detected being an immaterial difference of a few inches in the length of

the covering slab of the Cist, which—as it happens—still lies in the spot where Major Mackenzie found it almost a quarter of a century ago.

Among the local antiquities that had attracted the attention of this gentleman is an ancient cairn on the top of Callachy Hill, as to which he does not appear to have made any communication to this Society, or to have left any written record. The hill, which is in close proximity to the mound in which he found the Cist, attains an elevation of 700 feet and is one of the highest eminences—if not indeed the highest—in the Black Isle. It forms the westward termination of a long ridge, and the cairn is erected in the usual position on the nose of the hill, from which the whole face of the surrounding country is visible in an unobstructed view. From the accompanying ground-plan and section of the cairn (fig. 3) it will be seen that it measures about 50 feet in diameter and 8 feet at its highest elevation. About the year 1883 Major Mackenzie caused a trench to be cut through it from west to east. The line of this trench passed slightly to the north of the centre, but on reaching half-way across it diverged by the right into the central point, and there a Cist was uncovered. He had evidently replaced most of the excavated material, but his track is well marked, and is shown on the accompanying plan. With this exception, the cairn had never been disturbed in any way until the operations about to be described.

In the summer of 1906 I assisted my friend Dr Maclean, of Fortrose, in opening a track from the south edge of the cairn towards the centre. Time pressed, and we did not excavate completely to the foundation, nor did we penetrate inwards beyond a distance of 14 feet from the outer edge. Here, and at a depth half-way between the upper surface and the ground-level, we discovered fragments of bone and a quantity of dry, crushed bone material, underneath which there was found a fragment of pottery, about 3 inches in length and 1½ inches in breadth. It was found to be the rim segment of an urn, which, when whole, would have measured 5 or 6 inches in diameter, and was rudely ornamented with punctulated dots. There was no means of estimating its height.

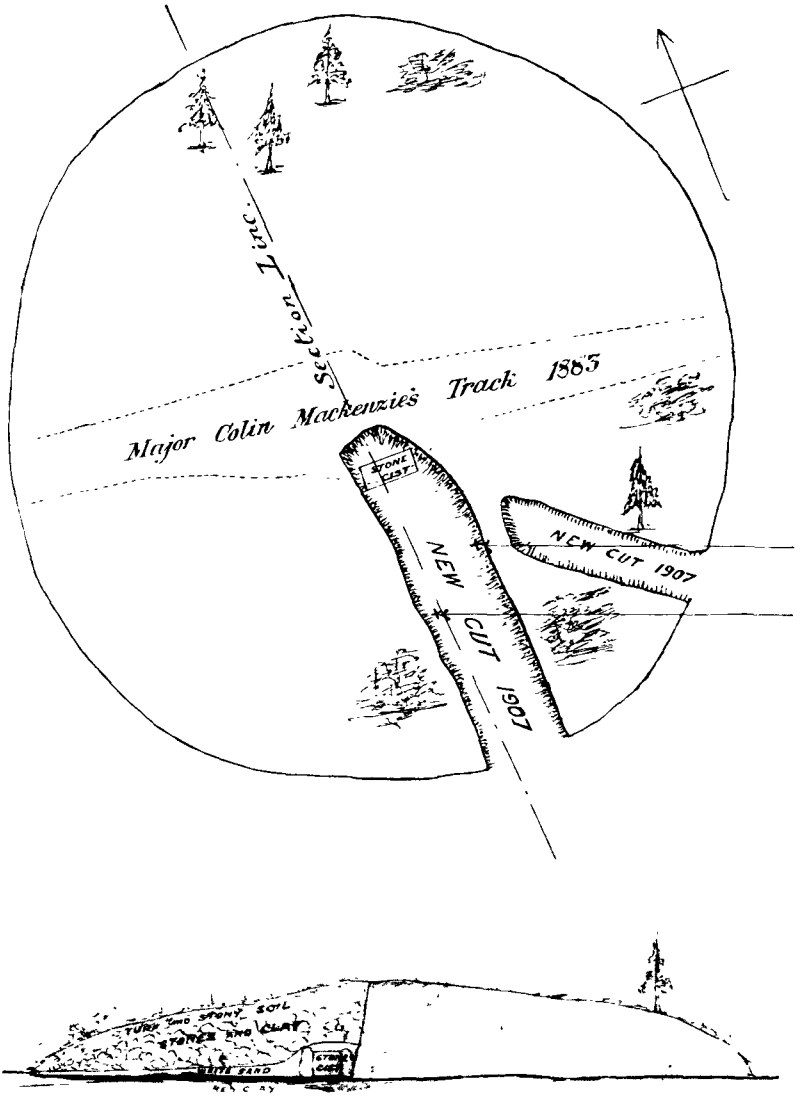


Fig. 3. Plan and Section of Cairn at Callachy Hill. (Scale 3 inch to 5 feet.)

From the position in which this fragment was found, there can be no doubt that the urn had been placed in an inverted position over the bones.

Last summer I revisited the cairn on several occasions and carried out further excavations. In the first place, our track of 1906 was deepened to the foundation, and continued towards the centre, until we there joined the old workings of Major Mackenzie. We found the construction of the cairn to be as shown on the plan. On the top of the undisturbed red clay there was laid a layer of white clayey sand which gradually thickened towards the centre until it enveloped the Cist, the remains of which were discovered there. Above the white sand were placed the stones, and on the top of the stones there was a covering of turf and stony soil from 1 foot to 18 inches in depth. The central Cist lay east and west; and, as already indicated, it was approached by us from the south, while Major Mackenzie had reached it from the north. We found that the south side was formed of two slabs, and that these had never previously been disturbed, as was apparent from the condition of the white, clayey material in which they were enveloped. The covering slab had been removed, and no trace of it could be found. The Cist measured 2 feet 6 inches in length, 20 inches in breadth, and 18 inches in depth. The cavity was filled up with loose earth and stones, and this was manifestly the work of the previous excavators. The material was carefully examined, but in the *débris* nothing of interest was found except fragments of bone. On excavating around either end, innumerable bone fragments were discovered.

In the course of the operations there was found, at a spot 12 feet from the south edge of the cairn (as marked on the plan), a mass of black, unctuous matter, about 12 inches square and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, between the red clay of the foundation and the layer of clayey sand. In this matter a great number of bone fragments were discovered, with marked evidence of the effects of fire. But there was no trace of any implement, or of pottery. Specimens of the bone fragments found both in this burial and in the neighbourhood of the Cist were forwarded to

Dr Joseph Anderson, and he pronounced them to be calcined human remains.

On a subsequent day in August 1907, a shorter trench was cut from the eastern edge inwards. No appearance of any burial was here discovered, but in the course of the work there rolled down from a spot about 18 inches below the surface a naturally rounded stone ball $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, having on its circumference two round, flattened, and polished spaces. Close to the spot where the ball lay there was found one very attenuated limpet-shell having the appearance of great age. No bones or other relics were associated with the ball and shell.

Within a radius of a few miles of this hill there are several large cairns—some of them long ago destroyed and only the large slabs of their central chambers left; others are still intact. There are also within the same radius two or three kitchen-middens, and on the seashore at least one cave in which recent excavations have revealed remarkable evidence of long prehistoric occupation.

II.

NOTICES (1) OF A BRONZE DAGGER, WITH ITS HANDLE OF HORN, RECENTLY FOUND IN THE ISLAND OF ROUSAY, AND (2) OF AN INSCRIPTION IN TREE-RUNES, RECENTLY DISCOVERED ON A STONE IN THE STONE CIRCLE OF STENNIS, ORKNEY. By JAMES W. CURSITER. F.S.A. Scot., Kirkwall.

The relic which is the subject of this paper was acquired by me last November from Mr Frederick Inkster, tenant of the farm of Innister in the island of Rousay, Orkney, who informed me that it was found by him during peat-cutting, in the spring of 1905, in Flander's Moss in the Wasbister district of that island, at a place where peats had repeatedly been cut on former occasions. It is deeply to be regretted that no search for further portions of the implement was made at the time of its discovery, as from its fine state of preservation there is every reason to believe that the pommel of the handle might have been found, and considerable light shed upon a subject on which at the best we have comparatively little real knowledge. Consequently I find myself compelled in this notice to confine my remarks to a descriptive account of the implement.

It consists, in its present condition, of a thin flat blade of bronze (fig. 1) about 6 inches in length inserted into a horn haft.

It is attached to the haft by three bronze rivets, which are disposed in a triangular form through the butt of the blade where it is broadest, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across. From this broadest portion the blade tapers regularly in a slightly hollow-curved line on both edges to a sharp point 5 inches from the centres of the nearest two rivets; the other rivet being in the centre of the base, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the point. The blade is about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch thick, and sharpened on both faces for about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the edge. The rivets, which are complete, are similar on both faces, and have circular slightly dome-shaped heads $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter projecting very slightly above the horn.

The haft, which is in one piece, of ox horn, and is shaped in the form of the letter **Y**, measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in breadth, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. From its broadest front portion it tapers in a

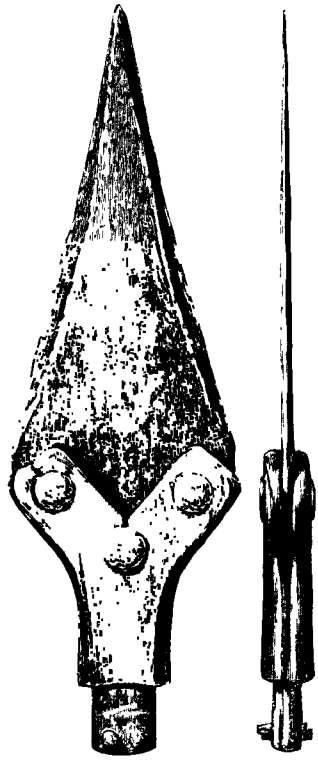


Fig. 1. Bronze Dagger with Haft of Horn. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

curve to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from its rear extremity, where there is a square-cut shoulder of about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch all round, leaving a projecting flat tang, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch broad, for insertion in a pommel or shaft, to which it was attached by two retaining-pins of wood $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, and which are still preserved in small holes

transversely bored through its base about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from its extremity. The front centre of the haft has a deep V-shaped notch on each face, and is cut laterally to receive the butt of the blade, which is thus secured in a chevron of horn $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch broad, having a rivet on each extremity and one at the junction of the arms.

Looking into the literature of the subject for a similar blade and the purpose it might have served, the nearest approach to it I can find in Scotland is the fifth of the thin flat blades enumerated by Dr Anderson in his "Notes on a large Sepulchral Cairn at Collessie" in vol. xii. of the *Proceedings* (fig. 14 and page 456), which, though much more imperfect, bears a resemblance to this specimen. In Sir John Evans's *Bronze Implements of Great Britain* the blade shown in fig. 280, though much smaller and having only 2 rivets, more nearly resembles the shape of the present blade. I submitted a photograph of the implement to Sir John, who replied as follows: "The bronze spear-head with the horn haft is a wonderful specimen, and I hope that you will allow the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland to publish it. It is a remarkable variety of the Arreton Down type, and, as with them, it is hard to say with certainty whether it is a spear-head or a dagger. The hafting is singularly like that of some bronze daggers such as my fig. 298." Dr Anderson's notes on page 457 of the article above mentioned, as well as Sir John's remarks upon this class of implement, designate them knife-daggers; the term distinguishing them from the dagger-blade, which is characterised by the presence of a thickened midrib. This specimen, although agreeing so far as the blade is concerned, presents features, owing to the well-preserved state of its haft, which suggest to my mind the idea of its having been a spear-head rather than a dagger-blade. The length of the tang of the horn haft to my mind precludes the idea of its having been finished by the usual bone pommel characteristic of the knife-daggers recorded by Sir John Evans, as such a finish in this case would not admit of sufficient length for a hand-grip. At the same time it must be admitted, from the evidence afforded by the length of the wooden retaining-pins, that the handle (of whatever length) must

have been of an oval section at its junction with the intermediate horn haft, which is not in accord with present-day ideas of a spear-shaft. We must, however, remember that in early days light spears or javelins were frequently used for throwing, both in hunting and in fighting—a use to which, I think, the present specimen might well have been applied.

Since writing the foregoing I have been informed that the implement was not observed at the time of cutting the peats, but only discovered during the turning of them over in the drying process, so that the exact locality of its derivation could not be traced.

I have the pleasure of sending herewith, for presentation to the Museum, a plaster cast of the runic inscription recently discovered in the Brodgar circle of standing-stones, Stennis.

Last year the late Colonel J. W. Balfour of Balfour handed over the custody of the groups of standing-stones known as the Brodgar and Stenness Circles to H.M. Commissioners of Works, under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, following upon which the Hon. Sir Schomberg K. M'Donnell, Secretary to the Board, accompanied by Mr Oldrieve, F.S.A. Scot., Chief Architect for Scotland, paid a visit of inspection to the principal ancient monuments in the county and arranged for certain preservative and remedial measures to be at once taken in regard to the standing-stones. These were carried out later in the year under the superintendence of Mr Myers, A.R.I.B.A., and consisted, among other operations, of searching for and preserving fragments, stumps, and socket-holes of former members of the great circle which have vanished.

In front of one of the larger broken stones, now standing about 3 feet high (and the most northerly stone in the circle), there was unearthed part of the upper portion of the stone, which had fallen inwards. It was upon this newly discovered part, which measures 3 feet in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, that, after its being for some time exposed to the rain and wind, Mr John Omond, of Savedale, happened to discover the inscription and communicated his information to me. Shortly thereafter

I visited the place in company with Mr Oldrieve and confirmed the discovery, and returned later to make the mould from which the cast herewith presented was produced.

The characters (fig. 2), which are five in number, are arranged in a single line, clearly cut, and well preserved. There is also a well-defined cross beneath. The inscription is evidently complete. The first and

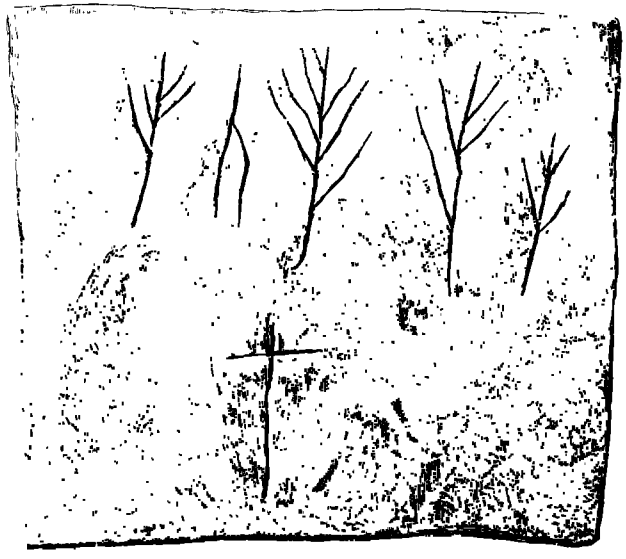


Fig. 2. Inscription in Tree-Runes.

the last three of the characters are of the tree-rune type, the second resembling an ordinary runic letter. Read according to the usual method they do not seem to me to be capable of any reasonable interpretation, but reading from left to right they may be fairly interpreted A . ? . TH . A . A, which has very much the appearance of a proper name. I can only hope that some one more skilled in the deciphering of such obscure inscriptions may be able to throw more light on it.

III.

SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS IN ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY AND MAPS.

By Rev. ANGUS MACKAY, M.A., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., Westerdale, Caithness

Ptolemy of Alexandria, who flourished *c.* 140 A.D., compiled a geography of the then known world in eight books, which is such an improvement upon earlier attempts of a similar kind that it continued in use until after the revival of learning in the 15th century. His longitudes were calculated from a point in the Canaries, supposed to be the westernmost part of the world; but he reckoned it as only $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west of Cape St Vincent, whereas the real distance is over 9°. Partly owing to this miscalculation, some countries are thrown considerably out of place when his data are reduced to map form; and this is especially true of Scotland, which from the Clyde and Forth northward is twisted due east, making thence a right angle with England. Notwithstanding this glaring defect, however, his geography of the north of Scotland cannot fail to interest the antiquary in search of light upon the place-names and people of that part.

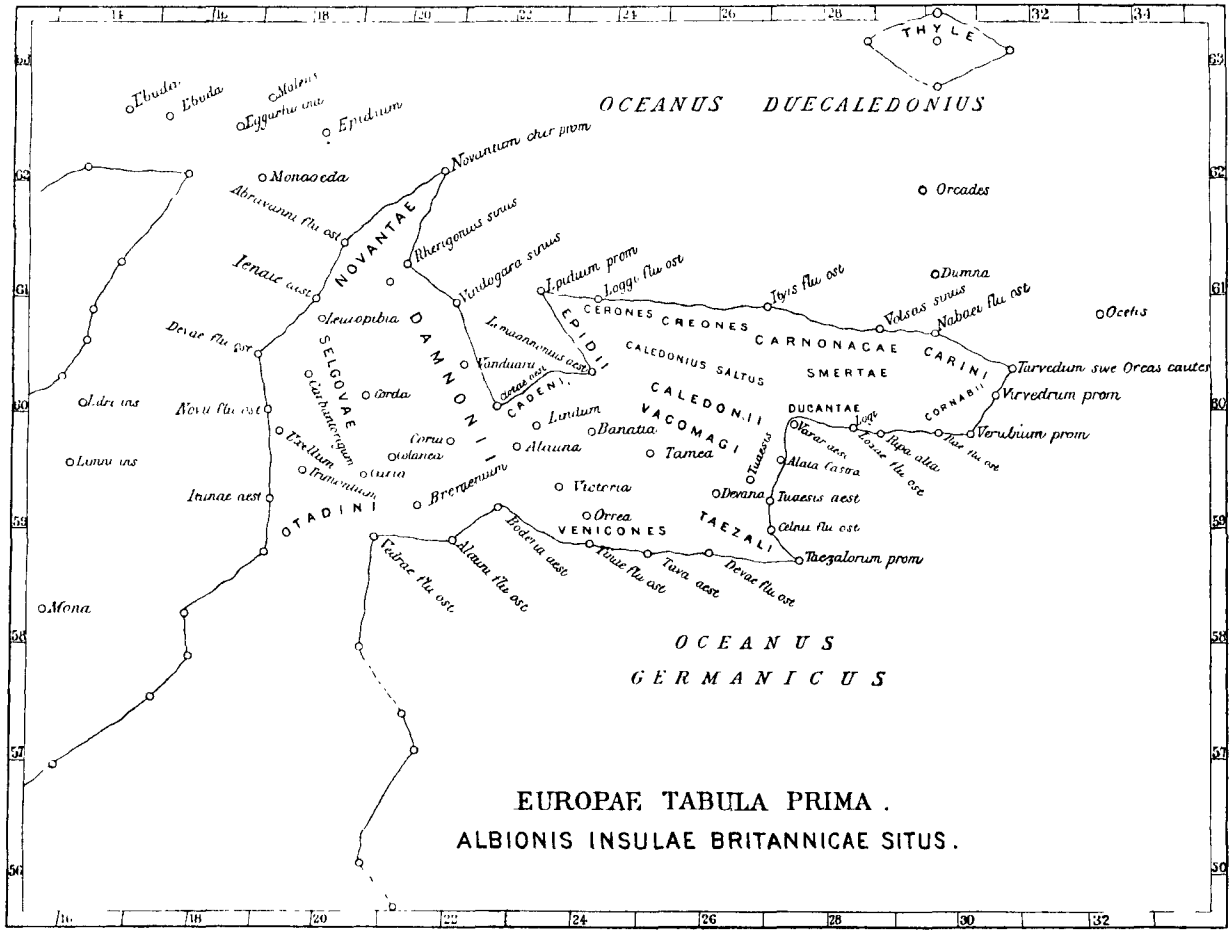
Starting from the Volsas Sinus in the W., which he sets down in long. 29° and lat. 60° 30′, and which scholars now generally understand to indicate Lochalsh Kyle, the names of the places given by him, working round by the north to the east side, are as follows, with Ptolemaic long. and lat. respectively. The river Nabarus, 30° × 60° 30′; the promontory Tarvedum or Cape Orkas, 31° 20′ × 60 15′; the promontory Virvedrum, 31° × 60°; the promontory Verubium, 30° 30′ × 59° 40′; the river Ila, 30° × 59° 40′; and Alta Ripa, 29° × 59° 40′, the bank of the Oykell, between Ross and Sutherland. In the district now called Caithness he locates the Cornavii; the Caereni he places in the Strathnaver country, and the Lugi in South Sutherland. The above too meagre data is all that Ptolemy gives for that part; and we shall

now look at the various names in detail, endeavouring to extract from them their story.[1]

CORNAVII.—This was the name of the tribe occupying Caithness, and means "people of the Horn," from a Celtic root appearing in Gaelic *corn*, Cymric *corn*, Breton *korn*, all cognate with Latin *cornu*, a horn. The people occupying the peninsula between the Dee and the Mersey in England were also designated Cornavii by Ptolemy; while to this day we have Cornwall with its Cornish, and also Cornouaillais, a large district in Brittany to the south of Cape Finisterre, running out into a sharp point. Thus the Cornavii of Caithness got their name from the hornshaped territory which they occupied, as did the others above mentioned. But when the Norseman made his appearance in the north, instead of giving a brand-new name to the land, he translated the old Gaelic *corn* into his own *ness*, a snout or nose, by which he often designates this part, although his most common form was *Kataness*, the Ness of Kata, the name that is still used, and this latter to distinguish it from *Catur*, Catland, which in his hands became *Sudrland*, now Sutherland, meaning "Southland."

CAERENI.—These dwelt in the Strathnaver country and away west towards Assynt. The word is understood to be a Latinised form of the Gaelic *caora*, sheep, as Dr Alexander Macbain and other well-known authorities acknowledge, and means "the sheep people." The root is also to be found in the Cymric *caeriwrch*, roebuck, and seems to be common to the Celtic languages. About one thousand years after the time of Ptolemy such a name well suited the people of these rugged parts, for this is how Matthew of Paris describes them in his quaint map of *c.* 1250, "Regio, montuosa et nemorosa, gentem incultam generans et pastoralem, propter mariscum et harundinetum" (A mountainous and woody region, producing a people rude and pastoral, by

[1] The map here given is that prepared by Captain Thomas for his paper on "The Ptolemaic Geography of Scotland," in the *Proceedings*, vol. xi. (1875). It does not show the *Lugi* tribe as it should be shown, but as a place-name *Logi*; and *Nabasi*, at the mouth of the Nauer, should be *Nabaei*.



EUROPAE TABULA PRIMA.

ALBIONIS INSULAE BRITANNICAE SITUS.

reason of marshes and fens). This country, so full of straths and so suited for his favourite sheep, the Norseman dubbed *Dalir*, the Dales. In the *Nial Saga*, translated by Dasent, we are told that Earl Sigurd of Orkney held, besides Caithness, the following lands in Scotland, viz. "Ross and Moray, Sutherland and the Dales." Dr Skene, however, in his *Celtic Scotland*, without giving any reason whatever, jumps to the conclusion that *Dalir* is to be found on the west of Scotland, and that it is to be identified with the Dalriada of the Irish annalists. From a plain reading of the saga we should naturally expect to find the "Dales" in question not on the west coast, but in the immediate neighbourhood of Sutherland, and, further, the plural form *dalir* indicates not a single dale but many.

Besides, in the *Orcades* of Torfaeus, as translated by Pope, we hear again of the "Dales," but this time they are associated with Caithness. Evidently by the *Dalir* of the Norsemen we are to understand the collection of straths extending from the borders of Caithness and along the north of Sutherland to Assynt in the west, known at a later period as Strathnaver. To a collection of valleys suited for the pasturage of sheep the Norsemen were prone to give such a name, as, for example, Dalir on the shores of Hvamsfirth in Iceland, and Dalir in the west of Norway—of the latter Rumsdale and Gudbrandsdal form a part. Strathnaver, that was the sheep-rearing country of the Caereni about the beginning of the Christian era, and that was said to be devoted to the pasture of flocks in the 13th century, was depopulated to a large extent and turned into sheep-walks in the early years of the 19th century. It may well be called the country of the Caereni at the present day, for too much of it is under sheep and deer.

Lugi.—This tribe inhabited the coast side of Sutherland from about the river Ila at Helmsdale to the neighbourhood of Strathflete in the south, in other words, what is still known as the *Machair*, lowland by the sea, from Gaelic *magh*, a plain, the most fertile part of the county. An echo of this old name Lugi is still to be found in the parish name Loth,[1] as also

[1] By Gaelic speakers Loth is pronounced *Logh*, with an emphatic *g* sound—*Second Stat. Account, Loth*, p. 188.

in Lothbeg and Lothmore, flat swampy places that had to be drained about a century ago. The low, fertile stretch of maritime land now known as Louth, in Ireland, was in ancient times called *Lug-magh*,[1] Lug-field, showing a change from Lug to Louth not unlike that presented by the forms Lug and Loth in Sutherland.

But Lug was the name of a well-known Irish pagan divinity, whose dwelling was underground, and whose festal day was *Lugnasad*, now *Lunasdainn*, on the 1st of August,[2] corresponding with the Saxon *Lammas*, originally also a pagan feast. As votive offerings of the first-fruits of the harvest were rendered at Lugnasad, the god Lug was in some way connected with tillage; and the probability is that he was a personification of the humble worm, from Gaelic *lug*, mud-worm, showing in Sutherland the adjective form *lugaideach*, long-necked like a worm. Even so the Celtic divinity Ogma,[3] the patron of letters, whence comes ogham writing, derives his name from Gaelic, *og*, later *eag*, a notch.

With Lugi compare Lugu-baliam, the ancient name of Carlisle, as seen in the *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, p. 298, and also the Gaulish Lug-dunum, now Lyons. Both these towns stand at the confluence of rivers, and in a fertile neighbourhood. But to follow up: two thousand years ago the highlanders of Strathnaver were sheepmen and the lowlanders of the Machair were earth-tillers or given to agriculture, a distinction which still holds true.

NABARUS.—This river is undoubtedly the Naver in a Latin dress, showing an older form Nabar or Navar. In various charters of the 13th century it is written Nauir, Navir, and Navyr. And at the present day the word is pronounced by the Gaelic inhabitants Nauer. It has thus undergone very little change during close upon 2000 years. When the river has run about three-quarters of its course to the sea the sacred Loch Mo-Naire, or Loch Mo-Na(u)ir, as it is sometimes pronounced,

[1] De Jubainville's *Irish Mythological Cycle*, p. 172.
[2] *Ibid*, pp 78, 172.
[3] Professor Anwyl's *Celtic Religion*, p. 39.

dedicated to some one Nair or Nauir, lies within a few hundred feet of its right bank and empties itself into the stream. The name of the loch and river have come from the same root, and as the loch is the sacred object, it probably gave its name to the river, as is not seldom the case in Celtic Gaul.

Indeed, we think it likely that the now common form *Naire*, instead of *Nauir*, is due to folk-etymology dating back to about the middle of the 17th century, when the house of Sutherland planted an aggrandising colony of Gordons in Strathnaver in the teeth of vehement opposition on the part of the native people. Hence the traditional saying that there is no virtue in the waters of this loch for a Gordon; but based upon another tradition equally general that the loch owes its virtue to a charmed stone flung in by a woman, who kept crying *mo naire, mo naire* (shame, shame), as she fled with her treasure before a Gordon on robbery bent, and who at the same time invoked a blessing on these waters for the ailing of every name save that of her pursuer. This folk-story, born of the long-cherished hatred of the Strathnaver people towards the Gordons, accounts for the long-drawn-out form Mo-Naire.

Dr Henderson, Lecturer in Celtic, Glasgow University, maintains that Mo-Nair was a Celtic demi-goddess[1] to be frequently met in Irish mediæval literature. If this is correct, in Nabarus we have concealed the name of a Celtic pagan divinity, to which the people of Strathnaver paid their devotion, such as it was, at Loch Mo-Nair on the first Monday of the quarter in the old style, and that down to within the memory of the present writer. The same rites, and at the same times of the year, were observed at St John's Loch, Dunnet, and at St Tredwell's Loch, Papa-Westray. Perhaps at the two latter places the pagan cultus of Nair was grafted on Christian superstition, a very common practice.

TARVEDUM.—This promontory lies some distance to the east of the Naver, according to the data with which Ptolemy supplies us. George Buchanan surmised that it indicates one of the headlands of Strathnaver, for this is what he says in his *History*:—"In ea fronte tria attolluntur

[1] Since writing the above we find it confirmed by other acknowledged authorities.

promontoria; altissimum in Navernia, quod Ptolemæo est Orcas sive Tarvedum" (On that face three promontories jut out; the highest is in the Naver country, which is the Orcas or Tarvedum of Ptolemy). Captain Thomas, in a very important paper on the "Ptolemaic Geography of Scotland," which appeared in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, dated 12th April 1875, is evidently so impressed by the outstanding character of Cape Wrath that he identifies it with Tarvedum, and concludes that Ptolemy made a mistake in locating it to the east instead of to the west of the Naver.

But there is no cause to lay such violent hands upon the geographer's facts in this case, for the alternative name Orcas indicates that it must be looked for to the east, and on that part of the mainland facing Orkney. And it is very probable that Tarvedum is now represented by Holborn Head, on the left side of the bay into which the Thurso river discharges itself. The Thurso, indeed, is the Norse *Thiorsa*,[1] Bull River, a well-known river name in Iceland. But Tarvedum comes from a Celtic root meaning "bull," as seen in Gaelic *tarv*, Cymric *tarw*, and Cornish *tarow*, cognates of Latin *taurus*, and may be compared with the Gaulish Tarve-dunum of Marcian, which means "Bull-fort." The probability is that the old name of the river was Gaelic *Tarva*, that the Norsemen translated this into the Norse equivalent *Thiorsa*, for this seems to be the key which Ptolemy gives in Tarvedum. Even as they turned the Gaelic *corn* into the Norse *ness*, so did they change the Gaelic *tarv* into the Norse *thiorr*. And probably they practised this system of translating the native place-names of Scotland into their own language more frequently than is generally supposed. This is a point on which we would lay special emphasis, for we do not think that its importance is yet sufficiently realised.[2]

[1] The town of Thurso is Inver-*hiorsa* in Gaelic, showing the Norse form more purely.

[2] A good illustration of this process may be seen in Loch Long, which means "Ship Loch," from Gaelic *long*, a ship. Ptolemy evidently indicates this inland arm of the sea by his *Longi fluvii ostea*, giving the Celtic name as he found it, but the Norsemen translated it into their own *Skipa Fjordr*, Ship Firth.—Johnstone's *Norwegian Account of Haco's Expedition*, p. 76.

ORKAS.—Ptolemy gives this as an alternative name to Tarvedum Head, which we have just discussed. Diodorus Siculus, who flourished *c.* 50 B.C., says that Britain is triangular in form, like Sicily, terminating in three promontories, viz. Kantion (Kent) and Belerion (Land's End) in the south, and Cape Orkas [1] in the north. Pinkerton, in his *Inquiry*, suggests that Cape Orkas may be "Dunnet Head in Caithness-shire, the most northern point of Britain, fronting the Orcades." Dr Alexander Macbain [2] suggests further that Tarvedum and Orkas indicate Holborn and Dunnet, the promontories on either side of the bay into which the Thurso flows. These two views are rather supplementary than contradictory, but we believe that Pinkerton has hit the truth in equating Orkas with Dunnet Head, for it is quite likely that Ptolemy stumbled with his facts when he gave the two names to one promontory.

There is a general agreement that Orkas shows Old Gaelic *orc*, a pig, hence sea-pig or whale, cognate with Latin *porcus*, English *pork*, etc. It is a characteristic of the Celtic languages to drop a radical Indo-European *p*, as, for example, Sanskrit *pitar*, father, while it remains *pater* in Latin, becomes *athair* in Gaelic, and undergoes a similar change with regard to *p* in all the other members of the Celtic group. An exception to this rule, however, the Latin *porcus* remains *porch* in Welsh, while it becomes *orc* in Gaelic according to rule; and to this extent the form Orkas shows greater affinity to Gaelic than to Welsh, although it may be objected without any proof that Welsh *porch* is a loan-word. But Orkas is closely connected in meaning with the place-name Orkney, lying

[1] As Diodorus was only a compiler and not a traveller, where did he get these facts? Mr Charles Elton tells us that Pytheas, an explorer of the 4th century B.C., described Britain as "of a three-cornered shape, something like the head of a battle-axe" (*Origins of English History*, p. 30); and Dr Robert Munro says that Pytheas was the first to make these three promontories known (*Prehistoric Scotland*, p. 3). Owing to distance from a reference library, we have no means of verifying these statements by an examination of the literary fragments of Pytheas; but if they are correct, then the place-name Orkas, which is a Gaelic form, as we shall show in the text above, indicates that a Gadelic-speaking branch of the Celtic race was settled in the north of Scotland in the 4th century B.C.

[2] *Transactions of Inverness Gaelic Society*, vol. xviii.

directly to the north and not far away. The Irish annalists invariably refer to Orkney as *Innis Orc*, Islands of Orc, or simply *Orc*; while at the present moment the Gaelic-speaking people of Caithness and Sutherland designate Orkney *Arcu*, and the Pentland Firth they know as the *Caol Arcach*, Narrows of Arcu. Evidently the Norsemen accepted the Gaelic name for the islands and called them *Orkn*-ey, Ork islands, for *ey* in Norse means "island"; but the old *Caol Arcach* they altered into *Petsland Fiordr*, because they found Caithness inhabited by the Picts; and yet the older name still survives in the language of the people, although it does not find a place upon our English maps As Dunnet Head thrusts out farthest into the waters of the channel between Caithness and Orkney, which is still called *Caol Arcach*, it may have for that reason got its name Orkas.

In the map of 1572 given in Bishop Leslie's *History*, Dunnet Head is marked as to-day, but in Mercator's map of 1592 it is marked Quinicnap. The terminal is Gaelic *cnap*, a lump or mass, which is very descriptive of the lofty bluff headland now bearing a lighthouse on its cold brow. And the initial *Quini* probably shows Gaelic *cumhann*, narrow, for the headland has a somewhat contracted neck. With this compare Cuinighoe, Narrow Creek, on the east side of Ardneskich, Farr, where the creek is true to its name.

VIRVEDRUM.—This promontory, the next in order after Cape Orkas, indicates Duncansby, the snout or nose of Caithness. Although broad and stretching far out to sea, it is low compared to the other leading northern headlands, especially on the side facing the Pentland Firth, and completely dominated by the neighbouring Warth Hill, 400 feet above sea-level, whence the ground slopes down for a considerable distance to the naze. While Dunnet Head lifts its commanding crown about 500 feet above the sea, even the eastern or loftiest side of Duncansby never rises above 200 feet, and then lies under the Warth Hill. Stripped of its Latin dress, the old name Virvedrum presents the form *For-* or *Far-fothair*, for the *v* here is a digamma with the force of *f*. The initial *For* or *Far* is a well-known old Gaelic word meaning

"high" or "projecting," and the terminal is the Gaelic compound *fo*, under, and *tire*, land, meaning "underland." Fother in this sense is quite a common place-name, as in Foderty contrasted to Achterneed (which latter overlooks it and shows Gaelic *uachdar*, over), Strath-*fother*, Inver-*fother* (Dingwall), *Fetter*-cairn, etc. Fother is compounded after the same fashion as Letter, which consists of Gaelic *Leth* and *tire*, meaning "half-slope," as applied to the side of a glen. Thus Virvedrum means "the projecting underland," and should be compared with the lofty tongue of land called Faraid in Durness, a softened form of *Far-aird*, "the projecting height."

VERUBIUM.—This headland is most probably what the Gaelic-speaking people of the north call the *Ceann Dearg*, Red Head, of Stroma; and it is referred to in the *Orkneyinga Saga* as Raudabiorg (Red-cliff) in the Pentland, off which the Earls Thorfin and Rognvald had a fierce sea-fight about the year 1040. Sailing eastward along the north coast of Caithness the voyager beholds its lofty red head from afar, and for shaping a course through the treacherous narrows of the Pentland it is an indispensable landmark. Such a prominent feature was sure to impress the early foreign mariners, who, greatly daring, ventured through these northern seas, and they were almost certain to make a note of it for future reference. The Gaelic *rub*, red, akin to Latin *ruber* and *rufus*, is the root of Verubium; and the initial limb may be Gaelic *Far*, although Ptolemy does not show the double *r*. If our reading is correct, then it means "the projecting red," a name which exactly describes the *Ceann Dearg*. The Gaelic form of the principal root may be seen in the Irish saint name *Mael-Rubha*, the Tonsured Red, which became Latinised into St Rufus, and even takes the form Rice. Of course, the colour of the rocks suggested the name Red Head. And though Stroma is an island, yet it lies so close to the shore as to be practically a part of Caithness, which parochially it indeed is.

It is but right to state, however, that Captain Thomas identifies Verubium with Noss Head, near Wick, and that he bases his opinion upon the given Ptolemaic position. But too much importance should

not be attached to this, for evidently the geographer is paying particular attention to the features in the immediate neighbourhood of the dangerous Pentland, while from the Kyle of Lochalsh to the Naver he ignores everything, even Cape Wrath.

Ila.—This river is the Helmsdale, in Gaelic Ili; and Helmsdale itself is Bun-ili. Ili is pronounced Ĕle, for the Gaelic *i* has always the *e* sound, and in this case the initial *i* is as short as a mere breath. In this respect the word differs from *Ile* (the Gaelic form of the river Isla in Perthshire and of the island of Islay), which has the initial vowel long and seems to come from a different root, although some scholars, ignoring this difference, persist in deriving the two forms from the same source. Various derivations have been suggested for Ila, from Iberian to German and Greek, but at best they seem to us but learned guesses. We venture to suggest that Ĭli may be connected with Gaelic *li*, a flood, and that the initial *I* shows the article *in*, whose *n* got swallowed up in the following lingual according to a well-known rule. Thus read it means "the flood." Compare with this the river Fleet, Gaelic *Floid*, which falls into Loch Fleet, about twenty miles to the south of the Ili. Like the London Fleet River and Fleet Street, the Sutherland Floid is derived from Norse *fljot*, flood, the name of an important stream in Iceland. And so it happens that two neighbour river-names on the east side of Sutherland may be exactly similar in meaning, but the one proclaims itself in the Gaelic *Ili* and the other in the Norse *Fljot*.

Alta Ripa.—In the 1478 Latin version of Ptolemy these two words are a literal translation of the original two Greek words used by the author, and mean the "High Bank" of some river or firth. From the data given High Bank lies one-third of the distance between Ila and Varar (Beauly Firth), and is evidently the Ekkialsbakki, Ekkial-Bank, of the Norse saga, which is now known as Oykell, between Sutherland and Ross. The place-names Oykell; Ochill Hills; Glen Ogil; Ucal, near Loch Eriboll; Loch Oich, the highest of the chain of lochs forming the Caledonian Canal, etc., are all derived from the same source, a cognate of Gaulish *uxellos*, high, Welsh *uchel*, high, whence some maintain that

these forms show such a pronounced affinity to Gallo-Cymric as to indicate that Pictish belonged rather to the Cymric than to the Gaelic side of Celtic. But the radicals of the above given five forms are Oyk, Och, Og, Uc, Oich, and are related to Gaelic *uchd*, breast, whence *uchdach*, height, and *uchdal*, pertaining to a height; and also to *ug*, top of breast, with Genitive *uige* as in *cnaimh-uige*, collar-bone, showing a stem sufficiently close to Oyk or Oich. Thus Oykell shows every whit as much affinity to Gaelic as it does to Gaulish or Cymric. And while Ptolemy in this case took the Pictish Oykell and translated it back into his own Greek, the Norseman took it as he found it, and stuck *bakki* (bank) to it, so that in the latter's hands it became High Bank or High Height.

From this cursory examination of the ten names with which the old geographer provides us, it may be concluded that in the days of Ptolemy Caithness and Sutherland were inhabited by a people speaking a dialect in close relation to the Gaelic language; and so intimately connected were they with Ireland at this date that the Irish Mo-Nair was invoked in Strathnaver, while the people of the east of Sutherland surnamed themselves by Lug,[1] a name still preserved in our Highland *Lunasdainn* festival, and perhaps also in Ben *Lughal* (Ben Loyal on the map), near Tongue. Not long after Ptolemy's time the inhabitants of the north were known to ancient writers as Picts, and Picts they continued to be when the Norsemen turned up, as witness the form *Pentlands* Firth, a name given by the newcomers to the channel between Orkney and Caithness. To Irish writers they were also known as Cruithne, of which form there still exist traces in the far north. At the south end of the township of Farr, and close by the east side of the road, there stands a circular structure, the remains of a broch perhaps, called *An rath Chruithneach*, the circle of the Cruithne. The name is also found in Assynt

[1] The immediate neighbours of the Lugi to the south are called Smertae by Ptolemy: and Smert was a Celtic goddess, whose name is often met on Gaulish votive tablets. See Prof. Anwyl's paper on "Ancient Celtic Goddesses" in *The Celtic Review*, III. pp. 26 *seq.*

attached to some similar object, and probably in not a few other corners unknown to the present writer. In a number of tracts, etc., collected in the *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots* by Dr Skene, the Picts are said to have settled in Caithness at an early date, to have intermarried with Irish women and not with British, and to have spoken the language of their wives. This is how the matter is put in Layamon's *Brut* :—

> A certain king "gave them [the Picts] in hand a great deal of land, all about Caithness, where they made homes. . . . They took their messengers and sent to Ireland to the king of the land" for wives, whom he gave to them. "Through the same women, who there dwelt long, the folk began to use Ireland's speech : and ever since the usages they do in the land"—this last clause is obscure in translation.

The document from which we quote is supposed to have been compiled *c.* 1200 A.D., but at that date evidently, and far away back in the then hoary past, the language of the Pictish natives of Caithness, the most Pictish part of Scotland, because the most remote, was Gaelic or Ireland's speech. And this is just what we would expect to find if the general opinion of scholars be correct, that the Gaelic branch of the Celts reached Britain first, and that the Brythons, when they came afterwards, pushed the Gaels before them northwards. Though Gaelic is not now spoken by many in Caithness, it should be borne in mind that at the Revolution Settlement of 1689 Gaelic had to be preached in all the pulpits of that presbytery except Dunnet and Canisby, as the ecclesiastical records show. It is not because Caithness was more Norse than Sutherland that it is now more an English-speaking part, but because the Sinclairs, Oliphants, etc., who settled in Caithness during the 15th century, brought along with them south country followers who helped to spread the English tongue in the neighbourhood of their feudal superiors' seats. The Norsemen subdued the people of Caithness, but their language was not destroyed, and as soon as the foreigner took his departure the old language ruled it again in all these borders, nor is it dead yet.

Another fact worthy of notice is that of the six Ptolemaic stations, on the coast line between the Kyle of Lochalsh and the Dornoch Firth,

four are headlands in the surging Pentland Firth—to wit, Tarvedum, Orkas, Virvedrum, and Verubium, with the rivers Nabarus and Ila to the west and south respectively. Evidently the men who provided the geographer with his facts had a wholesome sense of the need of minutely charting these wild waters, so as to make them navigable to the sailors who came thither to trade. Dilettante explorers would roughly record outstanding features, but these men are so practical in what they note that it looks as if there were some trading connection between the north of Scotland and the Mediterranean in the time of Ptolemy. The popular conception of the Northern Picts of the 2nd century is that they were but rude savages, naked save for a coat of paint. But this is utterly false, as the remains found in their fortified brochs or duns abundantly testify. They had querns and spindles, the former to grind their corn and the latter to spin the wool of their flocks. They were quite in a position to export wool, skins, tallow, hides, etc., and we believe they did so, for in the 4th century B.C. the merchants of Marseilles thought it worth while to dispatch the astronomer Pytheas on an exploring expedition to Britain with a view to promote trade with these parts, and the explorer came as far north as Shetland.[1]

It is singular that Ptolemy takes no knowledge of the Catti, whence came *Catur* (Sutherland) and *Kataness*[2] (Caithness). According to mediæval Gaelic legend Pictish Scotland was divided into seven provinces, of which the most northern was governed by Cat, son of Cruithne, who is said to have given his name to the tribe and territory over which he ruled. In the Bodleian map of *c.* 1250, however, the Strathnaver and Assynt country is drawn very mountainous, and

[1] Elton's *Origins of English History*, pp. 13–40.

[2] Cleasby, of Norse dictionary fame, derives Kataness from Norse *kati*, a small ship, and *ness*; but the Norse derivation of the first limb is most improbable in view of the frequent reference in mediæval Gaelic writings to the land of Cait. In the *Felire* (Calendar) of Angus the Culdee (9th century), St Donnan is said to have been commemorated "ii Cattaib," in Catland; and in the Irish additions to the *Historia Britonum* the extremities of Pictland are described as "O chrich Chat co Foirciu," *i.e.* from the bounds of Cat to Forchu. Like Orc, evidently this part of the country was known as Cat before the advent of the Norsemen, *c.* 780 A.D.

standing among the hills a cat-like figure is shown, with the legend "Hic habundabant lupi" (Here wolves abound). Gordon of Gordonstoun tells us that the country was infested with wild cats in early times, whence the modern place-name *Catuv*, with the name *Cattich* (cats) for the inhabitants.[1] But the probability is that there was a tribe of Catti, which included the Cornavii, Caereni, and Lugi, dwelling in a part of the country where the wolf and wild-cat found abundant cover; for as late as 1427 the barons of Scotland were called upon by an Act of Parliament to extirpate all wolves found upon their lands. And besides this, not without reason did the Norsemen call the north-west shoulder of the country Durness, "Wild-beast ness," from Norse *dyr* and *ness*.

In the Bodleian map the only town shown in all the northern province is Wyke (Wick), and it has a spired building (a castle or church); but in that of Mathew of Paris no town at all is shown. In Mercator's map a castle is shown on the west side of the Kyle of Tongue, which very probably represents Castle Varrich, and which was then likely inhabited, for in this map no reference is made to Borve Castle, destroyed in 1554. As the map was printed in 1592, the castle must have been occupied up to that date at least. Bishop Leslie shows but one island off the Kyle of Tongue in the map which he gives, and this island he calls Ylen Martyn; but Mercator shows the three, and in this order from the west, Ilen Martin, Shyp Iland, Hyp Iland.

[1] It should be pointed out that Old Gaelic *cat*, Modern Gaelic *cath*, Welsh *cad*, and Old Gaulish *catu-s*, all mean "war"; hence the Catti (warriors), a tribe of Britons in the neighbourhood of Gloucestershire, and the Catu-riges (battle-kings), a tribe-name of ancient Gaul. *Vide* Prof. Rhys *Celtic Britain*. Also from the same root comes Sucat, the original or boy name of St Patric the Briton, patron saint of Ireland, a compound of *Su*, good, and *cat*, which may be freely translated into the Scots vernacular "bonnie fechter." *Vide* Prof. Zimmer's *Celtic Church*, p. 38.

If our northern name, however, had been originally derived from Old Gaelic *cat*, war, the present form would rather be the softened *Cathaich*, but instead of that it is the hard form *Cattaich*, meaning "pertaining to cats"; and the Duke of Sutherland is always designated in Gaelic *Diuc Cat*, Duke of Cats. Perhaps the totem of the tribe was the wild-cat.

This is a curious mixture of names, not one of which is ever given to these islands in the Reay papers or in the conversation of the people—no, nor yet in any document that we have seen. The charter and still used names of the three islands given in the same order are Island *nan Gail* (of strangers), *Rona*, and Island *nan Naomh* (of saints) or *Colme* (Columba). Evidently Martin is misquoted for Columba, who had a dedication on Colme; but St Martin also had a dedication on the strath of the Naver, as the well-known holy well, *Tobair Claish Mhartain*, between Ceancoille and Cnubeg, clearly shows. Bread specially prepared, according to the following Gaelic recipe, promoted health when taken along with the water of this well:—

"Aran air fhuine le connadh,
Is burn a Tobair Claish Mhartain."

Bread baked on brushwood,
And water from the well of Martin in the Dell.

IV.

REPORT ON STONE CIRCLES SURVEYED IN PERTHSHIRE—NORTH-EASTERN SECTION; WITH MEASURED PLANS AND DRAWINGS.

(OBTAINED UNDER THE GUNNING FELLOWSHIP.) BY FRED. R. COLES, ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

The Council of the Society having resolved to continue the investigation of the Stone Circles of Scotland, and the selection of a new area being left to me, I suggested Perthshire as the next most useful field for survey. This choice was made mainly because the county is extremely rich in megalithic remains, which, although frequently referred to in the *Proceedings* and elsewhere, have not as yet received a systematic investigation at all commensurate with either their numbers or their importance. I considered that the methodical way would be to begin with the most easterly portion of Perthshire, that bordering with Forfar, in the northern more hilly portions. This method would have been adopted but for the impossibility of finding, late in summer, suitable quarters at or near so popular a resort as Blairgowrie—the best centre for the intended district. Pitlochry was therefore chosen, as the next best; and this locality, being so much farther west, obviously rendered it impracticable to visit the sites in Glenshee and Strath Isla.

This survey thus begins, not quite at the eastern border, but near Kirkmichael in Strath Ardle, and the sites examined will be taken as far as possible in a westerly direction from that point, and then in a southerly direction from Dunkeld.

The most northerly point included is at Blair Atholl, the most westerly Fortingal, and the most southerly a site in the parish of Auchtergaven, about 6 miles below Dunkeld.

Owing to the configuration of this hilly district, so conspicuously different from the gently undulating farm-lands of Aberdeenshire, it has been found convenient to take the sites in sequence in each of the several straths or glens where they exist. A few circle-groups are to be found

on lofty uplands and heathery moors considerably above the main streams; but the majority, in at any rate this section of the romantically-beautiful and richly-wooded county of Perth, are confined to the valleys watered respectively by the rivers Ardle, Garry, Tummel, Lyon, and Tay.

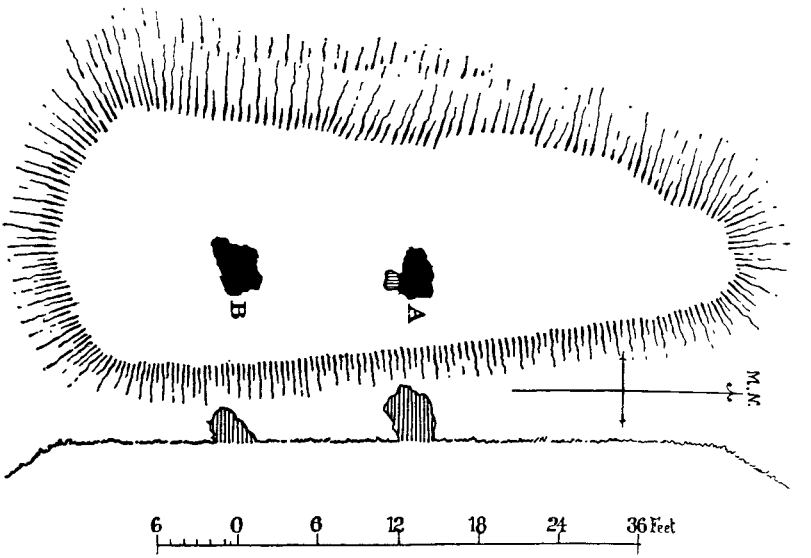


Fig. 1. Standing Stones at Balnabroich, Kirkmichael: Ground-plan.

As all the Circles here noticed belong to a much simpler, and, in most cases, to a much smaller type than those of the north-east of Scotland, the scale of the plans hitherto employed—20 feet to 1 inch—has been abandoned, and in the majority a new scale of 6 feet to 1 inch has been substituted.

Group A. Strath-ardle.

No. 1. *Standing Stones of Balnabroich.*—On this farm, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles N.W. from Blairgowrie and $2\frac{1}{4}$ S. of Kirkmichael, there is, close to the loaning coming down from the main road, a gravelly mound, wholly

natural, measuring on its flattest surface about 50 feet north and south, and 18 feet from east to west. The remainder slopes away gradually towards the west, the portion near to its base being worked as a quarry.

The two Stones now standing here are shown on the Ordnance map,



Fig. 2. Remains of Circle at Balnabroich, Strath-ardle; View from the N.W.

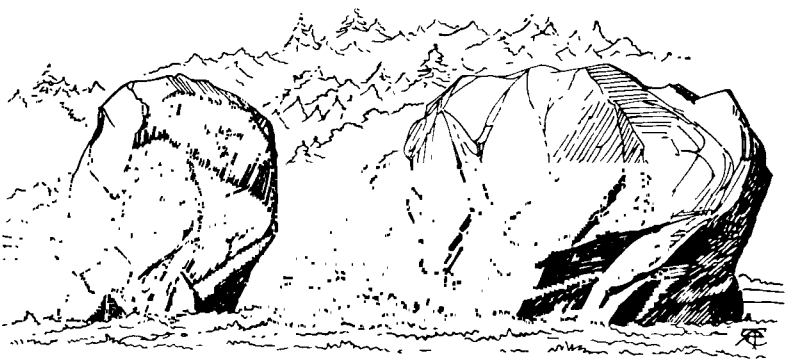


Fig. 3. Remains of Circle at Balnabroich, Strath-ardle; View from the S.W.

at a height above sea-level of about 650 feet (see fig. 1). Birches and broom-bushes grow about the mound, but do not interfere with the Stones. The Stone on the north is a rough mass of whinstone, 4 feet 2 inches in height, and with a basal girth of 10 feet 9 inches. Close in front of its easterly edge is a small, flat, apparently earth-fast block, nearly flush with the ground, its visible surface measuring about 20

inches square. This Stone, A, has a considerable lean inwards. It is distant from Stone B 10 feet 4 inches, and this great block has fallen outwards, so that its southern edge is now only 2 feet 6 inches in vertical height above ground. Like its companion, this is a huge unwieldy mass of rough channelled and fissured whinstone, with a basal girth of over 15 feet. The external characteristics of these two Stones are shown in the two drawings, fig. 2 (from the N.W.) and fig. 3 (from the S.W.). Balnabroich is said to mean "the farmtown of the brae."

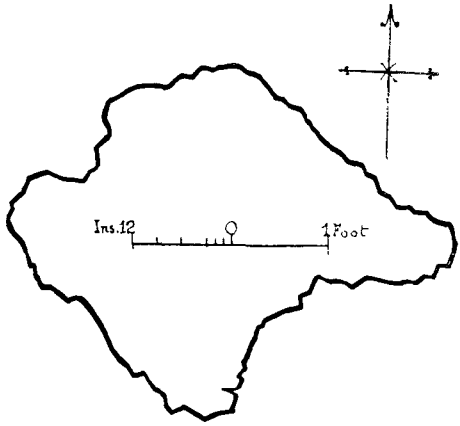


Fig. 4. Ground-plan of Standing Stone at Balnabroich.

No. 2. Standing Stone at Balnabroich.—At a point 176 yards almost due north of these two Stones is a tallish and unshapely monolith, standing but a few yards west of the main road. Its most noticeable feature is the extreme irregularity of its shape. If any proof were needed to show how uncritical were the people who raised such stones, how totally devoid of any regard for symmetry or neatness of contour in the monoliths they set up, surely the ground-plan (fig. 4) of this block of rent and riven quartz-veined whinstone, fissured and uncouth in all its parts, would supply it.

The contour here shown was measured by laying down an irregular

rhomboidal figure, and from each of its sides measuring by offsets to the depth of the curves which are so prominent on the north, the north-west, and the south-east sides. The ground-plan thus obtained shows that, taken between their prominent angles, the four sides measure almost exactly 3 feet each, and the main long axis of the Stone which lies due

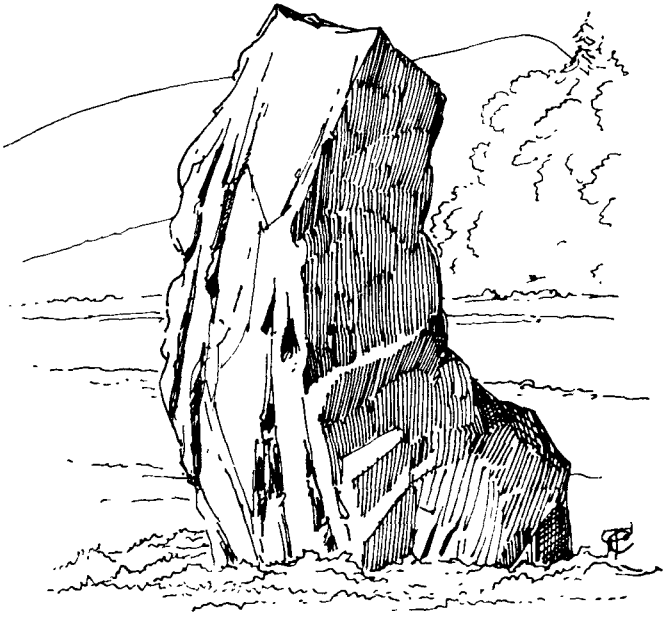


Fig. 5. View of the Standing Stone, Balnabroich.

east and west measures 4 feet 6 inches. The monolith stands 5 feet 8 inches above the ground, and has the appearance, as seen from the south, of the drawing shown in fig. 5. The three Stones noticed at Balnabroich, as above, appear to have been unconnected with circles, so far at least as it was possible to glean any information on their former conditions.

No. 3. *Giant's Grave, Enochdow.*—On the east side of the road, still going north-west, at a point a few yards over two miles from Aldchlappie

Hotel at Kirkmichael, is the lodge on the policies of Enochdow. Between the house and the road, here about 800 feet above sea-level, is a longish grassy mound conspicuously marked off at one end by a tall monolith, and at the other by a low rounded boulder (see figs. 6 and 7). Locally, this spot is known as the Giant's Grave.[1] The mound is set N.W. and S.E. It is about 20 inches in height, 19 feet in length, and

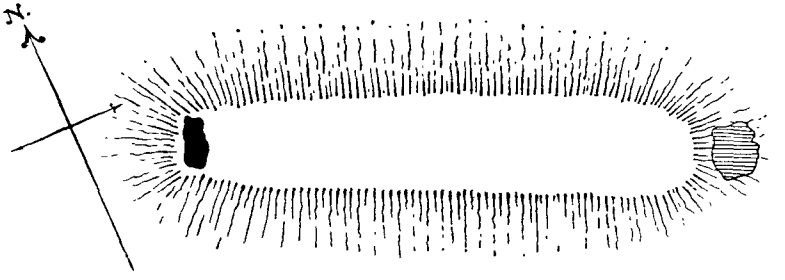


Fig. 6. The Giant's Grave, Enochdow, Strath-ardle; Ground-plan.

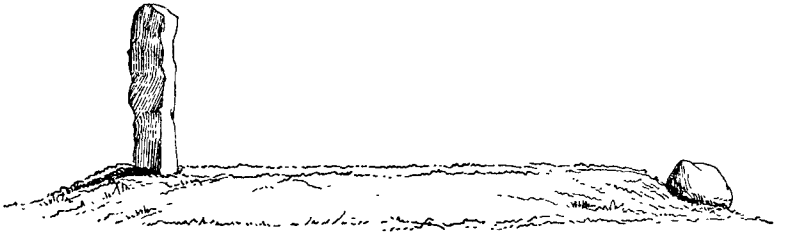


Fig. 7. The Giant's Grave, Enochdow.

2 feet 6 inches to over 3 feet in breadth. The monolith at its N.W. extremity is of gritty dull red sandstone roughened with quartz, standing 5 feet 4 inches in height, 16 inches in breadth, and about 6 in thickness. The rounded boulder at the S.E. is of whinstone, about 20 inches thick and nearly 2 feet broad.

No 4. *Standing Stone near Enochdow.*—The Ordnance map marks this Stone as having stood about 350 yards farther on, almost touching

[1] On the Ordnance map it is named Ardle's Grave

the western edge of the road. Firs have, since the date of this Ordnance survey, been planted all along this strip of the land; but although the ground, now so densely covered, was thoroughly searched, no vestige of a monolith is now to be seen here. Nor, upon inquiries made, could we elicit any information regarding its existence or removal.

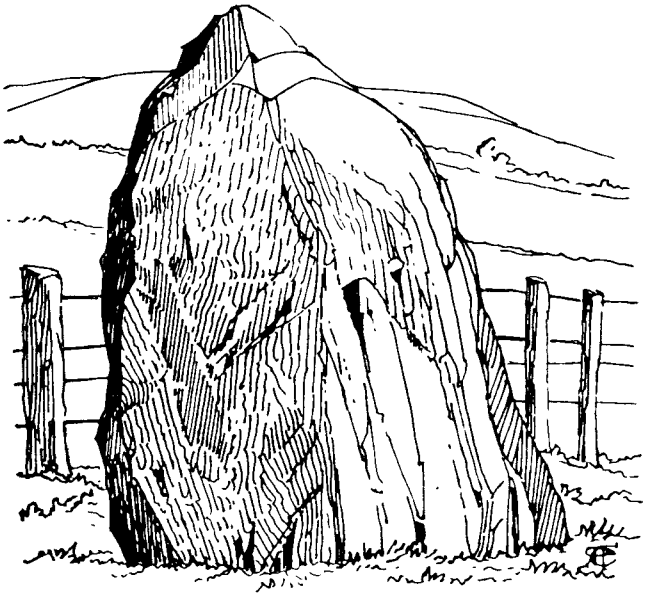


Fig. 8. Standing Stone at Stotherd's Croft. View from the West

No. 5. *Standing Stone, Stotherd's Croft.*—Whether this be the remains of a Circle or not cannot now be affirmed; but the monolith is a fairly conspicuous one, hoary with age, and of considerable proportions. It stands on the grassy bank bounding the east side of the road, about a third of a mile from the edge of the fir-plantation last-named, and at about 820 feet above sea-level. A fence runs behind it bounding the fields on the Croft. It is a somewhat rounded, polygonal-shaped mass of the indurated, quartziferous, gritty sandstone so abundant in the

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locality, and stands 5 feet, and 4 feet 9 inches at two prominent points above ground. (See fig. 8, view from the west.) The girth at the base is 11 feet 4 inches. One face is smooth and vertical, and measures 3 feet 3 inches in breadth. It trends nearly due north and south.

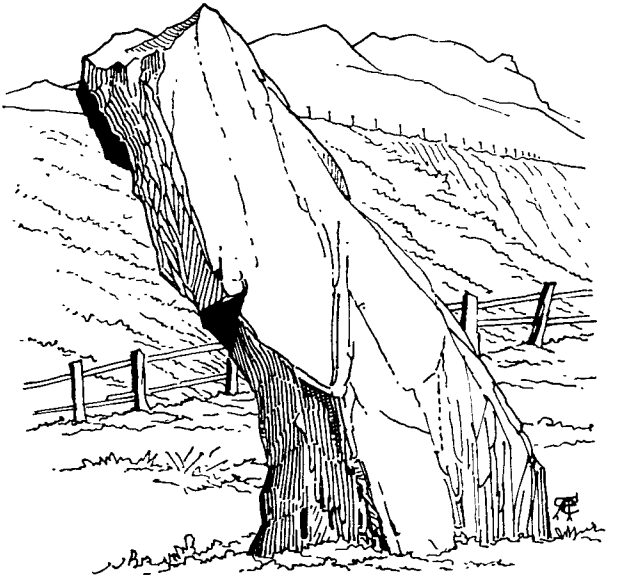


Fig. 9. Standing Stone, Cottertown ; View from the South.

GROUP B, GLEN BRERACHAN.

No. 6. *Standing Stone, Cottertown.*—From the wild rocky fastnesses between Ben Vuroch, Craig Clachanach, and Craig Spardon—all to the east of Ben Vrackie—there pours down Allt na Leacainn Moire, or the Stream of the Great Stony Slope, which, at a point in its winding and rapid course some $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Pitlochry, suddenly becomes slow and deep. A very few yards to the south of the road here at Cottertown, and between the road and the stream, there stands a huge monolith,

with such a decided leaning over towards the north as to almost make one uneasy when standing beside it. The ground here is about 870 feet above sea-level.

The Stone is at the base an oblong in shape, measuring 14 inches on its east end, 2 feet 7 inches along its south side, 17 inches at the west, and 3 feet 6 inches on its north side—a girth, therefore, of 8 feet 8 inches.

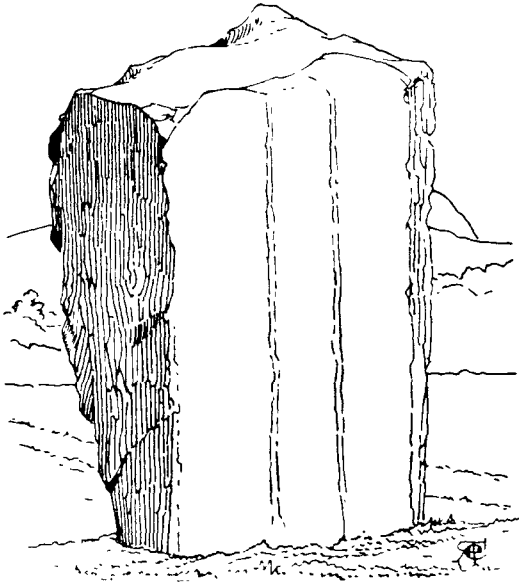


Fig. 10. "Clach na-h' Iobairt," near Tilt Hotel.

At the middle its dimensions are the same, but the top is rather less. At its N.E. apex the Stone is 7 feet 8 inches clear of the ground, and at the west edge 7 feet. In the illustration (fig. 9) I have shown the monolith from the south, with the craggy profile of Menachban in the background.[1]

[1] Near the schoolhouse at Cottertown there is a Witch's Stone, and close to Dalnacarn a small boulder, with a remarkable triple row of cup-marks, resting on a cairn-like mound. These I hope to record elsewhere.

GROUP C, STRATH-GARRY.

No. 7. *Clach na-h' Iobairt, Glen Tilt Hotel.*—The name is said to mean, Stone of Sacrifice. The monolith is a small one, only 3 feet 7 inches in height, 20 inches broad at the top and base, and from 8 to 10 inches in thickness. It stands amongst the sparsely planted fir trees behind the Tilt Hotel, and its south face—that shown in fig. 10—has been disfigured by a small target in white paint and numerous bullet-marks. Although the remarkable evenness of its sides and edges vividly suggests the use of tools, I think it will be found on close examination that this seemingly artificial appearance is simply natural, and that the two long vertical lines, so suggestive of the shaft of a cross, are in reality very slightly raised "ribs" of a harder quartz vein running through the gritty sandstone. The Stone is set with the longer axis N.N.E. and S.S.W. It is shown on the Ordnance map at a height of about 440 feet above sea-level.

No. 8. *Stones at Strathgroy*[1] *Farm.*—Nearly two miles E.S.E. of the last, and on much higher ground, are the steadings of Chappaig and Strathgroy, on the east of the Garry. On a commanding eminence of the hilly ground here is a low conical mound called "Shian" or The Fairies' Hill. This I take to be the spot, noticed in 1792, by the compiler of the *Statistical Account of Struan Parish*, as "a sacrificing Cairn, 60 geometrical paces in circumference, having several large flags on the top, which probably constituted the altar, and hard by it two obelisks, seemingly a part of a circle or temple."

On investigation, we could see scarcely any vestiges of the "large flagstones" lying about, and the two Standing Stones are no longer there.

No. 9. *Claverhouse Stone, Urrard.*—This small monolith stands in a field due south of Urrard House about 740 feet, and 250 feet N.E. of the railway at Killiecrankie. It is a straight-sided block of schist

[1] In Gaelic, *Srath-gruaidh*. The writer mentioned below claims this word as meaning "Druid"!

longitudinally striated. At the S.S.W. angle it is 5 feet 3 inches high; at the N.N.E. 4 feet 5 inches; at the N.N.W. 4 feet 3 inches; and at the S.S.E. 4 feet 1 inch. The base is almost rectangular. The Stone has an overhang of $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches towards W.N.W. In the illustration, the south face is shown (fig. 11). No information as to former conditions on this site were obtainable; but the legend of this Stone

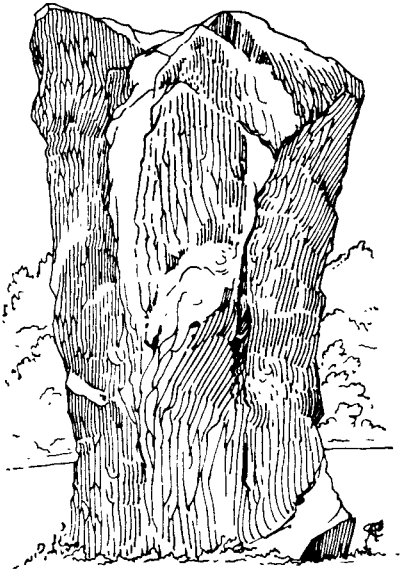


Fig. 11. "Claverhouse Stone," Urrard.

having been set up to mark the spot where Claverhouse fell is probably quite recent, because I have been informed by residents that old inhabitants point to a spot much further east and in what is now a wood behind Urrard as the scene of his fall.

Group D, Strath Tummel.

No. 10. *Na Carraigean, Edintian.*—Here, site, scenery, megalithic remains, and surroundings all combine to render the investigation of

this group memorable and specially interesting. The farm of Edintian[1] is set upon high uplands near Fincastle. It is distant about 3 miles from Blair Atholl in a S.W. direction. The Standing Stones are, however,

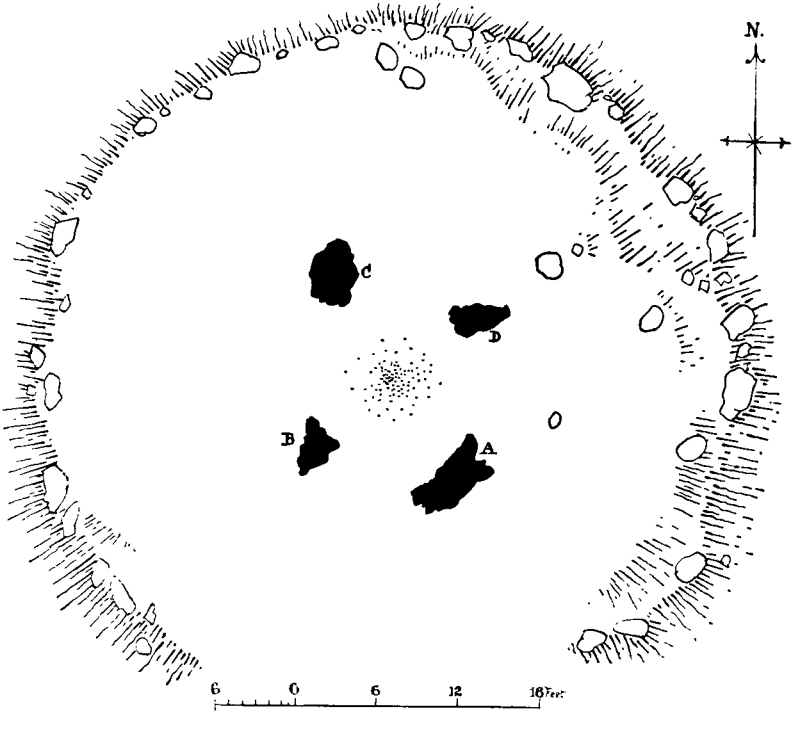


Fig. 12. "Na Carraigean," Edintian ; general Ground-plan.

a good mile and a half further up on the moorland towards the west, and no great distance from a little peaty pool called Lochan na Leathainn. The level crest of the wide-rolling moorland here attains an altitude of nearly 1400 feet, and on the most conspicuous part the Stones are placed.

[1] The proper pronunciation, put phonetically, is as nearly as possible *Ed'n-chain*, the latter half being cognate with the word usually spelt "shian" and meaning "of the fairies."

In respect, therefore, of height above sea alone, this Circle is noticeable, there having been none observed in Aberdeenshire or Banff at this altitude. From the Circle no fewer than sixty separate and distinct hill-summits, peaks, knobs, knocks, *et hoc genus omne* can be readily seen, extending from Ben Vrackie on the east to the rugged heights of Farragon in the south (with the whole great mass of Ben Lawers beyond), Schiehallion, the wide-spreading Rannoch moorlands in the west. the Glen Tilt hills and Ben-y-ghloe ranges to the north and north-east, with innumerable smaller eminences intervening. Surely, if ever the pre-historic circle-builder (supposed to be a Star-and-Hill worshipper) sought for a noble panorama within which to rear some rude image of Stonehenge, this were the very spot! And yet, what he did erect are only four great unshapely, somewhat squat, and very rough boulders, in the centre of a slight mound, circular, and marked off from the wild moorland by a rim of small boulders (see fig. 12, general plan). The hill upon which the Stones stand is called *Meall nan Clachan*. The diameter of this rather irregular mound is 54 feet, and the boulders which limit its verge are inconspicuous in respect of size, and many are more than half concealed by the heather. The outer edges of the four Standing Stones are 17 feet within the verge of the mound, and their inner edges touch the circumference of a true circle 14 feet 6 inches in diameter (see fig. 13, enlarged plan). The centre of the Circle is quite hollow and the whole interior grassy and fairly smooth.

The Stone nearest the south (A) is a rough, jagged, and lumpy mass of quartziferous schist, 3 feet 4 inches in height. (It is the block to the left in fig. 15.)

Stone B, a block of whinstone, is vertical, with a flat top, a height of 3 feet 9 inches, and an outside width on the west of 3 feet 8 inches. Stone C is a rounded boulder of whinstone now fallen back beyond the circumference of the Circle. It is 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, 5 feet in length, and 3 feet 2 inches in breadth. The fourth Stone, D, is in the same relative position to the inner circumference as Stone C, and seems to have fallen outwards also. It is a rough boulder like the others.

Two views of this group are shown; in fig. 14 they are seen from the west, with the dominating peak of Ben Vrackie in the background, and in fig. 15 from the south-east.

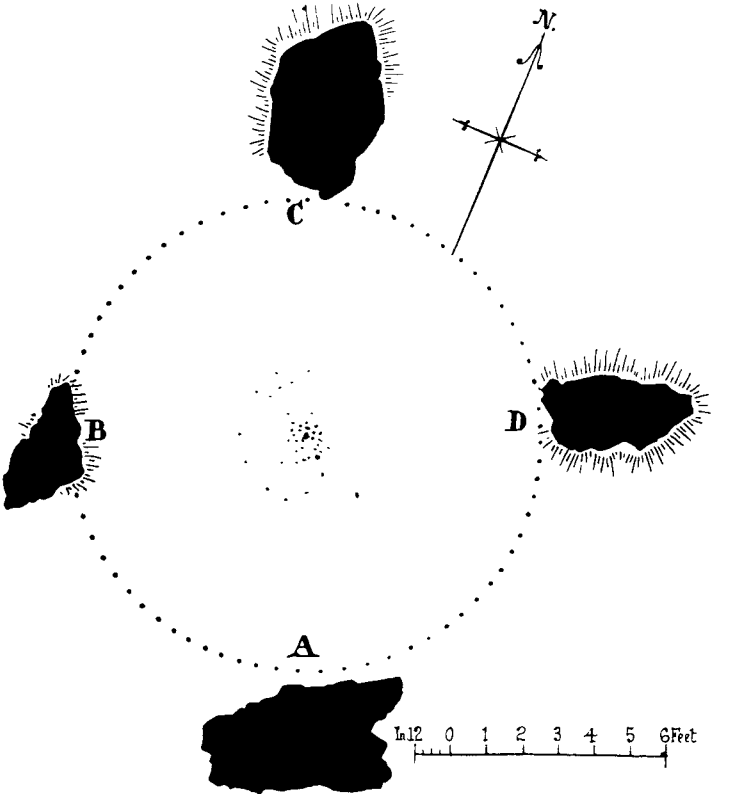


Fig. 13. "Na Carraigean," Edintian; Ground-plan.

No. 11. *Standing Stones near Fincastle.*—Of this site I received definite information only on the last day of our stay at Pitlochry. The account of its investigation must therefore be postponed.

No. 12. *Circle on Fonab Moor.*—This site resembles the last in its posi-

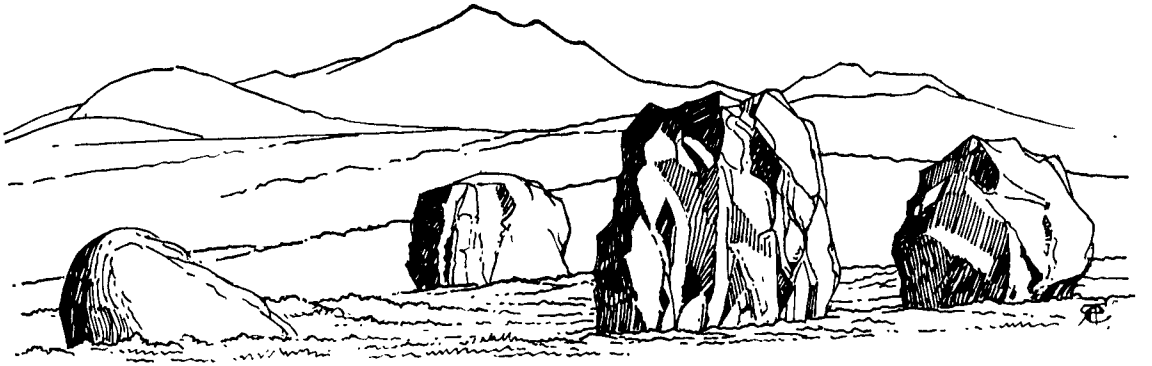


Fig. 14. "Na Carraigean," Circle at Edintian ; View from the West.

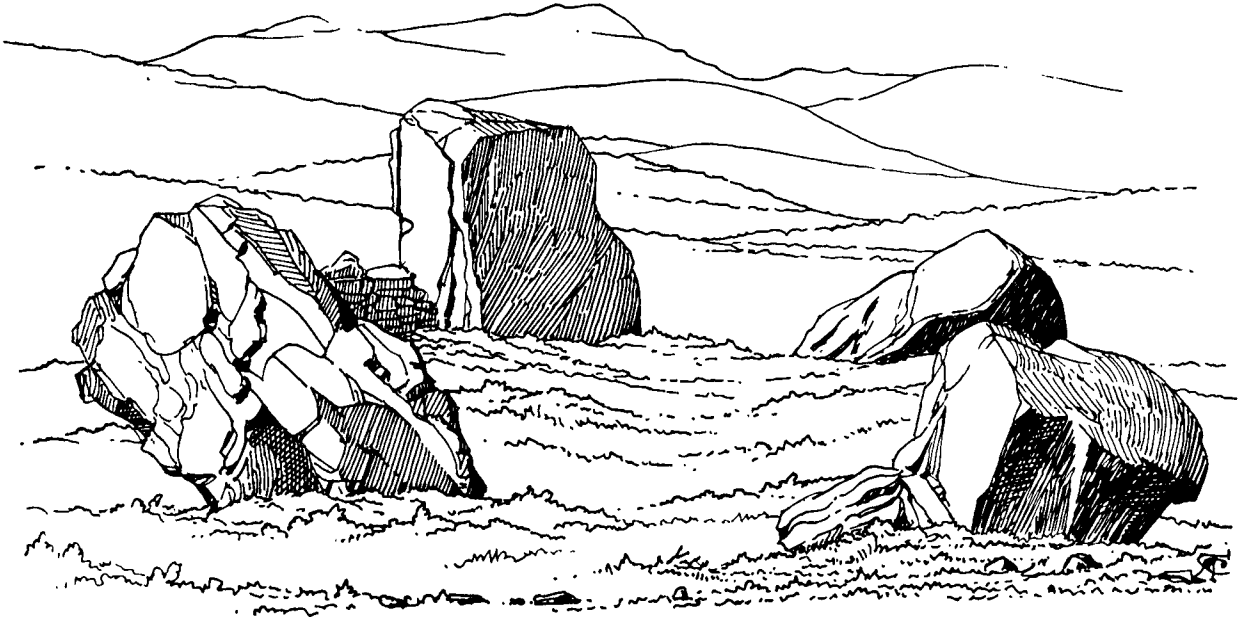


Fig. 15. "Na Carraigean," Circle at Edintian ; View from the East.

tion on the summit of a lofty and extensive moorland. It is distant from Pitlochry about 3 miles, near an old track which connects the ferry on the Tummel at Port-na-Craig with Grantully. The hill panorama, though not so extensive as that from the Edintian Circle, is very grand. In local parlance this group is known as the Four Stones. This must

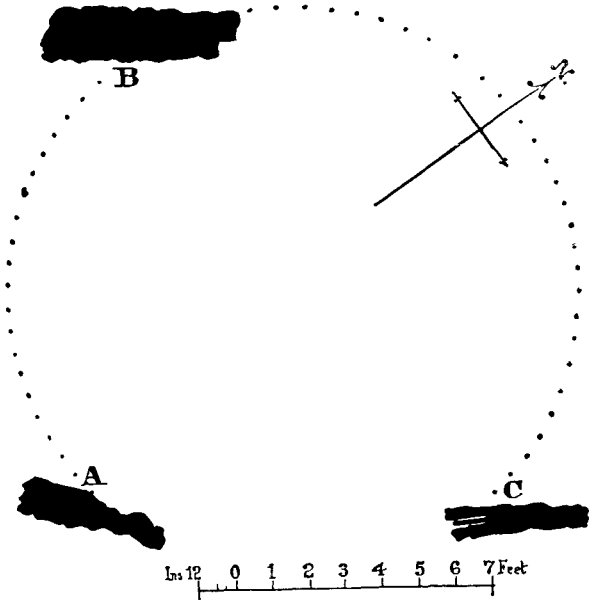


Fig. 16. Remains of Circle, Fonab Moor; Ground-plan.

be a fairly old name handed down through some generations; because, for at least fifty-seven years past, only three Standing Stones have remained *in situ*. In evidence of this, there is, in the first volume of Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, a wood-cut showing the same three Stones that are still there.[1]

These three Stones are arranged as shown in the plan (fig. 16), in a

[1] The drawing is a highly imaginative one, and gives a very exaggerated notion of the height of the Stones.

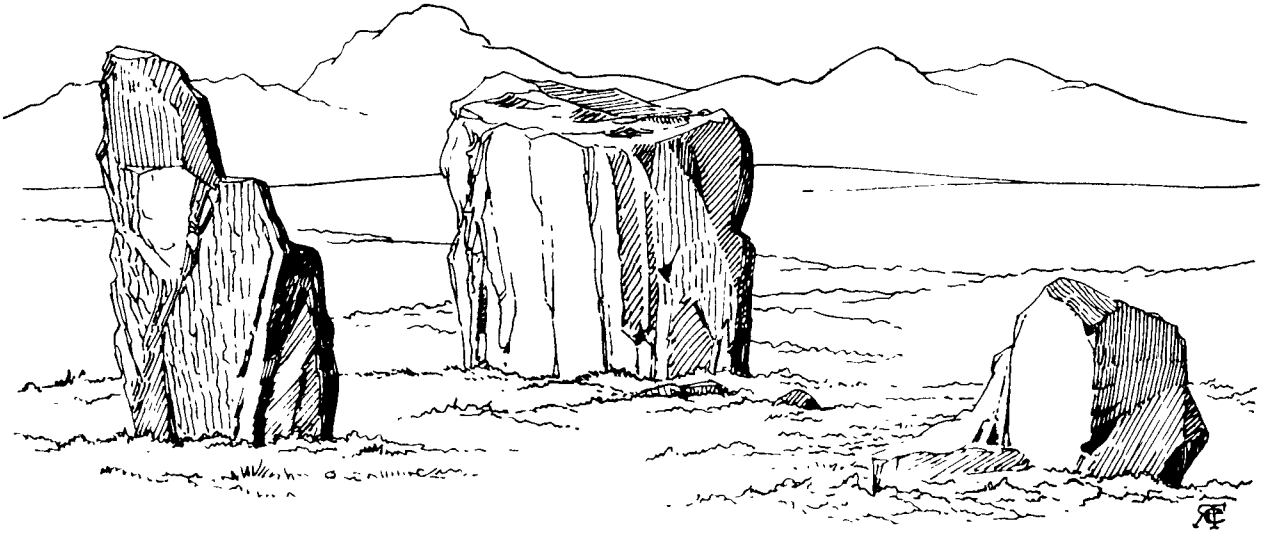


Fig. 17. Remains of Circle on Fonab Moor; View from the East.

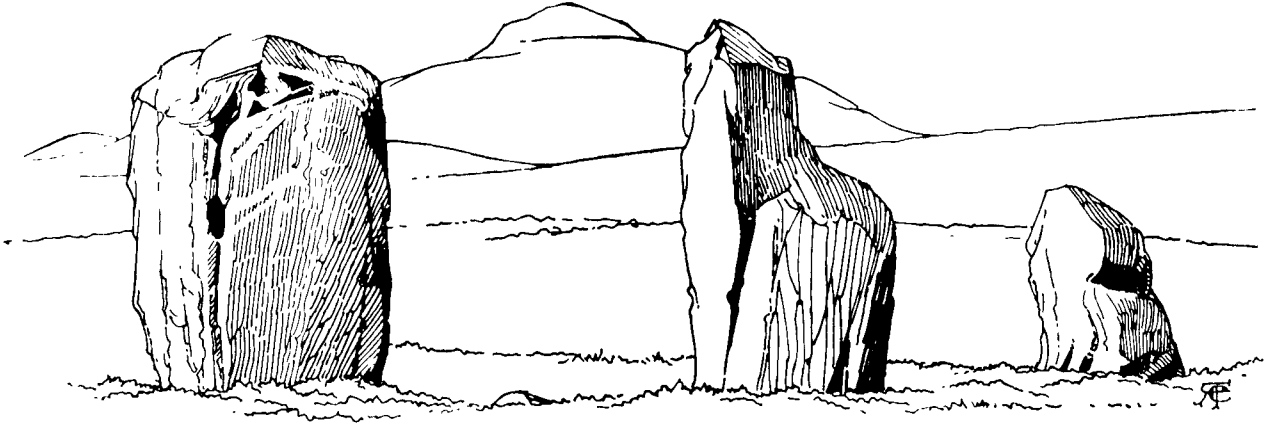


Fig. 18. Remains of Circle on Fonab Moor; View from the South.

group forming in its now imperfect condition a triangle which, measured from the centres of the Stones, has its S.E. side 11 feet 6 inches long; its S.W. side 12 feet 3 inches; and its north side 16 feet 3 inches. Fragments of the demolished fourth Stone lie about the ground; but there is no clear indication of its original position. The South Stone, A, is 3 feet 7 inches in breadth, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and from 12 to 4 inches in thickness. The West Stone, B, 6 feet in height, measures 5 feet at the back, and 4 feet 10 inches at the front, and is 18 inches in thickness. The East Stone, C, at its outer angle is 3 feet 3 inches above ground, and leans inward. All the blocks are of quartziferous gritty sandstone, the East Stone being particularly rough and fissured. A large fragment lying near it seems to be a portion of it.

The Stones are set upon a fairly true Circle with a diameter of 15 feet 4 inches. One feature quickly arrests notice: this is, that the broader faces of these Stones are not set even approximately upon and in line with the circumference, but nearly parallel with each other—an arrangement quite unlike the setting of Stones in the many other Circles hitherto surveyed. I append two views of the group, one (fig. 17) from the east, showing Farragon in the distance, and the other (fig. 18) from the south, for the purpose of emphasising the great difference in the heights of these three blocks. In the locality these Stones are called *Clachan-direach*.

No. 13. *Remains of Circle at Pitfourie, Baledmund.*—The one Stone now remaining here stands in a low-lying field almost exactly midway between the farmhouse at Pitfourie and the Church of Moulin. A stream flows past on its west; and the ground in all directions rises, most so on the N.W., where it culminates in the huge rocky mass of Craigower. The site is thus secluded and inconspicuous.

I was informed by the tenant, Mr Reid, whose ready permission to trespass through growing corn I here acknowledge, that many years ago, in his grandfather's time, "there were several more stones standing," all smaller than this monolith, and that, upon the orders given by Mrs Grant Ferguson of Baledmund, some of these were saved from total

demolition, and are supposed to be lying half buried in the field to this day.

This now solitary Stone (see view from the east, fig. 19), "Dane's Stone," as it is locally sometimes called, is a massive block of quartzitic whinstone, the lumps of quartz being of a pink hue, standing 7 feet 3 inches in greatest height, fairly regular and vertical in contour, with a

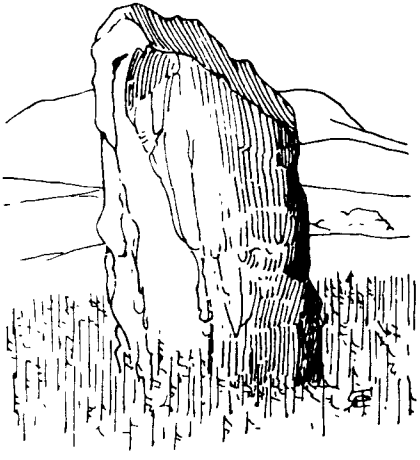


Fig. 19. Standing Stone at Pitfourie ; View from the East.

sloping top, and a basal girth of over 10 feet ; higher up the girth increases to 12 feet 6 inches. The south face, which is the smoothest, trends almost precisely east and west, and its axial diameter, obtained by working out the ground-plan, is within an inch of 3 feet, in the same direction.[1]

No. 14. *Circle at Faskally Cottages.*—In a narrow strip of ground, between the Highland Railway on the east and the great main road to the north on the west, is a garden, shielded from observation by a tall

[1] This Stone at Pitfourie has been noticed by J. C. Roger (*Summer Tour in Scottish Highlands*), who refers also to another on the adjoining estate of Balnakilly. Of this I could get no information, and it is not marked on the map

hedge on the roadside, and in it there are yet standing *in situ* the seven Stones of this Circle. Never, surely, was the pre-historic past brought so closely into contact with the steam power and motor traffic of the twentieth century! In addition to these more or less disturbing conditions, we were told that, during the most recent Government Survey, the men of the theodolite arrived at the conclusion that this little Circle is really the centre of Scotland.[1]

The garden at this cottage, near the north end of Pitlochry, is on the Killiecrankie road, and distant from the point where Cluny Bridge road branches off from that about 330 yards, and at a height above sea-level of 370 feet. The Circle is indicated on the O.M. as a small dotted ring. Seven Stones remain, one of which, however, is so sunk in the ground as to be scarcely traceable (see the plan, fig. 20.) In the matter of shape they all differ from the rugged, boulder-like masses noticed in other localities of this district, in being thick, slab-like, straight-sided blocks of the quartziferous schist, with the exception of F, which is whinstone. The two broadest, A and D, stand almost due south and north, and all the blocks are arranged with their broader faces towards the centre.

Stone A is 6 feet 2 inches in girth, 3 feet 5 inches in height.

„ B buried, 1 foot 10 inches across inner edge.

„ C is 7 feet 5 inches in girth, 4 feet high, leaning inward.

„ D is 11 feet 2 inches in girth, 5 feet 4 inches high, very smooth-sided and flat-topped, and has been split into three pieces.

„ E is 5 feet 7 inches in girth, 1 foot 6 inches in height, probably broken, and is much rougher than the rest in outline.

„ F is 6 feet 1 inch in girth, 1 foot 3 inches in height, probably also broken.

„ G is 7 feet in girth and 2 feet 4 inches in height.

[1] Various spots have been so designated: a site at Struan, several miles to the N.W. of Faskally; also a house on the Killiecrankie road, being the most talked of, besides a house in the Fair City of Perth itself.

Six of the Stones are set upon the nearly true circumference of a

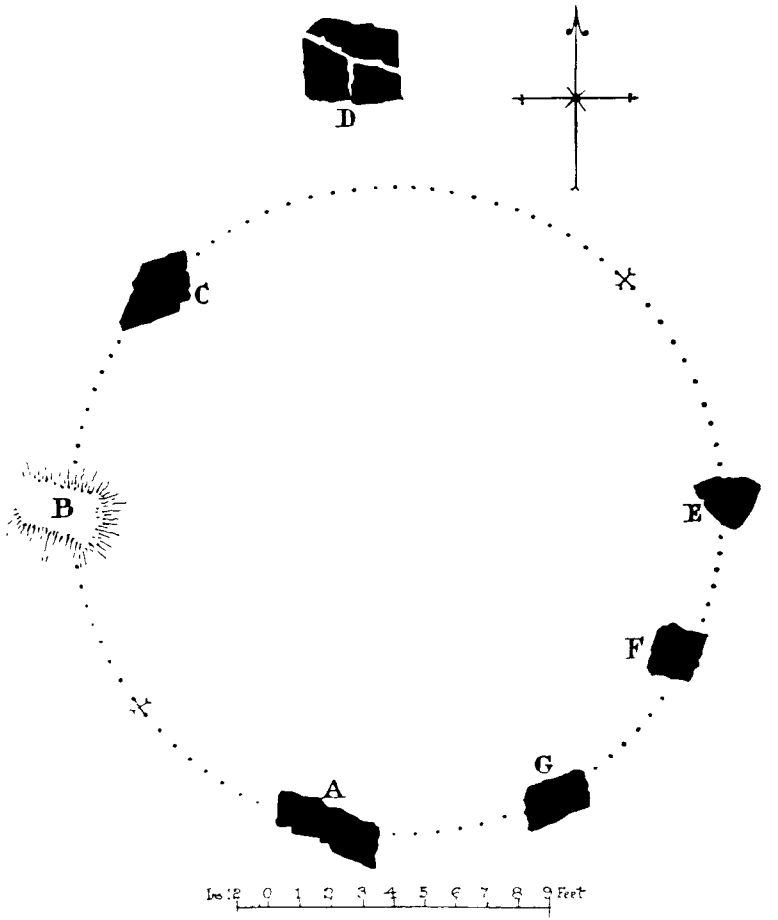


Fig. 20. Circle at Faskally Cottages; Ground-plan.

Circle 21 feet in diameter; but the North Stone is 4 feet outside it.

There were probably two others, on the N.E. and the S.W. respectively.

The following illustrations will give some idea of the two largest Stones on the north arc (fig. 21), and of the same two as seen from the north, with the three smaller blocks, E, F, G, on the south-east (fig. 22).

No. 15. *Circle at Tigh-na-ruaich.*—This site possesses several specially interesting points for consideration. First, as to the name; this is spelt



Fig. 21. Circle at Faskally Cottages; the two North Stones.

on the map, and in one or two books,[1] *Tyn-righ*, as if the last syllable was the Gaelic word for "king." But all the Gaelic-speaking persons in the locality pronounce the name *Tigh-na-ruaich*, and explain the epithet-syllable as "heather." The place is therefore, simply enough, "the house of the heather."

Next, in respect of position, this Circle, like the last and others to

[1] In, *e.g.*, Roger's *Summer Tour in Scottish Highlands*, and the volume of the *Kilkenny Arch. Soc. Journal* for 1854–55.

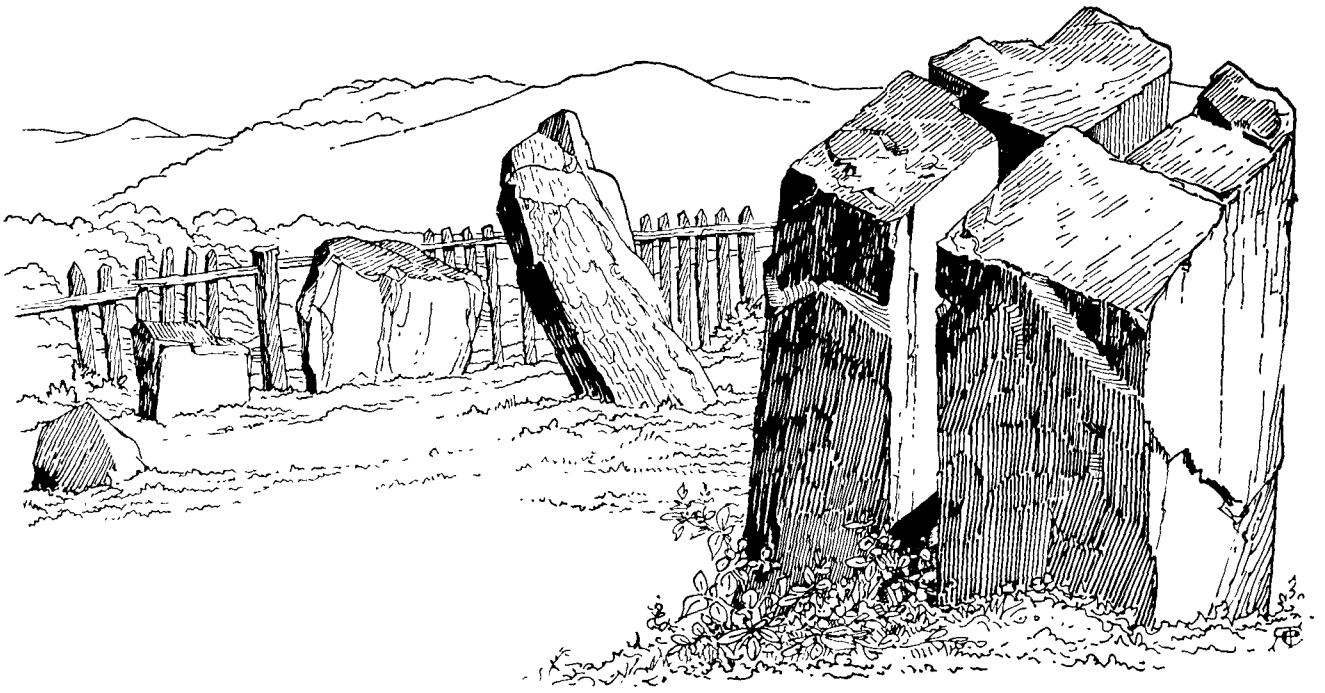


Fig. 22. Circle at Faskally Cottages; View from the N.E.

follow, occupies a lowly spot on the flat land lying parallel with, but not very much higher than the river Tummel, here not a great distance from its confluence with the Tay. Except across to the wooded slopes of Logierait hill, bordering the western bank of the river, there is no great prospect in any direction. Again, the condition of the site is pleasurable to the investigator, being absolutely free from obstructing obstacles, and the Stones seem all to have been left intact. Lastly, there is an authentic record of excavations here which were of considerable interest.

The Stones occupy a small piece of ground at the south end of the garden at Tigh-na-ruaich, situated on the main road about one mile north of Ballinluig junction on the Highland Railway. The interior is flat and grass-grown, and the Circle is made readily accessible to the public. The height above sea-level is 255 feet.

The six Stones here appear to be of whinstone. It is, however, extremely difficult to be certain of their mineralogical composition, as no recent fractures occur, and every stone is thickly clad with the usual saxicolous lichens. They also are all erect and vertically set, with the exception of the great slab on the south (F on the plan, fig. 23), which leans inwards. The heights and dimensions are as follow:—

Stone A, 2 feet 8 inches high, flattish, and 7 feet in girth.
„ B, 4 „ 1 inch „ top peaked, and 7 feet 5 inches in girth.
„ C, 4 feet 7 inches „ jagged and sloping, and 10 feet 6 inches in girth.
„ D, 3 feet 9 inches high, flattish, and 7 feet 1 inch in girth.
„ E, 3 „ 2 „ „ jagged and sloping, and 4 feet 7 inches in girth.
„ F, 6 feet 0 inches high (not vertical), and 17 feet 2 inches in girth.

This great block on the south seems to occupy a somewhat anomalous position, and, at first glance, rather recalls the Recumbent Stone of the typical Circles of the Northern Pictland. Both it and its nearest companion, A, stand a considerable distance outside of the true Circle

which bisects the four other Stones, and are much closer together than

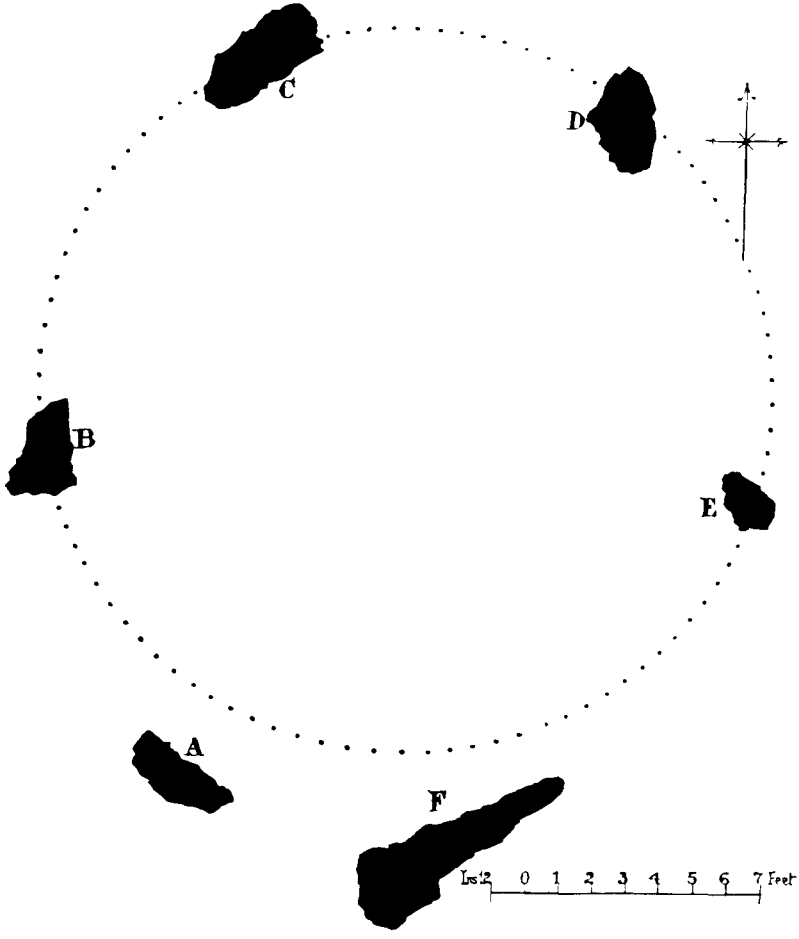


Fig. 23. Circle at Tigh-na-ruaich, Ballinluig; Ground-plan.

are those four. The diameter of the Circle is 22 feet: and it will be noticed that there is no Stone exactly on the north to confront Stone F.

Dr Joseph Anderson has included this Circle[1] in his account of many such burial-places of the Bronze Age, and has quoted from an early record of an excavation conducted within the area enclosed by these six Stones. That record appears in the *Kilkenny Arch. Soc. Journal* for 1854–55, and was written by several persons. As the account is interesting in many particulars, I shall utilise it pretty fully. At a general meeting of the above-named Society, held in the Tholsel Rooms, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, 2nd May 1855, Mr Hitchcock forwarded a communication, the gist of which is to the following effect:—That, in the *Perthshire Advertiser* of 12th April 1855, a remarkable discovery was reported, a small "Druidical" Circle being disclosed by the removal of masses of broom and bramble for the garden at Tynrich, and that during the trenching, "four huge urns, about 2 feet in height and a foot in diameter at the mouth, were exhumed, quite full of calcined bones." Unfortunately the whole were broken to pieces.

Subsequently, Mr Hitchcock wrote to the Rev. Dr Hannah, Warden of Trinity College, Glen Almond; and Dr Hannah, in replying, enclosed two letters, the first of which is as follows:—

DUNKELD, 14*th May* 1855.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to Mr Hitchcock's letter, I send to you the enclosed sketch and description of the Druidic Circle at Tynrich. The writer describes the present appearance exactly; and, as he was present at the digging up, I have thought it best to get him to describe the whole thing from first to last. I hope it may be satisfactory to Mr Hitchcock. I enclose all to you to forward to him.—Believe me, yours very faithfully,

J. MACMILLAN.

Rev. Dr HANNAH.

The descriptive letter enclosed to Dr Hannah was addressed to Rev. John MacMillan, and signed John M'Gregor. It runs as follows:—

TYNRICH, 12*th May* 1855.

REV. SIR,—In reply to your inquiries regarding the Druidical Circle at this place, I have now to inform you that the Stones are quite close to the turnpike road; they are six in number, and quite regularly placed. The figure they form is elliptical, its greatest diameter, due north and south, being about 27

[1] In *Scotland in Pagan Times: the Bronze Age*, p. 113

feet, and the lesser diameter 22 feet. The height of the large Stone in the south is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface: that of the others varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet. The Stones are the common hill-flags peculiar to the district, and they appear to have been placed with the narrowest or most pointed end downwards. Until recently, the Stones were not so conspicuous as they now are, the ground surrounding them having this spring been levelled, and otherwise made suitable for a garden or nursery. In the process of levelling, the workmen had occasion to dig or trench the earth in the inside of the Circle, in doing which they occasionally turned up wood-charcoal, or cinders, generally mixed with the remains of burnt bones; in some instances the bones appeared to have been placed in the ground enclosed in rude clay urns, fragments of which were found along with the bones In one instance an urn was found whole, with the exception of a small hole made with the spade in the top of it when first touched. The sand was carefully removed from about it to the bottom, but when attempted to be raised, the material of which it was formed crumbled down to pieces. The outside of the vessels was of a clay colour, and appeared to be only sun-dried, while the inside was black, and as if exposed to the action of fire. The bones were almost of the whiteness of chalk. The soil in the place is a light sand, but inside the Circle the sand was of a dark brown colour, such as it would assume if saturated with blood. There were no stone coffins found. . . . There were one or two pieces of flat stones found in the Circle, but from the positions occupied by them, it did not seem as if they were intended to enclose or preserve the bones.

I think the above extracts from the *Kilkenny Journal* are valuable and interesting, not only because they have preserved a good record of observations made at a comparatively early date in archæology, but because they are evidence of the fact that accurate observers, who were open to the reception of facts concerning Stone Circles, did actually exist before our own day and generation.

A view of the Circle (fig. 24) as seen from the east is here given.

Group E, Glen Lyon.

No. 16. *The Upper Circle at Fortingal.*—The Stones remaining here are rather nearer the main road than those to be described as in the Lower Circle. There is no intention of conveying any esoteric meaning by the use of the terms upper and lower. The site is in a field on the south of the road, about 290 yards to the east of the avenue at Fortingal Manse, at a height of 404 feet above sea-level. It is about equally distant from the river Lyon on its west. The O.M. shows two groups of Stones, each having three, and a third group of two, the last being the

most southerly. When I visited the spot, corn was growing around the Stones, and the two on the south were not visible.

In the Upper Circle, or rather the group of three now representing it, three great smooth-sided, rounded, and water-worn boulders have been used, and are set upon the circumference of a circle, which bisects them, of 27 feet 8 inches in diameter (see the plan, fig. 25). The inference seems justifiable that a fourth, once in the N.W. angle, has been



Fig. 24. Circle at Tigh-na-ruaich, near Ballinlug; View from the East.

removed.[1] Measured from their centres, A and B are 27 feet 6 inches apart, B and C 24 feet 6 inches, and C and A 17 feet 6 inches. In respect of size there is no great dissimilarity: A girthing 12 feet, B 13 feet, and C 13 feet. The North Stone is the tallest, but yet only 4 feet 4 inches in vertical height; C is 4 feet, and A 3 feet 10 inches.

No. 17. *The Lower Circle at Fortingal.*—In a direction nearly S.S.E. from the outer edge of Stone C in the Upper Circle, and at the distance

[1] In the composition of these Stones, which externally resemble the common "blue whinstone," there must be an unusual quantity of metallic substance; because, though repeatedly tried, the magnetic compass failed entirely to record true bearings. The bearings named, therefore, are only approximately correct.

of 145 feet, we touch the outer side of the most northerly Stone of this

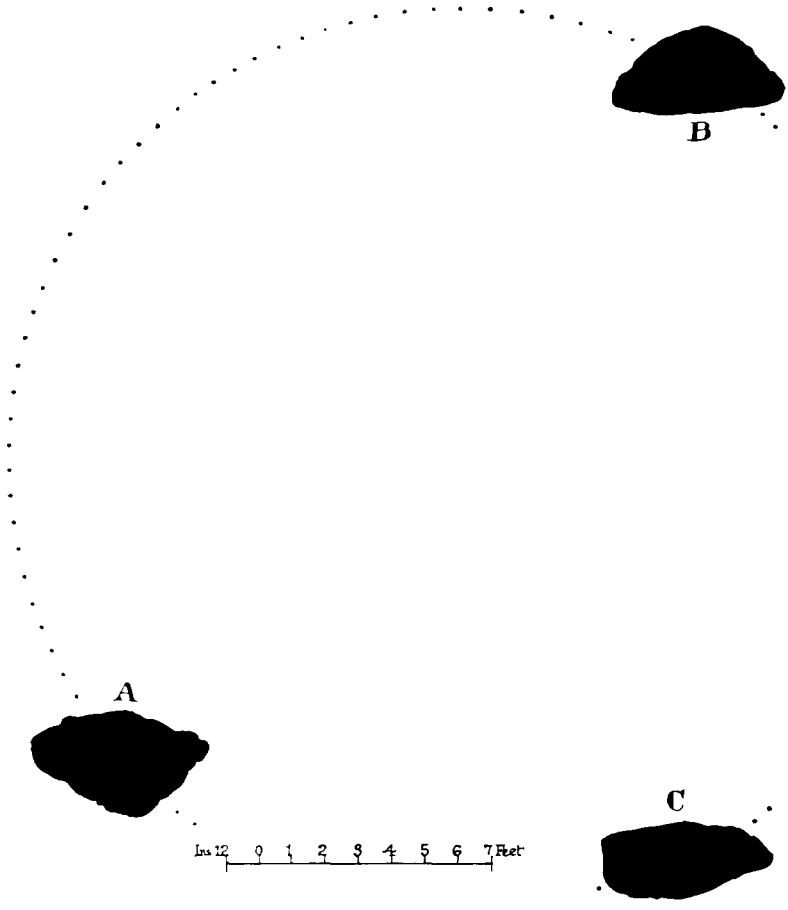


Fig. 25. Remains of Upper Circle at Fortingal ; Ground-plan.

next group (D in fig. 26). These Stones also are similar in character and form to the other three. The Stone D, about 4 feet high, has its

flattest and smoothest side facing towards E; while in F both the outer and the inner sides are smoothest and vertical. All of them are flat and smooth on the top, F being 4 feet 2 inches in height, and the central block E, the broadest and roundest of the three, only 3 feet 2 inches. From this arrangement, the opinion may be hazarded that the space of

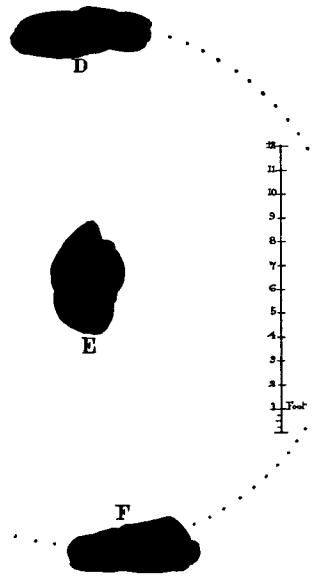


Fig. 26. Remains of the Lower Circle at Fortingal; Ground-plan.

10 feet 9 inches between the centres of E and F and of E and D, really represents the radius of a small circle, and that the huge block E, set as it obviously is so distinctly at a right angle to the others, is the central monolith. The Circle would thus have a diameter of 21 feet 6 inches, and we must suppose that the other Stones have been removed. Judging from the position of the hills, these three Stones stand nearly in a north and south line.[1]

[1] Compass untrustworthy for reasons above stated.

I append a view, taken from the east, of the Stones of the Lower Circle (fig. 27).

Group F, Strath-tay (Upper).

The sites to be described in this Report, which are included in that portion of the valley of the Tay lying between its confluence with the Lyon and with the Tummel, are nine in number, three of which are

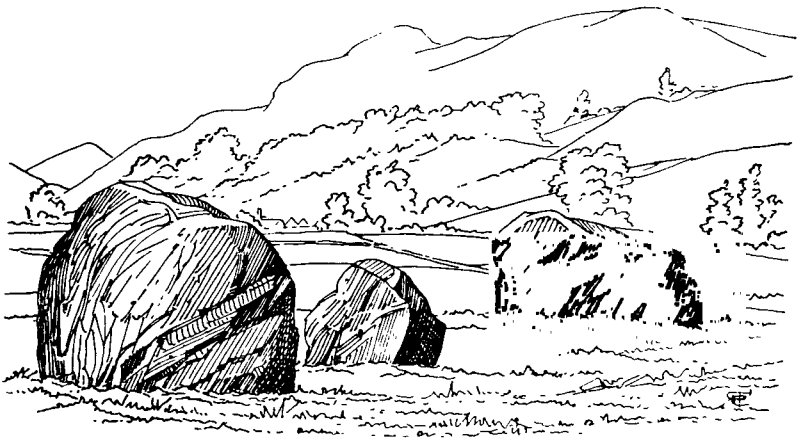


Fig. 27. Remains of the Lower Circle, Fortingal; View from the East.

situated on the northern bank of the river, and the remainder on the southern bank. Among those of the first sub-group is—

No. 18. *Remains of Circle at Carse, near Dull.*—These Stones stand in a field on the south of the road, within 50 yards of it, and about a furlong east of the road going up to the village of Dull. The ground is level, and for the most part cultivated: while the richly-diversified banks of the spacious Tay rise to picturesque heights of woodland and moor on both sides

It seems clear that at this site there were originally four Stones, as in so many other Perthshire groups; but of the removal of one from the

S.W. angle (see fig. 28) I could glean no account, and the three standing blocks, as now seen, would appear to have been the only Stones known for generations past. The Stones are small, and the area of the ground enclosed is only 15 feet 6 inches in diameter. On the O.M. the site is marked as a group of three Stones at a point about 300 feet above sea-level. In the centre, however, there is a fourth block lying prostrate (D on the plan, fig. 28)—a long, narrow, and in part grass-covered slab, nearly 5 feet long, and 6 inches above ground, its

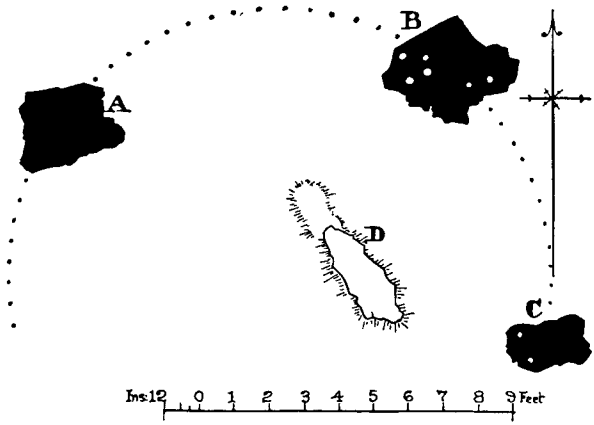


Fig. 28. Remains of Circle at Carse, near Dull ; Ground-plan.

clearest width being about 14 inches. Its position and form suggest the probability that this half-buried block may be the cover of a central grave.

The Stone on the north-west, A, is an irregularly four-sided block with a basal girth of 8 feet 7 inches and a vertical height of 2 feet 6 inches. It is pointed at the top. The North Stone, B, also very irregular in outline, stands 2 feet 4 inches high, has a girth of over 11 feet, and on its flat top several neat cup-marks may be seen, two larger ones measuring in diameter about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the others about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The South Stone, C, set like the rest very straight, is a squarish block of about 2 feet



Fig. 29. Circle at Carse, View from the East.

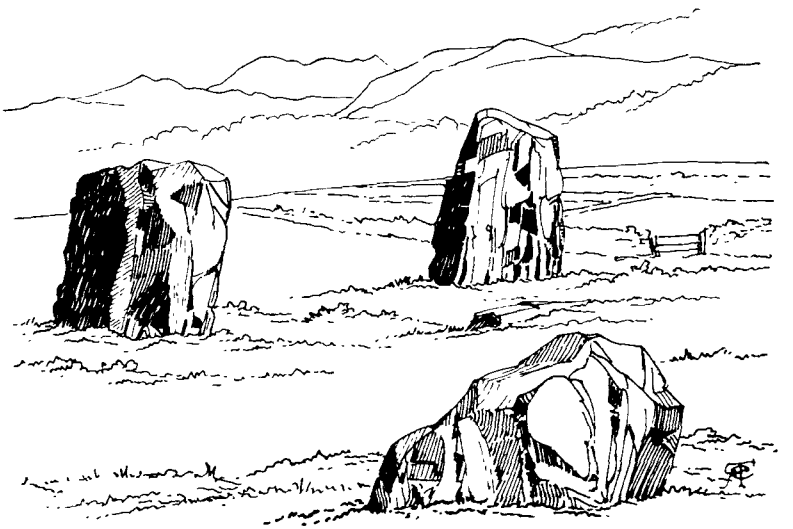


Fig. 30. Circle at Carse: View from the West

in width, and with a height of 2 feet 8 inches. Two very distinct cup-marks have been cut on its flattish top near the west edge of the Stone.[1] Two views of the remains here are shown in figs. 29 and 30.

No. 19. *Standing Stone at Carse.*—On the Ordnance map there are shown here three stones set in a triangle, distant from the three Stones above described about two furlongs slightly east of south. When I was at Carse, the uncut corn stood tall and thick in the field where these Stones are, and, without permission, no investigation of course could be carried out in such circumstances. The top of one big Stone only was visible. It is preferable, therefore, to simply record these facts, and to postpone the proper survey of this site to a more favourable opportunity. I may as well note that, in the same cornfield, there is shown on the O.M. a mound which is named Mote.

No. 20. *Remains of Circle at Balhomais.*—At a point one mile and a half east of Carse, close to the north edge of the main road, at Balhomais, there stands one great Stone; and on inspection, made a little difficult here by the stems of several great larches and the shade caused by them, we discovered two others of considerable magnitude.

These three blocks (see fig. 31) are evidently, as named on the O.M., the remains of a Circle; further, they are the remains of a Circle of very much greater diameter than that of any Circle noticed in the present survey. The site, 299 feet above sea-level, is interesting also, because, within what is presumably the circumference of the Circle, a very distinct and cairn-like mound exists in part, its eastern half demolished through being worked as a sand and gravel quarry, but the western portion being left intact but for the roots of the aforesaid larches. The two Stones exactly north and south of each other are both erect, the northern one 3 feet 5 inches high, that on the south 5 feet 6 inches; the former measuring 10 feet in girth, and the latter 13 feet 3 inches. Each has a fairly smooth, flat top, and the sides which face each other are the straightest and smoothest.

[1] These cup-marks are indicated by being left white in the ground-plans of the two Stones on which they occur.

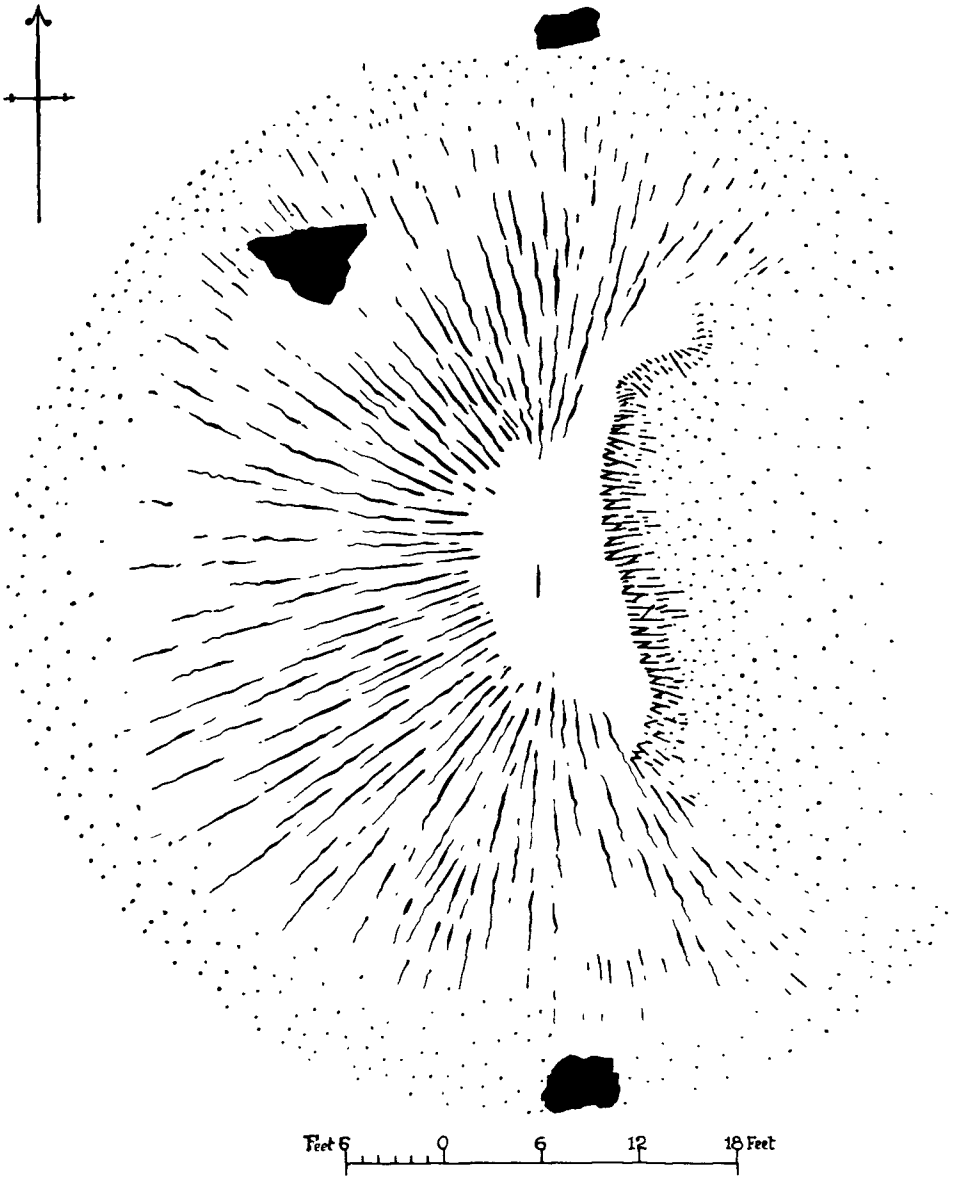


Fig. 31. Remains of Circle at Balhomais, near Aberfeldy ; Ground-plan.

The large triangularly-shaped Stone between these two seems to have fallen forwards from the circumference, and it is impossible to assert what was its original site. In its present position, the long inner edge, which is vertical, measures 2 feet in height; towards the west, the upper surface slopes downwards and runs into the ground, and is about 6 feet

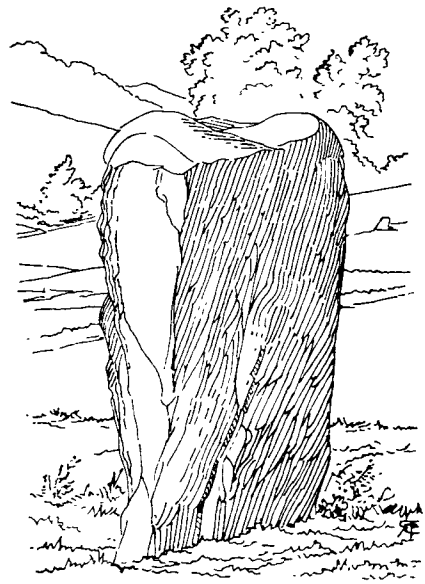


Fig. 32. Standing Stone near the Old Distillery, Grantully; View from the South.

in length. As the erect condition of the North and South Stones is definite, the inference is not unjustifiable that they represent the true diameter of the Circle, 66 feet.

No 21. *Standing Stone, Grantully.* — In the picturesque strip of country here, less than a mile S.W. of Grantully Castle, there are many spots replete with interest to the student of antiquities. Cairns, mounds, cup-marked boulders, circles, and monoliths are linked in association with ancient market-days, fairs, and the sites of old churches and villages.

Through the midst of these relics of the long forgotten, as well as the scarcely abandoned past, the railway passes; and at a point within a few yards of it there stands the monolith next to be described. The site is within a furlong or two of the building formerly known as Grantully Distillery,[1] about two miles east of Aberfeldy Station. The Stone stands in a piece of cultivated ground between the farm-road to Lundin and the railway.

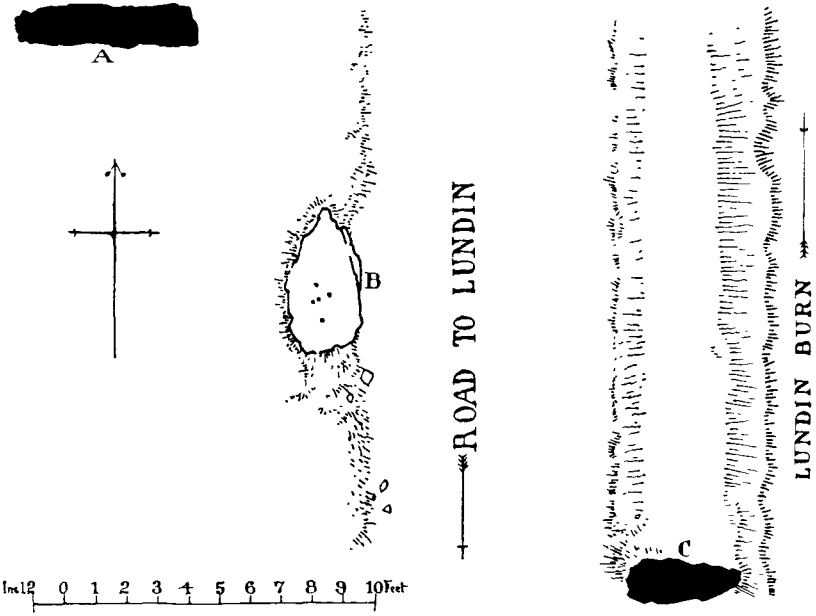


Fig. 33. Standing Stones and Slab with Cup-marks near Lundin; Ground-plan.

It is a partly rounded pillar of whinstone, 4 feet in greatest height, with a curiously regular hollow on its top (see fig. 32). Its longest axis lies due east and west; its southern side is the most rounded, and its northern the straightest. It is vertically set, and has a basal girth of about 12 feet. No one in the locality could give information as to the former conditions of the site.

[1] Now ruined, and part of it used as the house of a surfaceman on the railway.

No. 22. *Standing Stones and Cup-marked Slab at Lundin.*—At the point where the farm-road turns sharply to the south and begins to ascend towards Lundin and the now all but deserted hamlet of Tom-tayéwen, the eyes of the watchful antiquary are arrested by two great blocks of stone, one on either side the road, and between the two, on the very cart-rut edge itself and flush with the ground, lies a great flat slab bearing several distinct cup-marks. This group is, I think, of the nature of a discovery. The Ordnance map takes no notice of it, and although a few elderly persons in the immediate neighbourhood are aware of the Stones and the cup-marks, no record has hitherto been made of them, nor has any attempt at an explanation been offered.

The site is only a furlong distant from the Standing Stone just noticed, and also from the very interesting specimen of Stone Circle which follows. In the ground-plan (fig. 33) the three Stones are shown: A and C, the two great erect blocks; B the intermediate flat slab with the cup-marks. On comparing this plan with that of the remains of the Circle on Fonab Moor (No. 12), the similarity will be apparent, and the more strikingly because in each the Standing Stones are set, as it were, parallel with each other, and not with their broader faces in the line of the circumference of the (supposed) Circle. The Stone on the north-west, A, is 3 feet in height, 6 feet in breadth, and about 16 inches in thickness. Its angular contour is shown in the view from the S.E. (fig. 34). The S.E. block stands 2 feet 5 inches in height, is 3 feet 8 inches in breadth, and 16 inches thick; and the Stones stand so that a circle of 26 feet in diameter would bisect them. The flat stone does not occupy an accurately central position; but this does not nullify the supposition that, were the place properly examined and excavated, this slab would be found to be the cover of a cist. The cup-marks shown in black are from measurements made with care, and it is probable that below the turf, which closely covers the outer edges of the Stone, others may be found. Having no tools at hand, it was not, at the moment, practicable to put this to the proof.[1]

[1] In the *Proceedings*, vol. xviii. p. 115, the late Rev. Dr Hugh Macmillan refers in a general way to the great variety of objects of archæological interest contained in

No. 23. *Circle at Lundin, Grantully.*—The megaliths remaining here occupy a somewhat conspicuous site upon an artificial mound on the east bank of Lundin Burn, at a point only a few score yards to the south of the remains last described. The little stream washes the very base of the mound upon which the Stones stand (see fig. 35), and the mound, which is fully 5 feet high above the adjoining pasture, has now an irregular oval form, a good deal broken and uneven, as if at some

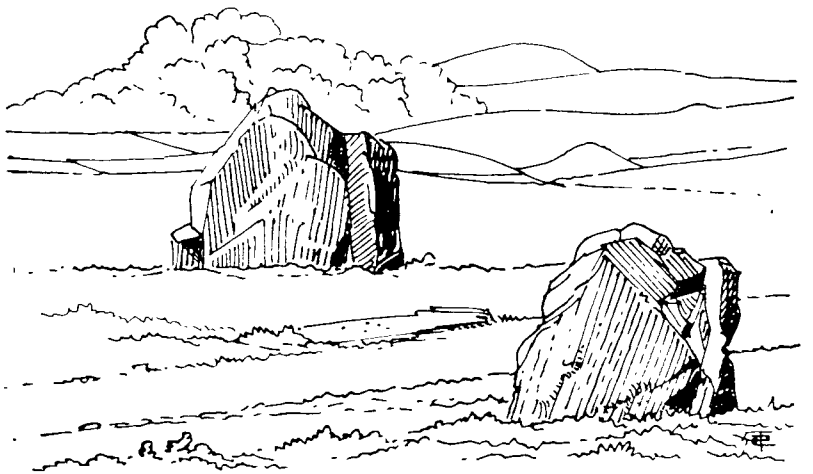


Fig. 34. Standing Stones near Lundin, Grantully ; View from the S.E.

long past date sundry useless excavations had been perpetrated, and probably also more than one of the Stones carried away.[1]

The five Stones now left present very dissimilar features in respect both of contour, bulk, and height. The tallest, A, stands upon the easterly verge of the grassy mound. Like the rest, this is a block of

this particular district. He does not make it quite clear whether he saw this cup-marked slab.

[1] That no disturbance has been made during recent years I was assured by Mrs Thompson at Lundin, whose helpful interest I here acknowledge. I note also that the local pronunciation of the farm-name Lundin is Loan-ten : the first syllable not in the least resembling the accepted vowel-sound of Lun-din, in Fife.

the usual rough quartziferous schist, resembling in parts whinstone by the grey blue of its colour. At the base its girth is 13 feet 4 inches, and at 3 feet higher it measures 12 feet 5 inches. The smoothest face is set towards the Circle, and here it measures 7 feet 3 inches above ground. The block nearest to it, B, is a low squarish stone, flat, and apparently waterworn, girthing 9 feet 2 inches, and in height only 1 foot 7 inches.

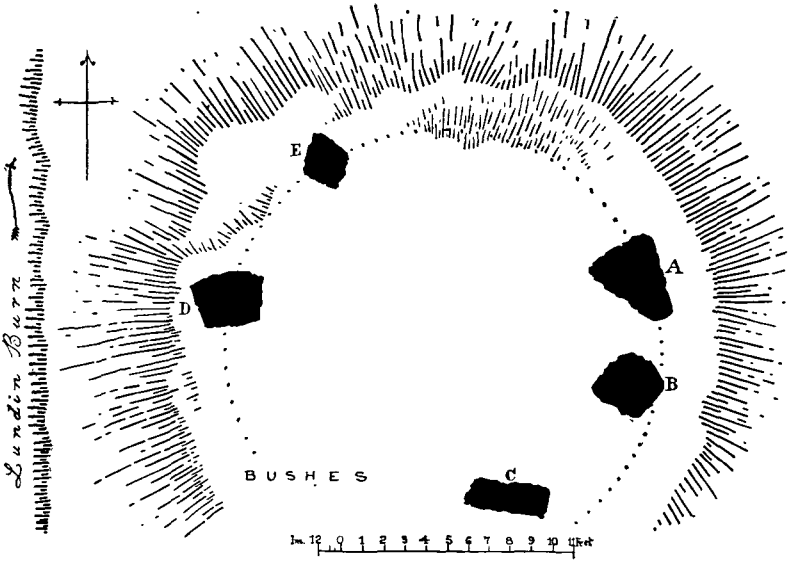


Fig. 35. Circle at Lundin, Grantully ; Ground-plan.

The much larger Stone, C, partly obscured by wildrose bushes and broom, is a rough, fissured block, having two broad faces 3 feet 10 inches and 3 feet 7 inches broad respectively, and measuring across the ends 17 inches; its height is 5 feet 2 inches. The West Stone, set so exactly opposite the gap between A and B, is a five-sided block, 4 feet 3 inches in true vertical height, and with a girth of 10 feet 3 inches. It stands close to the margin of the Lundin Burn. The last stone, E, a rough and pointed block, is 3 feet 6 inches in height and 7 feet 2 inches in girth at the base.

When worked out into plan, it becomes evident that the three Stones, A, D, and E, are set upon the circumference of a nearly correct circle 20 feet 9 inches in diameter, and that this circumference barely touches the outside edge of the low stone B, and runs completely beyond C. The plan also shows that there are two wide gaps on the N.E. and the S W., out of which possibly stones were removed. The vacant space on the N.E. assuredly contains no remnant of any stone; but the opposite space is so crowded with bushes as to preclude a thorough examination.

This striking group of megaliths, with two of the Stones so distinctly pointed—as shown in the view from the west (fig. 37)—commands, from that quarter, a distant profile of Ben Vrackie, a near woodland shutting out any sight of the Tay; but from the east (fig. 36) the whole magnificent mountain-mass of Ben Lawers, with the intervening lower hills near Glen Lyon, fills up the skyey distance in a manner not easily banished from memory. Seen thus against the afternoon light, the Stones themselves are mere masses of black, without detail or character, and my sketch endeavours so to depict them.[1]

From Lundin, a straggling path leads up to Tom-tayéwen,[2] now a cluster of ruined, half-thatchless, weed-grown cottages, and thence to the old Church of Pitcairn, near to which, on a prominent hillock, there rests—

No. 24. *The Jury Stone.*—The Stone bearing this strange name now consists of three huge irregularly fractured fragments of whinstone, which, measured across, give in north and south length 12 feet 10 inches, east and west 6 feet, and are, at the highest point, about 3 feet 4 inches in height. If the fractured edges were in contact, however, the actual length and breadth would be 11 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 6 inches. The gaps between these masses of heavy stone, ill-supported

[1] In the same field, some 300 yards to the east of the Circle, there lies a curiously water-worn Stone, locally called *The Priest's Bath.* This I shall describe and figure elsewhere. Dr H. Macmillan has noticed it.

[2] Local pronunciation, Tohm-tay-yówan, with a vigorous stress on the penultimate syllable, the *ow* as in *cow.*

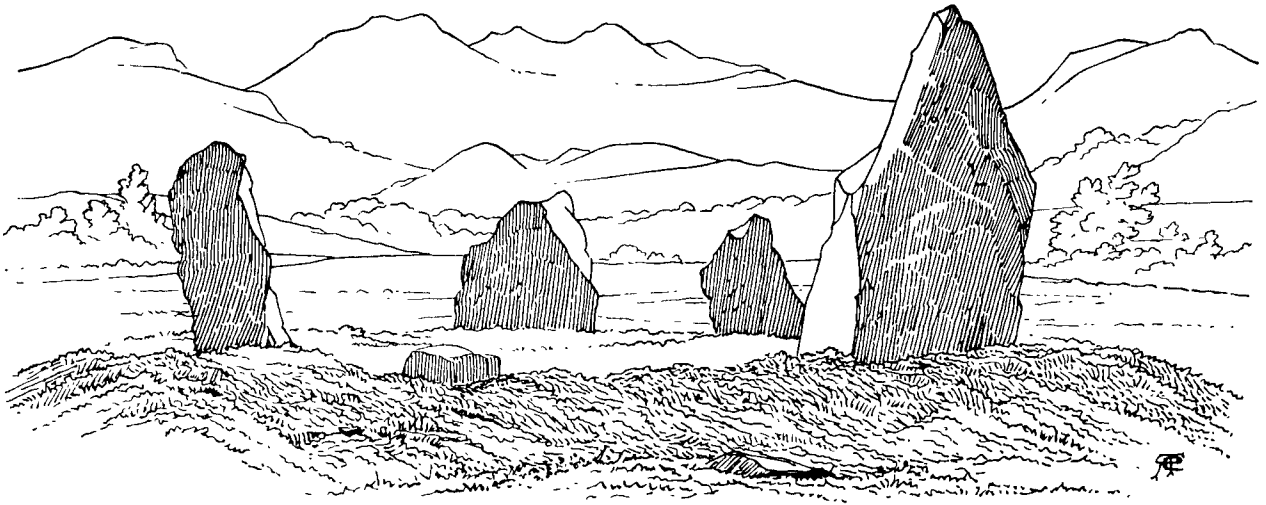


Fig. 36. Circle at Lundin, Grantully ; View from the East.

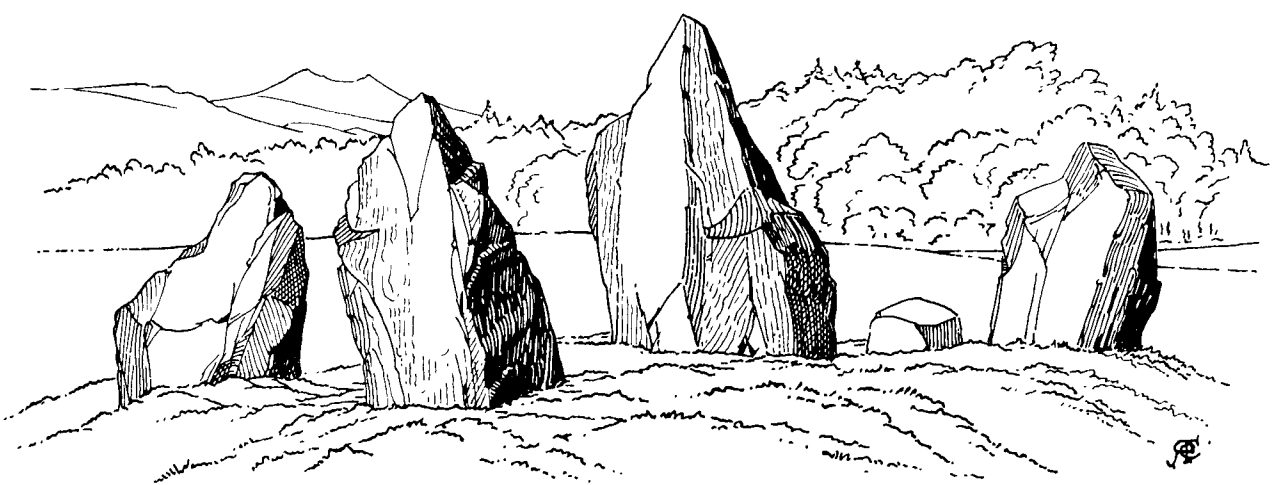


Fig. 37. Circle at Lundin, Grantully ; View from the West.

below, are, I was told, yearly widening, and before long may part asunder, when all recollection of the markets formerly held here will naturally glide out of memory, even of the proverbial oldest inhabitant, and a new tradition arise, possibly, to account for the name.

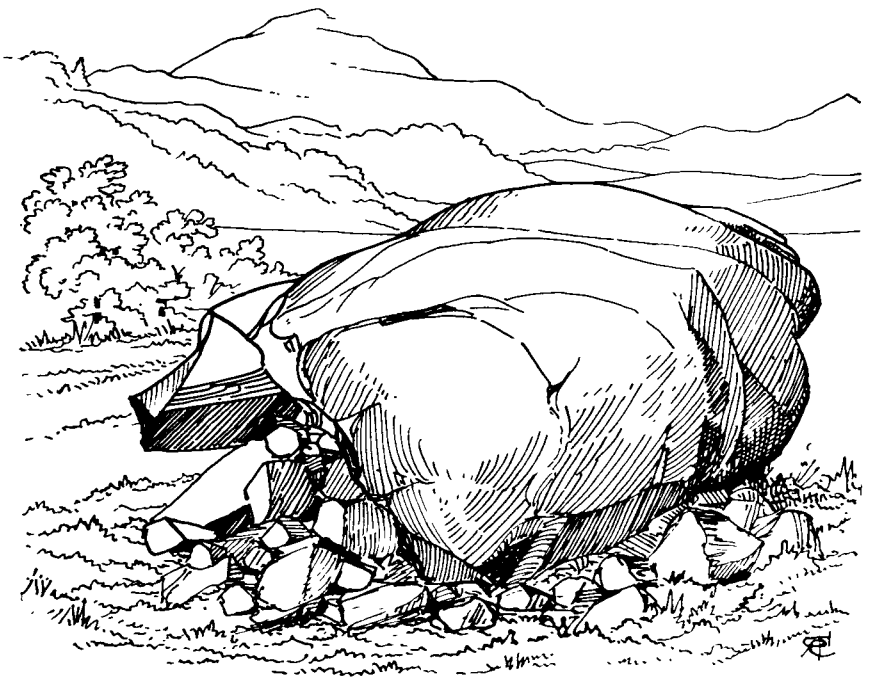


Fig. 38. The Jury Stone, near Pitcairn Church, Grantully.

The surfaces are smooth, and, except for a small space near the middle, very rounded (see fig. 38). I take it to be merely a stranded boulder, which, happening to rest upon a hillock already conspicuous, assisted the good folk of a bygone era as a landmark for their place of meeting, perhaps in days prior to the erection of the Church, which is within a stone's throw on the north-east.

No. 25. *Standing Stone, Grantully Vale.*—In a level field, and within a few score yards of the railway near Grantully Station, and to the east of it, stands the Stone next to be noticed. The site is 200 feet above sea-level. Whether there were other Stones or not in association with this one to justify the name of Circle it is not possible to assert;

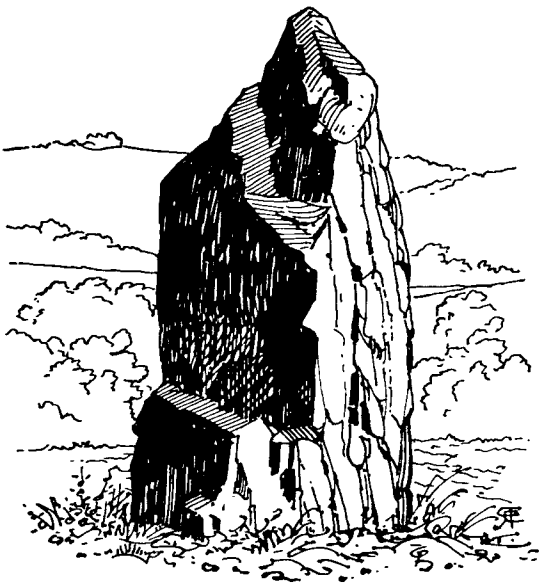
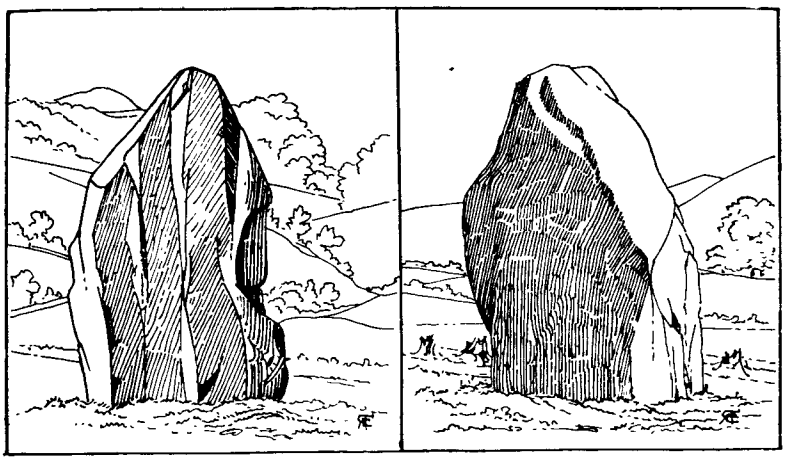


Fig. 39. Standing Stone, Grantully Vale; View from the South.

but one of two aged residents in the immediate vicinity averred that there were many years ago two Stones here, somewhat close together. The one now extant, a mass of rugged, thickly-veined, quartz-bearing schist, is narrow at the top, fissured vertically, and broadens out to a solid base which girths 8 feet 9 inches. The height is 4 feet, and its shorter axis lies due north and south. A view of the Stone, as seen from the south, is shown in fig. 39.

No. 26. *Standing Stone, Balnagard.*—The little village of Balnagard

is bisected by the main road between Ballinluig and Grantully Inn at a point about 2 miles east of the latter, and low down among the fields bordering the Tay, *i.e.* on the north of the village, on a small croft between the railway and the river, there stands this one great monolith, which, we may almost positively affirm, is the remnant of a group that once rendered the spot conspicuous. Favoured by fortune on the day of my visit, I met with an old villager, who not only guided me to the



A. B.

Fig. 40. Remains of Circle at Balnagard, Grantully ; (A) from the S.W., (B) from the N.W.

Stone, but recalled certain occurrences of some twenty years ago which have proved of considerable interest in respect of the "finds" connected with this site.

The Stone is an imposingly massive block of whinstone, with sides 5 feet and 5 feet 5 inches broad, edges 17 inches thick, and an over all height of 7 feet. The greatest girth, at about 4 feet high, is 12 feet. The summit is pyramidal in contour, the two slopes being nearly equal in length and in angle (see the views, fig. 40, A and B).

The field, at the date of my visit, was in corn-stooks, therefore

investigation was limited; but, in spite of the stooks, it was easy to note that two great stones lay buried on the east of this erect monolith. One of these surfaces—for they were both flush with the ground—lay 24 feet away, and the other 39 feet away in the same line, from the edge of the monolith. Their exposed surfaces were only a couple of feet wide, and there was no special indication of their character. Whether they are fallen Standing Stones, or the covers of cists, are points at present unascertainable without excavation. But the aged crofter, above referred to, having attempted to describe in some detail the exploration that was carried out on this spot several years ago, quoted to me the name of Rev. A. Meldrum, minister of Logierait and one of the Fellows of the Society, as one having information on the subject. In communication with Mr Meldrum, I subsequently gleaned the following facts :—That in or about 1887, the Duke of Atholl caused some excavation to be made near the Stone still standing, and "that a cup was found which His Grace carried with him." Later, probably about 1892, Mr Meldrum was at the Stone, and he "came upon a flag lying a few inches under the surface of the ground." This flagstone was turned up, but nothing was found underneath.

Having previously written to Mr Alex. M'Kay, Secretary to the Duke of Atholl, for information respecting certain Standing Stones, I received, in his reply, a copy of the labels attached to several urns now preserved at Blair Castle. One of these points to the fact that the "cup" mentioned by Rev. A. Meldrum was an urn of the so-called food-vessel type. It was found in a cist in the haugh near Tom-na-Croiche, which is the name of the ground at the Standing Stone of Balnagard.

Group G, Strath-tay (Lower).

No. 27. *Clach Glas, Haugh of Tullymet.*—For the purposes of the present Report, Lower Strath-tay comprehends the district lying between Ballinluig, where Tummel and Tay join their waters, and that part of the country watered by the Tay near Murthly Castle about 4 miles east

of Dunkeld. There are eleven sites within these limits marked by megalithic remains.

The Grey Stone, passing on the O.M. under the name of *Clach Glas*, stands on the west of the railway, at the level crossing of the Haugh of

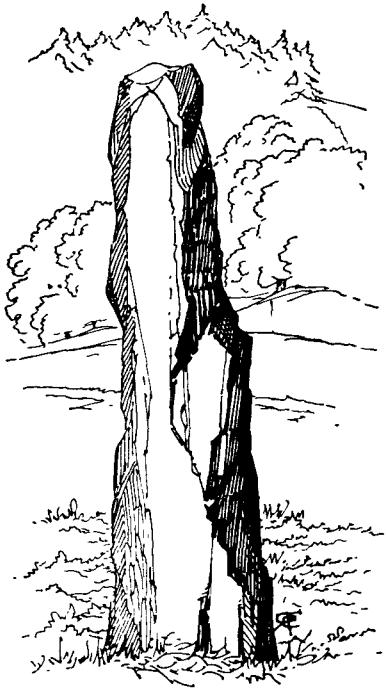


Fig 41. "Clach Glas," Haugh of Tullymet; View from the S.W.

Tullymet road, and about 180 yards S.W. from the farm-steadings, at a height above sea-level of 197 feet. It is 1½ miles N.W. of the station at Guay.[1]

Like several other sites on the banks of Tummel and Tay, this is a

[1] Pronounced Gāi; ai=ay, almost as "buy" is pronounced, regardless of its *u*.

lowly one, and is indeed on one side, the east, completely shut in by deep and lofty woodlands. Also, like several others of the Stones, this

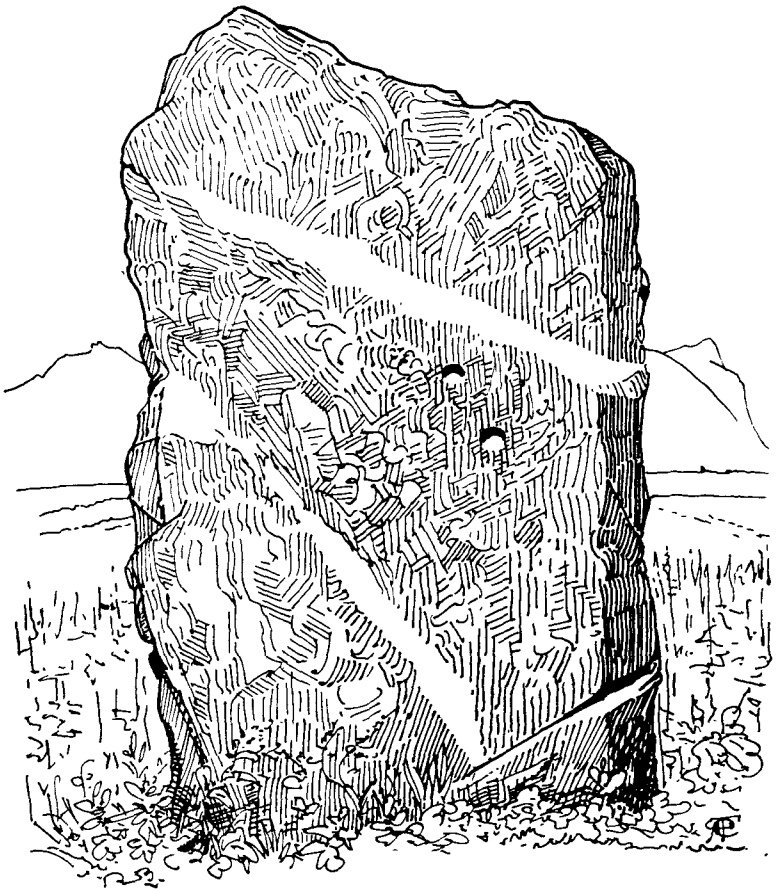


Fig. 42. "Clach Glas," Haugh of Tullymet; View from the South.

is a thinnish and long, somewhat pointed slab-like piece of the common gritty schist plentiful in the district. Seen from the S.W. (as in fig. 41),

it is a tall slim Stone; but from the south its broad surface is impressive, and bears near the centre two good cup-marks (fig. 42). In girth it measures over 8 feet at the base and about 7 feet at the middle. The height is 5 feet. The two cup-marks, which are about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, as may be seen, occur upon the lower portion, which is much

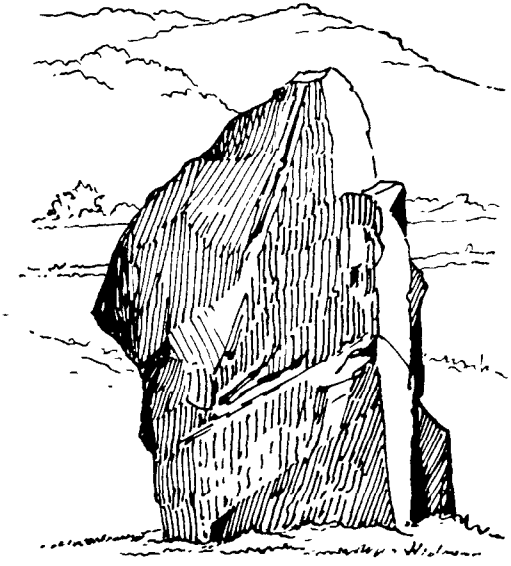


Fig. 43. Standing Stone at Kilmoraich ; View from the East.

thicker than the upper, the "ledge" just above them, indeed, suggesting a fracture, and, if so, the probable destruction of other cups along with the lost fragment.

In conversation with a very aged man, whose duty it is to attend to the gates at this level-crossing, I gathered that he remembered having seen in his youth "quantities of flat stones all lying about the ground," close to the *Clach Glas*, and on its south and east. The Gaelic name, however, was not known to him.

No. 28. *Standing Stone, Kilmoraich.*—The site of this monolith is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the station at Guay in a north-westerly direction, and a little way from the steadings in a field to the north-west. It is visible from the road. It is a rugged stone, 4 feet 8 inches in height, 3 feet 7 inches broad along the southern face, and in girth at

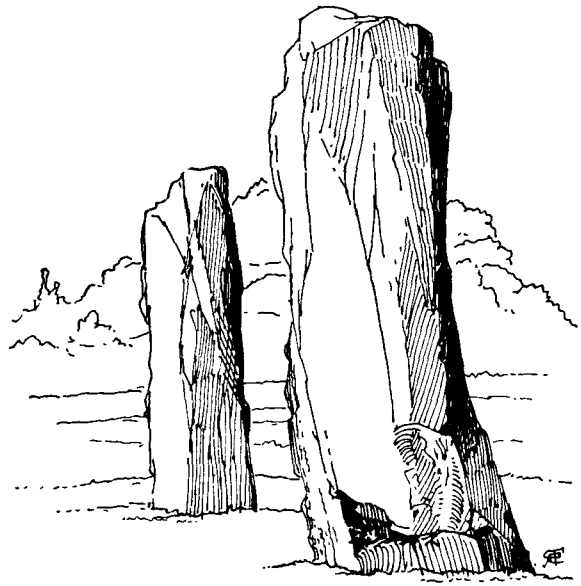


Fig. 44. Standing Stones, Dowally; from the N.N.E.

the base measures 9 feet 3 inches; about midway its girth is 7 feet 10 inches. The most characteristic view is from the east, as shown in fig. 43. In conversation with people at the little farm, no further information regarding older conditions could be obtained.

No. 29. *Standing Stones, Dowally.*—These two unusually tall Stones must be well known to all pedestrians on the great road between Dunkeld and Pitlochry, for they stand within a few feet, almost within arm's length, of the dike that here skirts that road. In spite of this

conspicuous position, and their being within a stone's throw of Dowally Church, they are not indicated on the O.M.

They occupy a position in a small grass-plot on the west of the road, and stand 10 feet apart in such a manner that a straight line bisecting them lies N. 3° E. by S. 3° W., or, practically, nearly north and south.

They are both pillar-like and massive blocks of quartziferous schist. The nearer one, in the view from the N.N.E. (fig. 44), stands 8 feet 9

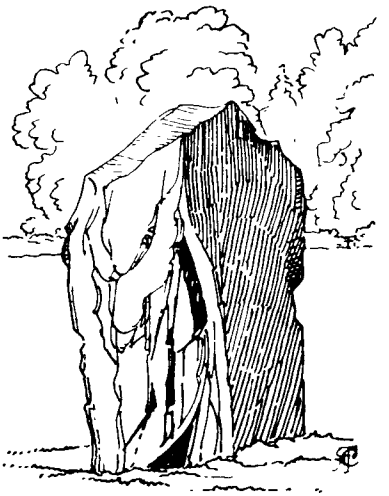


Fig. 45. Standing Stone at Pulney Lodge.

inches clear of the ground, with a slight lean over towards the other Stone, a basal girth of 8 feet, and a girth near the top of 8 feet 7 inches. The other Stone, 7 feet 8 inches in height, has a basal girth of 10 feet 11 inches, and at 5 feet up of 10 feet.

No. 30. *Standing Stone near Pulney Lodge, Dunkeld House.*—This Stone is marked on the O.M., in a field behind the Lodge, at a height above sea-level of 300 feet, and styled "sepulchral." In size and character it much resembles the Kilmoraich monolith, and seems to have stood solitary for ages. It is a roughly oblong slab of schist, set with

its longer axis nearly east and west, the north face measuring 4 feet and the south 4 feet 9 inches, and the basal girth about 10 feet 7 inches. It is 4 feet 9 inches in height. The grandly-timbered policies of the ducal estate enclose this site on all sides. In the illustration (fig. 45) the Stone is drawn as seen from the east.

No. 31. *Standing Stones, Dunkeld Cathedral grounds.*—I give the site this appellation, because of its close proximity to the western end of the Cathedral, as shown on the O.M. Having, on my first visit to historic and beautiful Dunkeld, made inquiries, from several persons well acquainted with the district, for the site of the two Standing Stones here, and then obtained no information regarding them, my quest subsequently led me, through the obliging help of Mrs Tracey, to introduce myself to Mr Alexander M'Kay. My object being explained, Mr M'Kay kindly supplied me with a pass which acted as the "Open sesame" for the lovely demesne of Dunkeld House; and in taking advantage of this courteous permission, I examined minutely the whole space of ground overshadowed by the magnificent foliage of stately trees, close to the Cathedral precincts, without discovering the slightest trace of any monolith whatsoever.[1]

No. 32. *Remains of Circle, Newtyle.*—One mile five furlongs east of Dunkeld the Tay makes a deep, elbow-like bend, and the Coupar-Angus road, following the course of the river, emphasises this crook, just a little below Newtyle, and at this point, at the base of some now disused slate quarries, the two great Stones next to be noticed stand within 30 feet of the road, with a background of splintered grey rocks behind and above them. The Stones are named on the map, and indicated by a minute dotted ring, which symbol I take to mean that, when surveyed, there were here several Stones, possibly enough to constitute a circle, or a group at any rate possibly circular, as are so many other groups throughout this great district.

In the ground-plan (fig. 46) I have indicated slightly the unusual fact

[1] No further information having reached me regarding this site, the question as to the date of removal, etc., must be for the present postponed.

that the ground behind the Stones is higher than it is elsewhere. I hold this to be purely natural and not the edge of an artificial bank ; and on that assumption I believe that the other Stones originally completing this group stood between these two blocks and the road, and that in the making of the road they were destroyed. An old cart-track runs up between the Stones, leading from the main road (which is 30 feet west of them) up to the quarry. The mean axis of the two Stones runs N. 13° W. and S. 13° E (true), and although their broader faces do not point towards the centre of a circle on the west, it is certainly much more probable that the

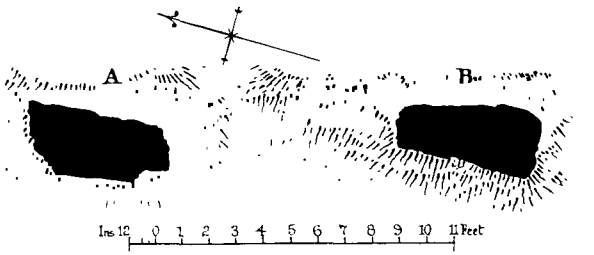


Fig. 46. Remains of Circle at Newtyle, Dunkeld ; Ground-plan.

other Stones were on this side, the lower and flatter ground, than on the east, where the ground slopes and is more broken and rough.

Both Stones are of the common quartzose schist, but they differ considerably in shape. A is 6 feet 7 inches high at the north corner, but only 4 feet 10 inches at the south, and its vertical height at the east side is only 3 feet. The basal girth is 13 feet 3 inches, and in the middle 15 feet 9 inches. The broad east face measures 5 feet. Stone B is level-topped, and 5 feet in height ; it has a basal girth of 12 feet 4 inches, and at the middle of 11 feet 8 inches.[1] Its two broad faces are of the same breadth.

[1] I have been, possibly, over-particular in measuring in several of these Stones two girths, one at the base and the other about the middle ; but I think these measurements are required, in order to dissipate the theory, stated in various notices of Standing Stones, that the Stones are invariably set with the narrowest extremity on the ground. That arrangement is assuredly not the rule among these Perthshire sites.

In the illustration (fig. 47) these Stones are shown as viewed from the roadside on the west.

No. 33. *Standing Stones, East Cults.*—The position of the two unusually tall and massive Stones on this upland farm is one well known in the district, perhaps on account of the prominence of the site, given on the O.M. as 668 feet above sea-level, which commands a splendid prospect down past Caputh into the lower strath of the Tay. The farm-house is in a straight line

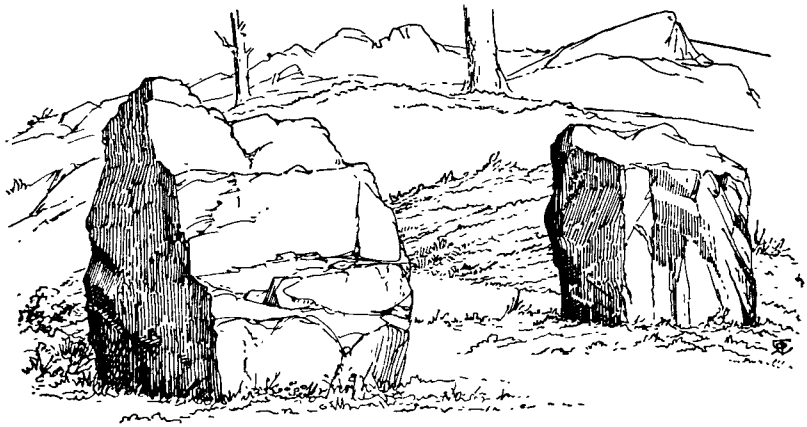


Fig. 47. Remains of Circle at Newtyle, Dunkeld; View from the West.

three miles due east of Dunkeld Bridge; but the winding, hilly, and picturesque farm-road past Dungarthill makes it a good four miles and a half.[1]

The two great erect Stones are in the field on the west of the house; and near one of them lies a huge mass of whinstone, displaying one of the most interesting cup-marked surfaces that it has been my good fortune to see.[2]

[1] For the strenuous toil demanded, on one of the few extremely hot days of this summer, in reaching East Cults, we were amply rewarded, not only by the great interest of the three Stones, but by the rare hospitality extended to us by Miss Robertson

[2] The Stones have all been planned and drawn by the late J. Romilly Allen in the *Proceedings*, vol. xv. p. 84. As, however, the results obtained by my measurements (especially regarding the cup-marked Stone) differ from his, I record them here.

In the ground-plan (fig. 48) this prostrate block of whinstone is drawn in outline. The two shaded plans represent the bases of the two Stones now erect. The one in the centre is so set that one of its four faces fronts due N.E., and the other three S.W., S.E., and N.W. respectively. Compared with the western erect Stone, this central one is slender, girthing 9 feet 5 inches round the rhomboidal base; at 4 feet high it expands to 10 feet 7 inches, and it is 6 feet 7 inches in height.

The much taller Stone towards the west stands 9 feet clear above the ground, and is a distinctly seven-sided block, girthing at the base and

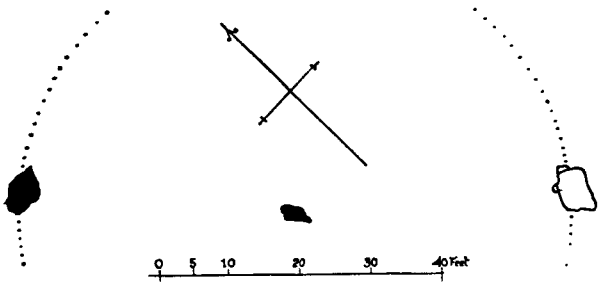


Fig. 48. Standing Stones, East Cults; Ground-plan.

at 4 feet up, 13 feet 6 inches. In the view from the west (fig. 49) the three Stones are shown as a contrast to the view from the opposite side, drawn by J. Romilly Allen; and in the other view, from the south, (fig. 50) the two erect Stones are drawn.

By studying the ground-plan, it will be found that the true centres of the three Stones are precisely 39 feet apart. On the supposition that B was really a central monolith, and that C was originally erect (reasons for which will follow), we should have a great Circle of 78 feet in diameter—not at all unusual in Aberdeenshire, though far from common in Perthshire.[1]

While investigating and carefully mapping the cup-marks on the now

[1] Compare the Circle, above described, at Balhomais.

fallen boulder at C, which occupied one whole afternoon of unbroken sunshine, the following features were noticed. This block of whinstone,

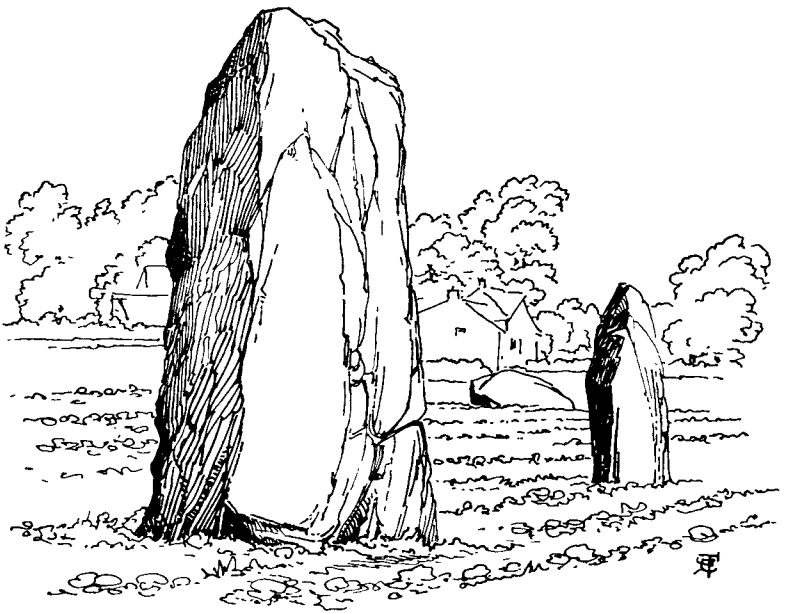


Fig. 49. Remains of Circle, East Cults ; View from the West.



Fig. 50. Standing Stones at East Cults ; View from the South.

though now prone, appears to be only a fragment of a great stone, first, because its present lower end, the edge to the left in the drawing

(fig. 51), is distinctly fractured; it recedes very sharply below and all along is rough and jagged. The next important point to notice is that the present upper surface is most distinctly divided into two portions by a sharply-defined ridge running across it in the line indicated by the

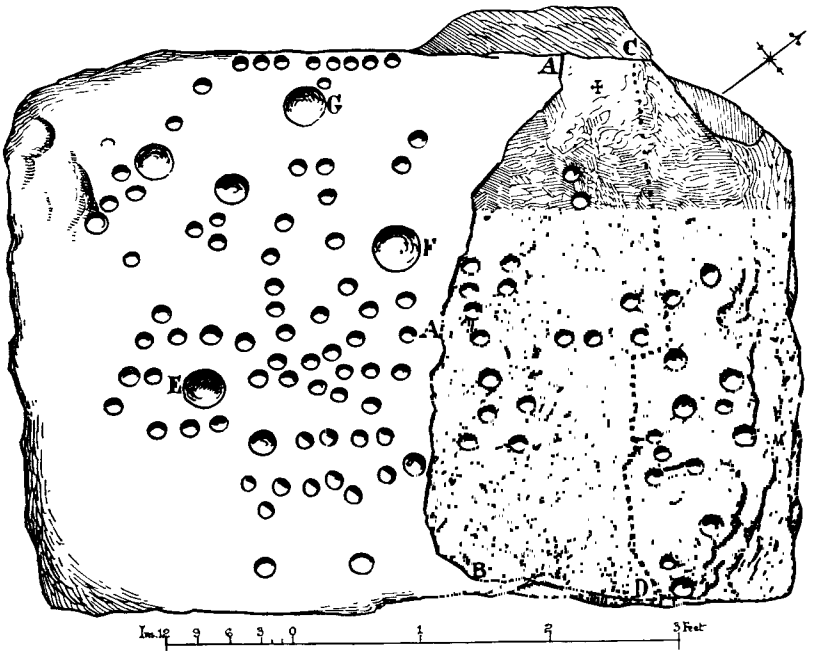


Fig. 51. Cup-marked Stone at East Cults.

letters A A B. This ridge is about half an inch thick throughout. All the north-eastern portion of the Stone, shaded in the plan, displays the raw blue-grey tint of the whinstone, and is, by about half an inch, at a lower level than the greater portion containing the large cups, all of which are weathered and rounded by exposure to frost and rain. The difference in colour between these two portions of the surface is not more marked than the difference in the contours of the cup-marks. On

the larger S.W. space, the colour is greyish-red; on the smaller, blue-grey; on the larger, all the cups are softened and rounded at the edges; and on the smaller space all the cups are most remarkably sharp-edged and clear—far clearer than any series of cups known to me. It would seem, therefore, as if this narrower portion of the Stone had been protected from weathering; and my contention is, that the broad and less rough edge on the N.E. was really the original base of the Stone and that it was once just as erect as its two companions. It will be observed that the two most central large cups, E, F, lie due north and south of each other. If the Stone were upright, this arrangement may have possessed some significance at present unknown to us; and again, if it were upright, the centre of its base would fall in precisely with the radius of 39 feet from the central Stone of the Circle (see plan, fig. 48).

The cup-marks themselves offer some new points for consideration. It has been already pointed out that two, E and F, lie north and south; it is, further, true that G is due west of F. Beyond G is a curiously straight row of eight small cups, five of them close together, the others close together also, but separate from the five. Only one couple of cups is connected by a broad groove—near the east angle of the Stone. The surface, as at present, slopes to the south-west at an angle of about 15° from the irregular line C D, the remainder being flat. The total number of true cups—cups, that is, that are measurable and fairly deep—is 115; 32 being found on the higher, blue-grey portion, and 73 on the lower and much weathered portion.

No. 34. *Standing Stones, Stare-dam.*—This site, on the south of the Tay, is given on the O.M. at a point about 2 miles to the north of Bankfoot, in a field at the height above sea-level of 300 feet, a few yards to the S.W. of these cottages.[1] There are two Stones, as shown in the plan (fig. 52), of no great bulk or height. They stand rather over 12 feet

[1] Contiguous with the ground on which the cottages stand is a large pond, and one naturally concludes that the name, Stare-dam (=mill-dam), might have sprung from this pond. That the name has no connection with the water is proved by the fact that the pond was only made a year ago as an electric motor power.

apart, and present no salient features that might suggest positions for any other Stones, if these two are members of a Circle. The Stone A is

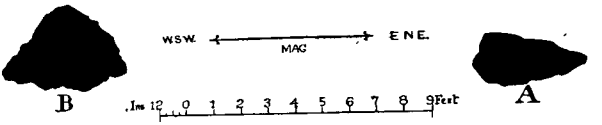


Fig. 52. Standing Stones at Stare-dam ; Ground-plan.

a somewhat rounded boulder of whinstone, with its most smooth and vertical side facing the north, a height of 4 feet 3 inches, and a girth of

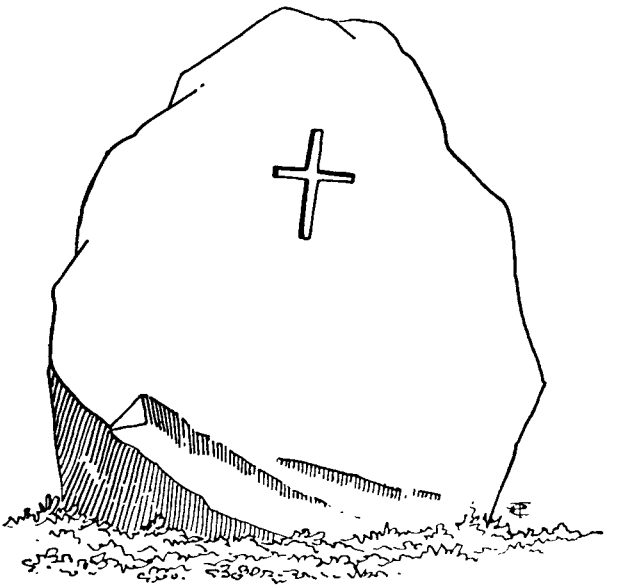


Fig. 53. Incised Cross on east face of one of the Stones at Stare-dam. (Scale $\frac{1}{12}$.)

9 feet 3 inches. The other Stone is considerably larger, girthing at the base 11 feet and at the greatest 7 inches more. Its height is 4 feet 6 inches. It is of the usual quartzitic schist.

Being half buried in standing corn, it was impossible to show these Stones in one view; but a drawing of the broad east face of Stone A is appended (fig. 53), showing an incised cross deeply cut into the surface. The cross measures 11 inches in length by 8 in breadth, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide and nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch deep, plainly cut without any ornament.

Its appearance is in favour of great age, as the lichens encrusting its hollow are of the same texture and colour as those so firmly grown into the Stone elsewhere. And it is worth noting, also, that the cross is incised upon the rougher side of the monolith. This side, however, faces nearly east. As far as my knowledge extends, this is the first instance on record in which the symbol of the Christian cross, presumably of the later type, has been noticed incised upon the face of a Stone which is a member of a pre-historic group.

No. 35. *The Witch's Stone, Meikle Obney.*—This farm is 2 miles N.W. of the village of Bankfoot, and the Standing Stone is situated on the edge of the farm-road about a couple of furlongs to the south-east, at about 500 feet above sea-level.

The map-name is simply Standing Stone; but in the locality the somewhat common legend is told of a witch who, when flying through the air on some Satanic behest, let the Stone fall out of her apron. The Stone is a massive block of schist, 6 feet 8 inches in height, and set upon what is now the gateway of a field, so that the wire fencing has been secured by staples driven into its hard surface (see the view from the west, fig. 54). In girth about the middle it measures 10 feet 10 inches, and at the base 11 feet 7 inches. The top is peaked and the Stone is quite vertical.

No. 36. *Remains of Circle at Blelock.*—This site, in Auchtergaven, marks the southern limit of the present survey. When driving up to the farm, a discovery was made which merits attention, because the experience should have the effect of enforcing caution on those who attempt the difficult task of explaining place-names. Before reaching the farm-house I was informed that its name was Pitsundry. Every

feature, however, as marked on the Ordnance map I carried, agreed accurately with the locality to which the name Blelock[1] was there attached. I expected at least one Standing Stone, and it was there, in the right place, a little to the west of the steading. On asking the tenant whether this was Blelock, he said, no, it was Pitsundry.

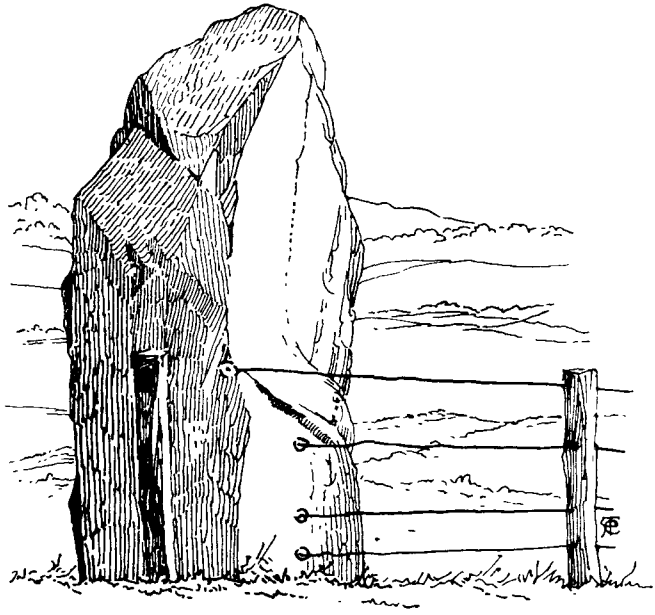


Fig. 54. The Witch's Stone, Meikle Obney.

Showing him the map, I requested an explanation. He then, after some cogitation, remembered having heard his father say that, about fifty years ago, the factor, in order to save confusion between Blelock, Over Blelock, and Nether Blelock, had altered the name to Pitsundry—a name which, so far as I could judge, seemed quite unsuitable; for the most of the farm is high, level ground, and devoid of any notable hollow, such as might be defined by the epithet Pit.

[1] Pronounced Blăe-lock: but the first syllable is short, although bearing the stress.

On accompanying me to the site of the Circle,[1] the farmer told me, with evident compunction, that he had himself ordered the removal of several of the Standing Stones. Some of these were buried close to the positions they originally occupied, and these are shown in the ground-plan (fig. 55).

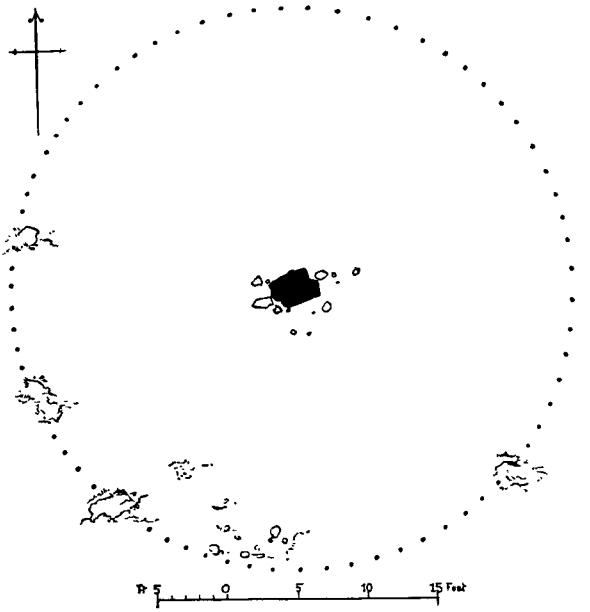


Fig. 55. Remains of Circle at Blelock (now Pitsundry); Ground-plan.

This Circle, therefore, is interesting from its having a central monolith, which, on the testimony of one well acquainted with the ground, was surrounded by other erect stones.[2] The diameter may be stated roughly as about 40 feet; and if the space between the three ridgy

[1] Marked on the map at about 200 feet above sea-level.

[2] Due west of this monolith, a quarter of a mile, is St Bride's Well, giving name to the farm of Logiebride. I observed that this name was pronounced in the locality as if it were spelt Luggie-bride.

spots on the west and south-west be taken as mean interspaces, there were probably twelve Stones originally. The site is a somewhat conspicuous one. A view from the south is given in fig. 56.

No. 37. *Standing Stone in the grounds of Murthly Castle.*—In an open field, bordered on the east and south by the richly-planted avenues leading to the Castle, there stands this great rounded block of schist,

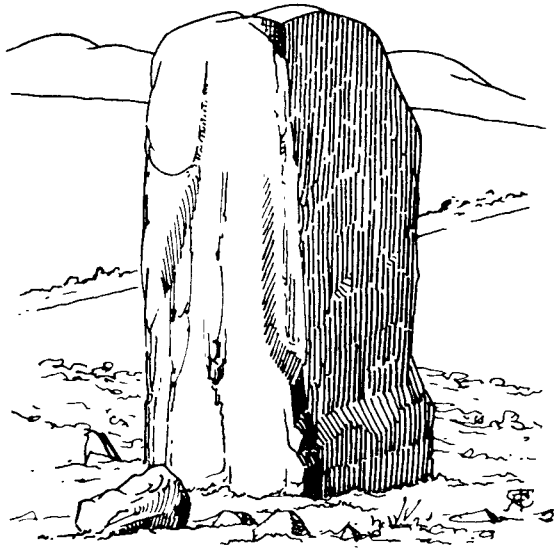


Fig. 56. Remains of Circle at Blelock : View from the South.

rudely tapering from a very broad base to an apex which is fully 7 feet 8 inches above the ground (see fig. 57).

Round the irregular base it measures 13 feet 4 inches, and at 3 feet loses only 3 inches of that girth. No one side is conspicuously longer or smoother than the others, and its axial diameter, taken from the worked-out plan, measures 5 feet 7 inches in a line running almost exactly due east and west. The field is on the 200 feet contour. Appended is a view of this Standing Stone as seen from the south-west (fig. 57).

No. 38. *Circle within the grounds of the Asylum at Murthly.*—This, perhaps the most imposing group of megaliths at present under notice, is situated almost 300 yards from the entrance gate and to the N.E. of it. About forty-five years ago, the Stones stood out prominently in the open field, and they are drawn on the map in a somewhat confused

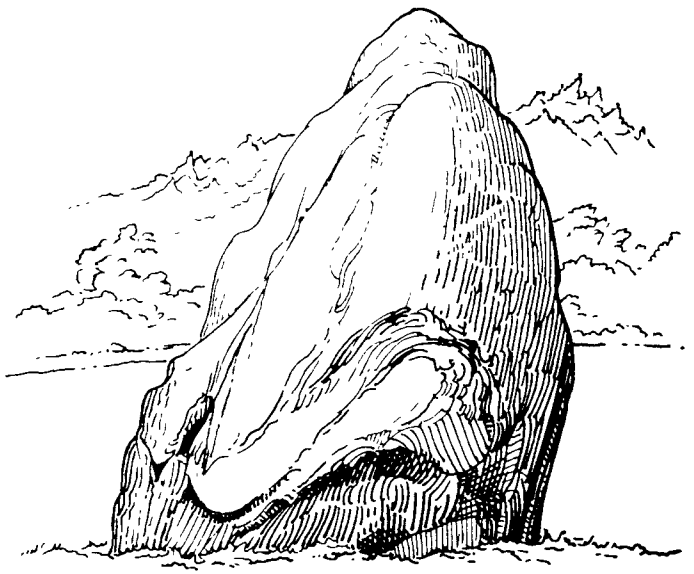


Fig. 57. Standing Stone, Murthly Castle.

manner, as if the remains consisted of four great Stones with four or five others within the enclosed area. In 1863-4, however, when the Asylum grounds were in process of being laid out,[1] the site was planted with oaks and other trees, and a circular earthen mound raised all round the Stones. It is this mound that first attracts attention on seeing the spot: but the sharpness of its lines and its breadth effectually dispel the passing idea that here was an example of

[1] By Dr M'Intosh, first Superintendent of the Institution.

the Aberdeenshire variety so frequently observed during former investigations.

The site is about 200 feet above sea-level.

As the ground-plan (fig. 58) shows, there are now here five Stones, set upon the circumference of a true Circle, which measures 32 feet

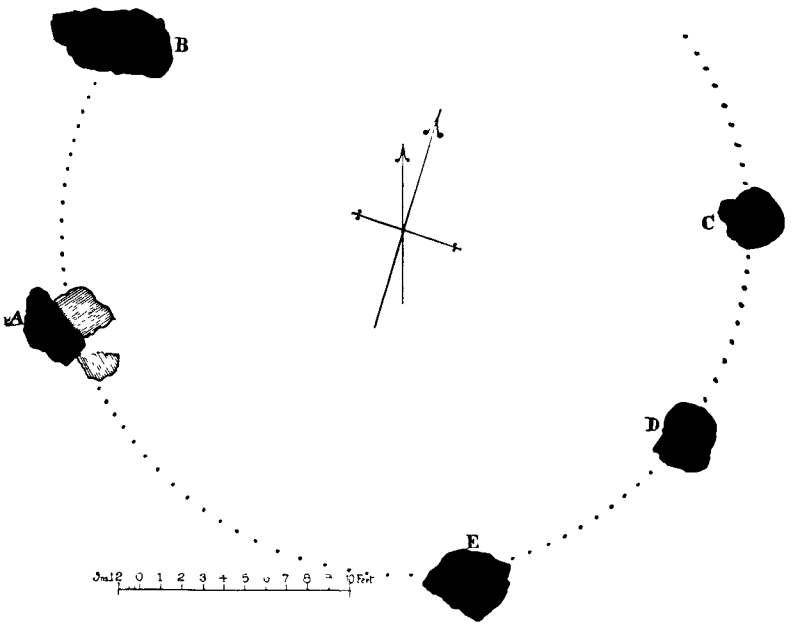


Fig. 58. Circle in Grounds of Asylum at Murthly ; Plan.

8 inches in diameter. The Stones differ greatly in shape, bulk, and height, and no two are placed precisely north and south of each other. There is space, however, for three more, with an interspace of about 11 feet, and the Circle may thus originally have had eight Stones.

The Stone nearest the S.W., A, is a tall, oblong-sided block, 8 feet in height, 10 feet in basal girth, and 11 feet 6 inches at a height of 4 feet. The top slopes westwards, and is rugged like the rest of the Stone.

At its inner side there rests a squarish block (see the large shaded

stone in the plan, fig. 58), which seems to be set against the monolith, and is nearly 1 foot in thickness. Another block, not so clearly exposed, rests on the S.E. of the great Stone.

At B is a huge, amorphous, rounded boulder, 4 feet in height, 6 feet in length, and over 3 feet in breadth. The other three Stones are more symmetric in base, though only one, D, is set with its broader face fronting the interior of the Circle. Stone C, 3 feet 5 inches in height,

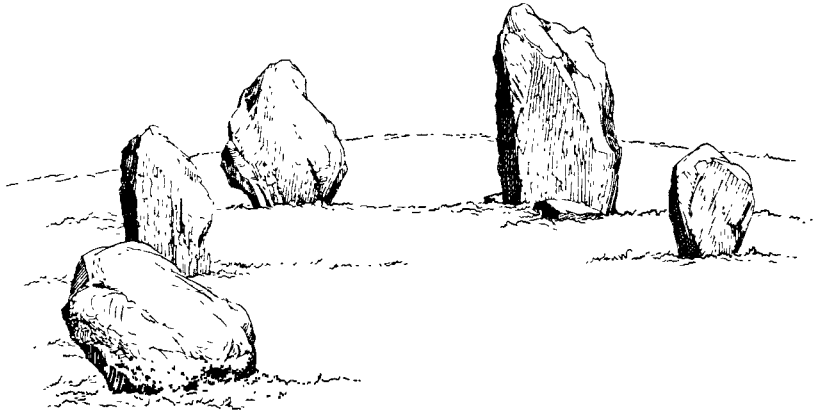


Fig. 59. Circle in Grounds of Murthly Asylum ; View from the N.E.

is a broad, squat boulder, rounded in all its parts, and girthing about 10 feet. Stone D is straight and pillar-like, 5 feet in height, and in girth about 10 feet. Stone E, tapering from a very broad base, is 5 feet 6 inches in height, and 12 feet 6 inches in girth. The different forms may be seen in the view, taken from the north-east (fig. 59), from which, however, I have omitted all the trees in this little plantation. These stand now so thickly around as to exclude all possible views of the landscape features beyond.

It is on record [1] that during the time when the Asylum grounds were

[1] By Sir Arthur Mitchell, in the *Proceedings*, vol. ix. p. 268. One urn, found alone, contained among the incinerated bones a small bone button—the first of its

being laid out, there were found some cinerary urns within a few yards of the Circle. Some of these were in groups of two or three, and, says Prof. M'Intosh, "one series was found arranged in a circle." There is, however, no warrant for stating that any of these relics were found within the area enclosed by the Standing Stones.

Concluding Remarks.

In classifying the material now collected for the portion of Perthshire here noticed, the following results are obtained, which are conveniently ranged under five heads, viz. (*a*) Circles containing more than four Stones: as at Faskally Cottages, Tigh-na-ruaich, Fortingal, Balhomais, Lundin, Blelock, and in Murthly Asylum grounds. In some of these groups, the position of the Stones remaining, taken in conjunction with the diameter of the Circle, has justified this allocation.

(*b*) Groups of four Stones: as at Edintian, Fonab Moor, Fortingal, Carse, and Lundin.

(*c*) Remains of Circles, known to have been such: as at Pitfourie, Balnagard, Newtyle, and East Cults.

(*d*) Groups of two Stones: as at Balnabroich, Dowally, and Stare-dam. Nothing being known regarding former conditions at these sites, and the Stones themselves not affording any conclusive evidence, they fall to be placed in a separate group.

(*e*) Monoliths. The number of these in comparison is remarkably high. They occur at Balnabroich, Enochdow, Stotherd's Croft, Cottertown, Tilt Hotel (Clach na-h' Iobairt), Urrard (Claverhouse Stone), near Grantully old Distillery, at Grantully Vale, Haugh of Tullymet (Clach Glas), Kilmoraich, Pulney Lodge, Meikle Obney, and Murthly Castle—thirteen in all.

With material of such variety, it is at the present date impossible to assert precisely in many instances whether a single Stone, or a couple of

type noticed. It may be compared, by the figure of it, p. 269, with a somewhat similar piece of perforated bone found in an urn taken out of the Cairn at Gourlaw, described in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxix. p. 416.

Stones, is or is not the remnant of a Circle. But, in this connection, we may bear in mind what was written considerably over a century ago of the parish of Logierait,[1] viz. that "none of the Stones called obelisks remain here [*i.e.* Sculptured Stones]; but many of those stones which are said to have belonged to Druidical places of worship." As by "Druidical places of worship" the writers of the accounts nearly always intended "Circles of Stones," the inference seems clear that the majority of the sites contained such Circles.

MONDAY, 10*th February* 1908.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, Lyon King of Arms, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows:—

HENRY M. CADELL, B.Sc., F.R.S.E., of Grange, Bo'ness.
Major HUGH BROWN COLLINS, Auchenbothie, Kilmalcolm.
JOHN SMITH KAY, Jun., 12 Glengyle Terrace.
JAMES MACDONALD, J.P., Dellifour House, Kingussie.
GEORGE MACKAY, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., 20 Drumsheugh Gardens.
JAMES WILKIE, B.L., S.S.C., 108 George Street.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By Rev. P. H. RUSSELL, Ollabery Manse, Northmavine, Shetland.

Collection of Antiquities from the Mainland of Shetland, consisting of:—

Rudely chipped implement of greyish sandstone, club-shaped, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest diameter, tapering towards

[1] *Old Statistical Account*, vol. v.

both ends, which are broken off, found in digging a drain at Crookston, Ollabery.

Portion of another similar rudely chipped implement of darkish stone.

Oval polished Knife of dark porphyritic stone, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; and portion of another, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; both found in clearing out the foundations of an ancient structure, supposed to be a Broch, at Gluss.

Portion of an oval Knife of dark stone, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, broken at the ends, found at Ollabery.

Pounder of granite, cheese-shaped, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, slightly hollowed on opposite faces, found at Ollabery.

Adze of brownish indurated clay slate, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, found on Roeness Hill.

Axe of greenstone, unsymmetrically shaped and much chipped, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth, found near Ollabery.

Portion of a polished Axe of greenstone, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, also found near Ollabery.

Half of a polished circular Disc of micaceous schist with garnets, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, found at Roeness Voe.

Rudely shaped Cup of Steatite, squarish, with rounded corners, 3 inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the cavity about 1 inch in depth, and the sides about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, the outside very roughly dressed, from Ollabery.

Oblong, irregularly shaped lump of steatite, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth and about the same in thickness, perforated, and having six depressions on its irregular sides, as if cavities for moulds for small objects of unrecognisable forms, found beneath the floor of a cottage in Ollabery.

Oval, flattish, naturally shaped pebble of slaty stone, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in breadth and about an inch in thickness, perforated at the broader end so as to be hung with string between the horns of a bolting or butting cow, from Ollabery.

Two Charm Stones, small, naturally shaped pebbles of mottled serpentine, used in Ollabery to preserve or recover milk to cows supposed to be bewitched.

Figure of a Bird cut in steatite (the bill broken and renewed), $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height, the back and wings incised with lines running from head to tail, found 30 inches under the surface in a moss when casting peats at Ollabery.

Sinker of steatite, of somewhat conical shape, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in breadth and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, with a perforation near the apex and another at one side near the base, from Ollabery.

Small Jar of brown glazed earthenware, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter at the mouth, with two pierced ears under the brim, the sides bulging in the lower part and again contracting to a base of $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter, found in the bank of a burn at Roeness Voe.

Ancient Key of brass found in a peat-moss at Gosafiord, Hillswick.

(2) By John Morton, Whelphill, Abington.

Old Peat Firegrate of Iron, such as was used in shepherds' houses, from Whelphill, Abington.

(3) By the Master of the Rolls.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign, Reign of Elizabeth, 1581–82; Calendar of State Papers, Venice and North Italy, vol. xiii., 1613–15; Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry VI., vol. ii., 1429–36; Acts of the Privy Council, 1601–4; Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII., vol. xx., Part 2, 1545; Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III., 1350–54; Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III., vol. x., 1354–60.

(4) By Francis Martin Norman, Commander R.N., the Author.

Berwick Historical Monuments Committee's Official Guide to the Fortifications of Berwick. 8vo. 1907.

(5) By WILLIAM REID, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Guide-Book to the Old Steeple (Tower of St Mary's), Dundee. Second Edition. 1907.

(6) By R. N. HALL, the Author.

Guide and Souvenir, Great Zimbabwe Ruins, Mashonaland, South Africa. 8vo. 1907.

Notes on the Traditions of South African Races, especially of the Makulanga of Mashonaland. 8vo. 1907.

Prehistoric Gold Mines of Rhodesia. 8vo. 1907.

(7) By Professor J. C. EWART, M.D., the Author.

On Skulls of Horses from the Roman Fort at Newstead, Melrose. 4to. 1907.

(8) By F. C. INGLIS, F.S.A. Scot.

Ville de Paris: Commission de vieux Paris. Communications relatives à la découverte, et à l'identification des restes de l'Amiral Paul Jones. 4to. Paris, 1906.

(9) By CHARLES MENMUIR, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Rising of the North: The Rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland in 1569. 8vo. 1907.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

"BANDS" OR COVENANTS IN SCOTLAND, WITH A LIST OF EXTANT COPIES OF THE SCOTTISH COVENANTS.

By the Rev. JAMES KING HEWISON, M.A., D.D., F.S.A. Scot.

An interesting chapter in Scottish history might be written regarding the origin and continuance of "bands" or bonds, leagues, mutual indentures, and covenants generally, having for their objects the protection of individuals, clans, or families, and the nation, or of certain rights, privileges, or possessions, personal or national, when these were menaced. Assurances of this character, given and received, in some simple manner, or by a binding writ, may be considered a primitive custom. The examples of the covenants referred to and recorded in the Holy Scriptures were copied in the era of Christian civilisation, and invested similar agreements with a more binding force supposed to be the result of this religious association. An early and important compact, fraught with very happy results for Scotland, was that of The Brus and three gallant outlaws, as referred to in Balfour's *Annals* (i. 89), under the year 1306, thus:—"This zeire ther was a mutuall endenture made betuix Sr Gilbert Hay of Erole, Sr Neill Campbell of Lochaw, and Sr Alexander Setton, Knights, at the abbey of Londors, to defend King Robert and hes croune to the last of ther bloodes and fortunes; wpone the sealling of the said indenture, they solemly toke the Sacrament at St Maries altar, in the said abbey-churche."

For consolidating their personal power and influence as chieftains, heads of families, or heads of burghs, as well as to give them indisputable rights over the lives and possessions of their retainers and allies, the head-men, both in the Highlands and the Lowlands, exacted these bonds of manrent and indentures, so that their increased power as independent justices became a menace both to the Crown and to constitutional government. Consequently, the Estates of Scotland found it imperative, in 1424, by chapter 5 (*Act. Parl. Scot.*, ii. 7), to make illegal

all bands, leagues, and risings of the commons in burghs under pain of confiscation of goods, and the offenders' lives being at the King's will. This enactment was extended in 1503 (c. 43; c. 33) to apply to landward districts; but afterwards, in 1584 (c. 4), and in 1585 (c. 6), this stringent enactment was modified so as not to apply to bands or conventions for the maintenance of those laws and liberties in church and state already declared to be lawful. This statute was again ratified on 16th January 1661 (Charles II., c. 12, *Act. Parl. Scot.*, vii. 12). Thus the law stood till 24th June 1662, when the "Act (12, vii. 377–8) for Preservation of His Majesties Person, Authoritie and Government" embodied certain clauses declaring all leagues and covenants to be "rebellious and treasonable," and "The National Covenant" and "The Solemn League and Covenant," in particular, to be "in themselffs unlawful Oaths." By Act 5 (1685) the covenants were again made treasonable (*Act. Parl. Scot.*, viii. 461). While this latter Act may be inferred to be annulled by certain restrictive Acts passed at the Revolution, that of 1662 (c. 12) was finally repealed by [6 Edw. 7] Statute Law Revision (Scotland) Act 1906 [c. 38].

It is also worthy of note that the Privy Council Minutes record many bonds and agreements entered into between parties which were referred to the Privy Council for their imprimatur, so that the principals might contract mutually to be considered dishonest, perjurers, and impious men, should they break the terms of the deed sanctioned by the law. The offender thus constituted himself a criminal punishable by law.

In all likelihood the early British Protestants, as Wycliffites, Lollards, Gospellers, New Testamentars, Sacramentars, Heretics, long held themselves together by secret bonds of communion, of which only the faintest traces are preserved. In George Wishart's day, Sir George Douglas brother to the Earl of Angus, the Earl of Cassillis, the Earl of Glencairn, and John Erskine of Dun, agreed to protect the feeble cause of Protestantism. Bothwell, too, broke his vow to honour the Ormiston bond entered into for the protection of Wishart (Knox, i. 134–141).

The return of Knox to Scotland in 1555 made the framing of a bond,

both of a religious and political character, binding influential Scots Evangelical Protestants together, absolutely imperative. Their peril created the opportunity. Consequently Knox himself narrates that, after a tour of preaching in the winter of 1555–56, he went north to Dun, and there ministered "the Table of the Lord Jesus" to "gentilmen of the Mernse, who, God be praised, to this day constantlie do remane in the same doctrin, which then thei professed, to witt, that thei refuissed all societie with idolatrie, and *band thame selfis* to the uttermost of thare poweris, to manteane the trew preaching of the Evangell of Jesus Christ, as God should offer unto thame preachearis and oportunitie" (Knox, i., 250). Dr M'Crie concluded that this confederation originated the first covenant. Knox does not record its terms or say that it was a written deed.

Knox was again the inciter of the leaders of the Reform movement to meet in Edinburgh, on 3rd December 1557, and subscribe "The Common or Godly Band," of which a copy is preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities (Knox, i. 273, 274, vi. 674–6; Calderwood, i. 326; Keith, i. 154; *National MSS. of Scotland*, iii., plate xi., facsimile).

The extant example only bears the signatures of A[rchibald] Erle of Ergyl, Glencarne, Mortoun, Ar[chibald] Lord of Lorne, Jhone Erskyne. Knox, however, informs us that it was subscribed by "many otheris."

The next bond of similar import was that of the Congregation, subscribed "At Perth, the last day of Maij" 1559, by "Arch. Ergyle, James Stewart, Mathow Campbell of Teringland, Glencarne, R. Lord Boyd, Uchiltrie" (Knox, i. 344, 345; vi. 24).

"A Generall Band," signed in Edinburgh on 13th July 1559, is recorded in *The Register of the Kirk Session of St Andrews* (i. pp. 6, 7; edit. Dr D. Hay Fleming (*Scot. Hist. Soc.*)). Other bonds for the protection of the Congregation were entered into, one of the most interesting being the Edinburgh-Leith Covenant, of date 27th April 1560, now preserved in the Hamilton archives.

After the Reformation the most important bond was that which

resulted from a scare caused by Popish intrigues in 1580. King James personally superintended its creation, which he entrusted to his chaplain John Craig. It appeared under the title "ane short and general Confessione of the true Christiane Fayth and Religione according to Godis Vorde, and Actis of our Perlament, subscryued by the Kingis Maiestie and his Houshold, with sindrie otheris, to the glorie of God, and good example of all men att Edinburght, the 28 day of Januare 1580, and 14 yeare of his Maiesties reigne." It was subscribed first by King James and by many nobles and gentlemen. The original is preserved in the Advocates' Library (*Booke of the Universall Kirk*, ii. 515–518).

This bond is also known as "The King's Confession," "The Covenant," "The National Covenant," "The Confession of Faith," "The Second Confession of Faith," and "The Negative Confession."

The National Covenant, published and subscribed in Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh, on 1st March 1638, is an instrument embodying the National Covenant of 1580–1, together with two supplements, the one specifying the Acts of Parliament suppressing Popery and establishing Protestantism, and the other declaring that its subscribers defended the established faith and forbore the innovations in the Church—canons, liturgy, etc.—introduced by Kings James and Charles, which were abjured as "heads of Papistrie" (*Act. Parl. Scot.*, v. 294–298; *Large Declaration*, 57).

The Solemn League and Covenant of 1643 was a simple treaty between Scotland and England, "For Reformation, and Defence of Religion, The Honour and Happiness of the King, and the Peace and Safety of the three Kingdoms of Scotland, England, and Ireland." Its object was the preservation of the Reformed religion in the Church of Scotland, and the reformation of religion in England and Ireland, "according to the Word of God, and the example of the best Reformed Churches." The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland accepted this League on 17th August 1643, the Convention of Estates on the same date, and the parliament men of England, the commons, and some peers, on the

25th September following (*Act. Parl. Scot.*, vi. 41–3; Peterkin, *Records*, 353, 362; S. R. Gardiner, *Hist. Great Civil War*, i. 234, 235, citing *The Covenant*, etc. . . . E, 70, 22.

On 23rd June 1650, King Charles II. subscribed the covenants with a special declaratory oath thereanent, while he lay in a vessel at Speymouth. The original document is preserved in the Bodleian Library, and is catalogued "Clarendon MSS., 40, fol. 80."

EXTANT COPIES OF THE SCOTTISH COVENANTS.

Dr David Laing, on 24th May 1847, read to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland a paper entitled "The Names of some of the Persons who have Original Copies of our Covenants, National and Solemn League." It was published in the *Proceedings*, vol. iv. 238–50 (Edin., 1863). The following notes supplement that catalogue of Covenants, some of which cannot now be traced :—

(1) THE COMMON, OR GODLIE BAND. Cf. *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, iv. 243; xii. 216–217. This interesting parchment, measuring $20\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in a fine state of preservation, is preserved and displayed in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh (*Catal.*, No. OA. 7). A reduced (photographic) facsimile appears in *The Covenanters*, vol. i. p. 12, by J. K. Hewison (Glasgow, 1908).

It was found among the papers of the Erskines of Little Sauchy. Presented by Captain John Cunningham in 1877.

[A copy of THE EDINBURGH GENERALL BAND, of 13th July 1559, is preserved in the *Register of the Kirk Session of the City and Parish of St Andrews*, mdlix.–mdlxiii. Cf. *Misc. Mait. Club*, 1843, iii. 211; cf. *Register*, edit. Dr D. Hay Fleming, i., pref., vii. pp. 6, 7 (*Scot. Hist. Soc.*).]

(2) THE EDINBURGH BOND, subscribed on 27th April 1560, which Dr Laing did not trace, is preserved in Hamilton Palace. The skin on which it is written is abraded, wrinkled, and mutilated, having four holes through it. It measures $26\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is signed by Chatelherault, Arran, Huntly, Argyll, Glencairn, Rothes, Morton, James Stewart (Regent Moray), the abbots of Kinloss, Cupar, and Kilwinning, and many others. Cf. *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.*, XI., vi. 43, for text. A reduced facsimile appears in *The Covenanters*, vol. i. p. 28.

(3) 1567 Bond in Glasgow University Library.

On a separate parchment sheet this document is described as "The Original Bond subscribed by the Earle of M. [letters defaced and rewritten Murray] Regent, with most of the Nobility, Gentry and Burgesses [at] the Coronation [in] Defence of King James 6th, anno 1567." Among many signatures appear Mortoun, Mar, James Stewart, Ruthven, Sanquhar, Methven, Tulibardin, Dalyell, Bargany, Fraser of that Ilk, Alexander, Bishop of Galloway, the Commendators of Culross and Cambuskenneth, and many others. The parch-

ment measures $46\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was one of three such deeds "Given to the library of Glasgow Colege by John C. [letters defaced], 1696," during Dunlop's principalship. The text is printed in Calderwood, ii. 378–83; the subscribers' names are also given there and in *The Booke of the U. Kirk*, i. 110.

(4) 1572–8 Bond in Glasgow University Library.

The above-mentioned parchment sheet indexed another deed entitled "Ane Originall Bond containing ane Confession of Religion in the tyme of Morton's Regency [1572–8] subscribed by Churchmen." This parchment, subscribed by six or seven persons—signatures difficult to make out—measures $21\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ inches and is in a good state of preservation.

[1589 Bond. A third Covenant in the same folio is now lost. It was thus described: "Ane Bond of Association for defence of the Protestant Religion against the detestable Conspiracy, then called the Holy League, made by Foreign Papists, which was subscribed by King Ja., with a great number of the Nobility and Burgess, anno 1589." A copy of this document is preserved among the *Wodrow MSS.* in the Advocates' Library, fol. lxiv. 75. It is printed in Calderwood, *Hist.*, v. 49–52.]

(5) THE KING'S CONFESSION, 1580–1. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. of Scotland*, iv. 243; *National MSS. of Scotland*, iii. lxx.; reduced facsimile in *The Covenanters*, i. 102. The original parchment deed is preserved in the Advocates' Library. Nine blots and a hole disfigure the skin. A draft is preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh. The deed was subscribed on 28th January 1581. The writing is much faded, but the signatures of King James, Lennox, Morton, Argyll, Ruthven, "Mr Johne Crag," Duncanson, and other thirty-one subscribers are still discernible. It measures 23 inches square. [The King, Lennox, Huntly, and ninety-six others signed another copy of this Confession on 25th February 1588; the deed was preserved among the muniments at Pollok (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, iv. 244). It cannot now be found. A copy of part of this Covenant appears in the Record of Laureations of the University of Edinburgh in 1585, and graduates thereafter signed it (*Catal. of Grad.*, Edin., 1858) It begins with "We all" and finishes with "fearful judgment." Among the signatures are: (1585) "Mr Johne Craig," "Robert Rollock," "Patrik Home"; "Jhone Earl of Gowrye" (1598); (July 23, 1631) "Robertus Leighton"; (1645) "Thomas Hog"; (1647) "Jacobus Kirktoun." Cf. Row, *Hist.*, 74–77.

There is in the possession of the Presbytery of Stirling, and now bound up with vol. i. (1581–9) of their Records, a manuscript with the following heading: "Ane Schort and generall Confessione of ye trew Christiane faithe and Religione according to God's word and actis of our pliaments Subscryved be ye King's Majestie and his household, wt sindrie uthers, to ye glorie of god and gude exampill of al men, At Edinbrugh the xxviii day off Januar, ye zeir of god 1m v^c lxxx zeirs And ye fourtein zeir of his Majeste's Regne And now subscryvit be the Ministers and Reders of the evangell of Jesus Christ wtin ye bounds of the Presbyterii of Sterling At the brugh thairof the day of The zeir of god 1m v^c lxxxviii zeirs."

The signatures appended are those of James Andersone (Stirling), Henry Levingstoune (St Ninians), Andro Murdo (Kippen), William Couper (Bothkenner), Alexander Fargy (Logie), Henrie Laing (Airth), Alexr. Wallace (Clackmannan), Andro Foster (Falkirk), Robert Mentayth (Alva), and John

Duncansone, *ministers*; and by four Readers—one of whom is James Duncansone, the Clerk.

A folio printed broadsheet with the title "Ane Shorte and Generall Confession of the Crede, Christian Faith and Religion," with the date "At Holyrudhouse 1580 the 2 day of March," and the printer's name, "Imprented at Edinburgh be Robert Lekprewike," is preserved in the Advocates' Library: *Wodrow MSS.*, xliii. fol. M. 6. 8. This probably is the first printed copy of the Confession. No signatures are added.

A printed copy of the Confession is appended to Craig's own *Catechism* (12mo) (1581), the signatures being omitted. Aldis, *List*, 176.]

[A GENERAL BAND, 1588 (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, iv. 244). The original deed, formerly preserved in the University Library, Glasgow, has gone amissing. "The generall band subscryvit be his Hienes (King James) and divers of his Esteatis," is mentioned in the Convention of Estates on 27th July 1588 (*Reg. Privy Council*, iv. 300). This Band was printed with the Confession of Faith in 1590 by Waldegrave. Cf. Aldis, *List*, 211; Dickson and Edmond, *Annals of Scottish Printing*, pp. 406–469.]

(6) "The Copy of the General Band and Act of Counsail," 1589–90, in Advocates' Library (*Booke of the U. Kirk*, ii. 748; text, 759–61). The draft of this Covenant, 4 pp. fol., is preserved in the *Wodrow MSS.*, lxiv. 75 fol. It is in a small, crabbed hand, and bears to have been "signet at Edr. the sext of March [1590] and of our reigne the 23 year." Cf. Calderwood, v. 49–52, 90. A draft of the 1589 Band is preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh. The Band, signed at Aberdeen in March 1593, is printed in Calderwood, *Hist.*, v. 233–5, 773. Cf. *Wodrow MSS.*, fol. xliii. 43. Cf. *Privy Counc. Rec.*, iv. 254 note, 467 note.

[1590. THE CONFESSION OF FAITH: Trinity College, Cambridge. Press mark, *via*. 6, 8. Edin., 1590. 7×5 inches: printed.]

(7) 1638 Covenant in the Museum of the Corporation of Edinburgh. This magnificent parchment is *par excellence* the Covenant of 1638 It is preserved and framed between two sheets of glass. The skin, probably that of a deer, is the largest engrossed with the Covenant, and measures 43½ inches long and 46½ inches broad. Both sides are fully occupied with the names, initials, and marks of subscribers, 3250 in all—1350 on one side and 1900 on the other. The skin shows two cuts and one large hole. It was "written be James Davie, Schoolmaister in Edinburghe." Immediately below the terms of the Covenant, but in smaller script and clearer ink, appears the following addendum (of 30th August 1639) embodying the Determination of Glasgow Assembly: "The article of this Covenant which wes at the first subscription referred to the determination of the General Assemblie being determined, and thereby the fyve articles of Perthe, the governement of the Kirk by b shops, the civill places and power of Kirkmen, upon the reasons and grounds contained in the actis of the General Assemblie, declared to be unlawful within this Kirk, wee subscribe according to the determination foirsaid" (Peterkin, *Records*, 208; *Scottish Hist. and Life*, 1902, p. 98). Then follow these names in order: Montrose, Rothes, Eglinton, Cassillis, Lothian, Boyd, Forrester, Wemyss, Yester, Sinclare, Elcho, Lindesay, Cranstoune, Loudoun, Johnstoun, Balmerino, Flemyng, Lyone, and others of the nobility. Then follow the leading lairds and members of

Parliament: S[ir] H[ew] Campbell, the lairds of Drumlanrig, Lag, Duncrub, Craigdarroch, Keir, Rowallan, Gaitgirth, S[ir] D[uncan] Campbell of Auchinbreck, and scores of others. On the fifth line appears "S[ir] A[ndro] Moray of Balvaird"; on the eighth line, "Alex. Henderson, Leuchars"; on the ninth line "M[r] Patrik Henrysone publict lector" (the reader of St Giles in July 1637); on the twenty-fifth line "Johne Cunynghame till daith," written as others are with reddish pigment, as of blood. Grahames, Murrays, Hays, Shaws, Lawmonths, Semples, Johnstones, of their particular "ilks," subscribe. A[rchibald] Jhonston (afterwards Lord Wariston) signs; and "E. Johnestone with my ♡" is also appended. On it one pious wish is thus expressed: "Exurgat Deus et dissipentur omnes inimici eius, Johannes Paulicius manu propria." "Mr Andro Cant" made a clear subscription, as did David Dickson, minister in Irvine, Harie Rollok, minister in Edinburgh, many dames, doctors, advocates, ministers, magistrates; and illiterates made marks or penned huge initial letters. Notaries signed on behalf of many others.

A notarial attestation, "At the South Kirk of Edinburgh the threttein, twentie, and xxvii dayis of March 1638," indicates that this deed was subscribed before the 1638 Glasgow Assembly. A reduced facsimile appears in *The Covenanters*, vol. i, p. 264. Cf. *Act. Parl. Scot.*, 11th June 1640, v. 292–8.

(8) 1638 Covenant in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. Press mark, OA. 18. This irregularly dressed skin, measuring $31 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is punctured with twelve holes. Has small writing; no ornamental capitals. Has three hundred signatures: Montrose, etc., some Argyleshire lairds; notable in centre "Mr Alexander Henderson, Leuchars." Lacks Glasgow Determination above signatures, but has faint addenda at bottom. Inscribed "For the Burghe and Parochin of Dumbarton." Presented by Alexander Fergusson of Craigdarroch, 1784.

(9) 1638 Covenant in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. Press mark, OA. 28. This untrimmed skin measures $29\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ inches, with the usual signatures of Montrose, Cassillis, and of many Ayrshire lairds, Cunninghamheid, Carberry, Cairnhill, Innerkip, Rowallan. Was subscribed by three hundred persons in Ayrshire, probably in Maybole; among others by Jane Stewart, Margaret Stuart, Anna Stewart, Elizabeth Stewart. Presented by Thomas Rattray in 1782.

(10) 1638 Covenant in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. Press mark, OA. 25. This example is faintly written, has no border, and measures $22\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ inches; is signed by Rothes, Montrose, and other members of the Tables: "S.A. Murray of Balvaird," "George Wynrame of Liberton." It lacks Glasgow Determination. Presented by Thomas Rattray in 1782.

(11) 1638 Covenant in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. Press mark, OA.21. This fine example, somewhat similar to that preserved in the New College, Edinburgh, measures $32\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{3}{4}$ inches; has a pink-coloured border, with pattern picked out in white, and some words picked out in red and gold; was "written be Johne Laurie, writer in Edinburgh." It bears thirty-two names (of the Privy Council) still visible and others undecipherable. It has the Glasgow Determination. It has three large holes in the

centre of the skin. It was presented to the Society by John Leslie in 1784. A reduced facsimile appears in *The Covenanters*, vol. i. p. 306.

(12) 1638 Covenant in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. This Covenant, formerly possessed by Miss Agnes Black, Perth, is assigned to no district. It is described in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, xii. 63, 64. The parchment measures $29\frac{1}{2} \times 23$ inches; is carefully written; has been washed by some restorative; has signatures of nobles, and one hundred signatures of ministers and landowners, among others being Mr John Adamson, Principal of Edinburgh College, Foulis of Colinton, Mr John Skene of Halzairds, Mr Alexander Henderson, Leuchars, Graeme of Inchbraikie, and other Graemes.

(13) 1638 Covenant in Advocates' Library. This example measures $41 \times 32\frac{1}{2}$ inches; has plain script, no capitals; a little torn Signed April 1638. Subscribed on both sides with five hundred signatures of nobility, gentry, and persons from all quarters, probably at Edinburgh.

(14) 1638 Covenant in Advocates' Library. This magnificent example, measuring 40×32 inches, is framed and exhibited in the Laigh Parliament House. It is dated 12th January 1639; written by "William Aytoun, Maison," and presented by William Aytoun, junior, to the Library in 1703. It is written in double columns, with some of the letters in gold. In circles round the edge the names of Montrose, Argyll, other nobles, and members of Parliament are subscribed. It contains the Glasgow Determination in a special paragraph at the bottom.

It was engraved in facsimile by Davidson, Edinburgh (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, iv. 246). A reduced facsimile appears in *The Covenanters*, vol. i. p. 336.

(15) 1638 Covenant in Advocates' Library. A parchment similar to the above, measuring $32\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{3}{8}$ inches, is also preserved in the Advocates' Library. There is a border ornament, capitals in gold letters, special words in red capitals; has signatures of J. Leslie, J. Mar, Rothes, Dunfermline, Sinclare, Loudoun, Forester, J. Erskine, Boyd, Balmerino, Linlithgow, G. Gordon, and no others. Has Glasgow Determination. In splendid condition: similar to Laurie's work on Covenant in U.F. Church College Hall.

(16) 1638 Covenant in Advocates' Library. This parchment, very red stained, measures $31\frac{1}{2} \times 29$ inches, and is written in cursive with a few lines in Gothic text. "R. M. M'Ghie wrotte it." It has Glasgow Determination at the foot of the deed; about two hundred signatures, the last being "W. Burnett": among others, Fraser, J. Dalyell, "John Lewis, pronest, Pat. Thomson, baillie," and other bailies. It is probably the Covenant of Peebles.

A facsimile of the Covenant for the Burgh of Peebles was engraved, as stated by David Laing, in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, iv. 247. Cf. facsimile by Schenck

(17) 1638 Covenant in Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. This shield-shaped parchment measures $34 \times 28\frac{1}{4}$ inches; is subscribed by hundreds on both sides, probably at Ayr: has, besides the names of Rothes, Montrose, and J. Home, "Robert Blair, minister at Ayr," Robert Gordoun, provost of Ayr; has the notarial attestation, "decimo tertio Mertii, 1638," by George Maxwell Cf. *Ayr Advertiser*, 8th October 1874; *Scot. Nat. Mem.*, 89–90.

It is much stained. Has no reference to Glasgow Determination. It records about five hundred and fifty names. Plain caligraphy; no ornamental capitals. Presented by Lord Cowan and his nephews. Cf. *Edinburgh Courant*, 14th January 1875.

(18) 1638 Covenant in Advocates' Library. This example, covered with four hundred and thirty-two signatures, measures $32\frac{1}{2} \times 34\frac{1}{2}$ inches; has indistinct script; signed by Montrose, Boyd, Loudoun, Keir, Sir J. Cochrane, W. Riccartoune, Dalmahoy, Shaw of Sauchie, Lugton, "David Home at Ladykirk"; has no reference to Glasgow; has subscriptions by notary George Aytoun, on 22nd–25th day of (Marche?) 1638; and the inscription, "Ex dono Mri Adami Coult" (?). A Mr Adam Colt was minister at Inveresk in 1643.

(19) 1580–1 Covenant subscribed in 1638—in Advocates' Library. This printed document (quarto with blank pages) No. 34. 5. 15, is the King's Confession of 1580 (signed by Hamilton, Traquair, Roxburgh, and the Privy Council on 22nd September 1638 at Holyroodhouse); attested by "J. Prymrois." It was also signed in Kirriemuir, Aberbrothock, Arbuthnot, Arbirlot, Alyth, Forfar, and other parishes in Forfarshire, by nine hundred and thirteen persons. Cf. Peterkin, *Records*, 84.

(20) 1638 Covenant in Advocates' Library. This example measures $35 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ inches; is very cracked; torn on both of top corners; is signed by Leslie, Amont, Argyll, Montrose, Cassillis, Sir R. Moray, Sir Thomas Hope, Ja. Sword, W. Hamilton, M. Gibsone Durie, S. J. Rutherfurd, G. Gordone, and four others. It records Glasgow Determination. Caligraphy small; no ornamental capitals.

(21) 1638 Covenant in Register House, Edinburgh (Hist. Dept., Q. 133). This example, measuring $24\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is very small compared with others; is signed by Montrose, Rothes, Lothian, Boyd, Lyone, Hume of Polwarth, Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck, and other peers and members of Parliament. James Cheyne subscribes as penman of the deed. No Glasgow Determination.

(22) 1638 Covenant in Register House (Q. 134A). This document was subscribed in Borgue, Kirkcudbrightshire, and is dated 22nd April 1638. It measures 25×27 inches. Has three holes in parchment. Has Glasgow Determination on back with many signatures following.

(23) Humble Supplication and Confession in Register House (Q. 134B). It was signed in Edinburgh on 12th August 1639 by Lennox, Hamilton, Traquair, Argyll, Marischal, Wigtoune, Buccleuch, "J. E. Southerland" (his first signature), "S. Jo. Maitland" (Lauderdale), A. Johnston (Wariston), and one hundred and twenty others. Measures $34\frac{1}{2} \times 36$ inches. Has Glasgow Determination.

(24) 1638 Covenant in Register House (Q. 135). This covenant measures 26×12 inches, and has no date. It was the bond for the parish of Gartly, Strathbogie, and is subscribed by William Reid, the parish minister, and twenty-five other persons. On the edge is written boldly "J. Huntlye." Huntly signed the King's Confession in 1639 (Spalding, i. 88). This deed is written on paper. George Jope, notary, signs for some.

(25) Edinburgh Confession and Supplication in Register House (Q. 136). It is on parchment, dated 12th August 1639. Measures $42 \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Has no signatures. Has Glasgow Determination.

(26) 1581 Covenant in Register House (Q. 137). This parchment, measuring $20\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, contains the Confession, and is a copy of the Covenant signed at Holyrood House on 20th September 1639, the names attached not being holograph.

Three paper sheets in Register House (Q. 138) form an incomplete copy of the Confession. None of the examples of the Covenant in the Register House are fine copies, and some are nearly undecipherable.

(27) 1638 Covenant in New College Library, Edinburgh. This parchment, bequeathed by the late Earl of Dalhousie, measures 37×27 inches; is framed and exhibited; is subscribed by Rothes, Montrose, Boyd, and eight hundred others. Lacks the Glasgow Determination; is disfigured by one hole.

[Up till lately other three Covenants were preserved in this Library. One was without signatures; another was signed by Argyll and other nobles; and a third, soiled and yellow, said to have been signed at North Leith, had many signatures. These three have gone amissing.]

(28) 1638 Covenant in New College Hall, Edinburgh. This fine example measures 38×32 inches; has ornamental border and capitals in gold; was written by John Laurie in Edinburgh; subscribed by one hundred and eighty persons, including the nobles, Rothes, Lindesay, Ker, and ministers of Muthill, Fyvie, Stonykirk, by bailies and counsellors at Lauder. Many subscriptions are faded. It was bequeathed by the Rev. Dr Thomas Guthrie. Is framed and exhibited. It has the Glasgow Determination.

(29) 1638 Covenant in Library of General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Edinburgh. This interesting deed was presented by James Wilson, blacksmith, foot of Liberton's Wynd, to the Incorporation of Hammermen, who, in 1876, presented it to the General Assembly. It measures 35×27 inches. It has the usual signatures, Montrose excepted, as well as those of some Dumfriesshire and Ayrshire lairds, notable as Covenanters and sufferers —Craigdarroch (Ferguson), Johne Kirko of Sundyvel, Riddell, J. Laurie (Maxwelton)—in all one hundred and eighty names. "Alexander Henderson, Leuchars," subscribed this parchment. It is in good state of preservation; a full skin, untrimmed; has a few blots. Glasgow Determination is absent. It was subscribed at various places and also by notaries. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, iv. 239, 242.

(30) 1638 Covenant in Edinburgh University Library. This example measures $27\frac{1}{2} \times 23$ inches; is a white uncut skin, framed; is signed by Montrose, Rothes, and other members of the Tables, by Sir J. Dalyell, Craigdarroch, J. Erskine of Dun, many Grahames, Ja. Sharp (Govan), Robertson (Cluny), Mr H. M'Kaile—in all two hundred subscribers. It lacks the Glasgow Determination.

(31) 1638 Covenant in Riccarton, Currie. This example, now the property of Sir James H. Gibson-Craig, was signed on 18th October 1638 (?), among others, by Argyll, Mar, Maitland (Lauderdale). Cf. *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, iv. 247.

It is written in a large hand ; has the title and some letters in gold ; has been repaired. Cf. Letter from present possessor.

[A facsimile of a fine example of the 1638 Covenant, with beautiful border and three large capitals, and signed by Argyll, Rothes, Montrose, Cassillis, Lothian, Wemyss, Thos. Hope, A. Jhonstoun—fifty signatures in all—appears in the *Nat. MSS.*, iii., No. xcvii. There is no reference to the depository of this Covenant—one of the few signed by Argyll. It has the Glasgow Determination. It is not unlike Laurie's work.]

(32) 1638 Covenant in Newbattle Abbey. This example, over a yard square, was subscribed by about one hundred persons, including Lothian, Sinclair, Wemyss, etc. It is folded and cut. "John Laurie writer in Edinburgh," who wrote the Covenant preserved in the New College, Edinburgh, appended his name as a witness.

(33) 1638 Covenant in Duns Castle. This example was "written be Johne Trotter nottar publict" ; has about one hundred signatures. It lacks the Glasgow Determination. Cf. *Scot. Hist. and Life*, 100 ; Brown, *Covenanters of the Merse*, 24, 82.

(34) 1638 Covenant in Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow. This example, formerly the property of David Pulsifer, and purchased by Glasgow Corporation for £50, is framed, and hangs in Kelvingrove Museum. It measures $28\frac{1}{2} \times 37$ inches ; has a strip cut off the lower edge ; has two holes in parchment ; is signed by Rothes, Montrose, etc.—twenty nobles, fifty barons, seventy ministers, and subscribers from various counties. Has Glasgow Assembly Determination at foot. Has "The Confessioune of Faithe" written on back. Cf. *Scot. Nat. Mem.*, 1890, p. 90. Condition fair.

(35) 1638 Covenant in Library of University of Glasgow. This example, on a skin with neck-piece retained at bottom, is in good condition ; measures $33\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ inches ; was probably signed in Argyleshire, having signatures of Colin Campbell of Strachur, James Couper, George Hutcheson, Andro Park, David Mitchell, Jhon Liddell, James Or, William Broune, J. Grahame, and others ; no nobles or barons sign. On the back is written : "May 20, 1782. Presented to the University of Glasgow by Mr James Wardrop, merchant in Glasgow." No Glasgow Assembly Determination. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, iv. 239.

(36) 1638 Covenant in Mitchell Library, Glasgow. This unevenly cut parchment, $27\frac{1}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ inches, is the property of Glasgow Corporation ; was probably the Covenant signed at Biggar in 1638 (as indicated on the back of the deed) ; was purchased in April 1875 at the sale of the library of John Young, F.S.A., for £100. It is subscribed by Rothes, Montrose, and one hundred and fifty subscribers. It lacks the Glasgow Determination.

(37) 1638 Covenant in Mitchell Library. This example, measuring $30\frac{1}{4} \times 33\frac{1}{4}$ inches, is unsigned ; was beautifully engrossed by William Lawrie in Edinburgh ; has ornamental border, and opening words in gold ; was bought along with the former example. It shows the Glasgow Determination.

(38) 1638 Covenant preserved in Hamilton Palace. This parchment is in perfect condition except at the upper left corner, which is torn. It measures

33 × 26 inches. It is an Aberdeenshire specimen, and, among others, appear the names of "Master Alexander Cant, student of Theologie in Aberdeen," "Patrik Cramond, preacher to the Earl of Fyffe," "J. Southerland," Sir H. Campbell, fiar of Auchinbreck," and subscribers in Ardersier, Fetteresso, Aberdeen, and Drum. Has Glasgow Determination in centre of the Covenant.

(39) 1638 Covenant in possession of Alfred Morrison, Esq., Fonthill House, Hindon. Not examined. Cf. *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.*, ix. ii. 431.

(40) 1638 Covenant preserved in Saltoun Hall, by Andrew Mansie Talbot Fletcher, Esq. It is a splendid example; measures 38½ × 23 inches; similar to that preserved in the Advocates' Library; it was also written by "William Aytoun, Maison"; the title is in gold letters, and the names are enclosed in circles, and include "J. Southerland." Cf. *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, iv. 248.

(41) 1638 Covenant preserved in Knox College, Toronto. This beautifully engrossed copy of the Covenant was formerly preserved in Prestonfield House, Edinburgh; was sold by Mr W. Brown, bookseller, Edinburgh, for £27, to the Hon. W. M Clark, Lt.-Governor of Ontario, in 1906. (Brown's *Catal.*, 163, 31.) It measures 38 × 39½ inches. It was written by James Cheyne. It is subscribed by the members of "The Tables" and a few others, including "Mr Andrew Fairfull at Leith," afterwards a bitter opponent of the Covenanters, and Archbishop of Glasgow.

(42) 1638 Covenant in British Museum (*Add. Charters*, 1380). This parchment measures 33 × 26 inches; signatures begin with Montrose and Rothes; statements on back of Covenant indicate that it was subscribed at the end of March and beginning of April 1638 in Peebles, Stobo, Athelstone (Eddleston), Skirling, Newlands, and Traquair. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, iv. 247. The copy therein mentioned as marked 5961 was not reported as catalogued in 1907.

(43) 1638 Covenant in British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 4851). This parchment measures 44 × 37¾ inches; the first signatures are Montrose and Rothes; apparently subscribed at Edinburgh; has words "written be William Cummine at Edr."

(44) 1638 Covenant, preserved in Cavers. This deed, a parchment 36 × 28 inches, was subscribed by Montrose, Lothian, and "The Tables," and by Sir William Douglas of Cavers, his son, Archibald, and many border lairds and their dependents. Some appear to have signed in blood This Covenant was "For Tividail," and was probably signed at Jedburgh. It is framed, and hangs in the library of Cavers House Cf. Stewart, *Hawick and Teviotdale Covenanters*, 1885; Letter from present possessors, Captain and Mrs Palmer Douglas of Cavers, Roxburghshire.

(45) 1638 Covenant in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. This fine example, measuring 31½ × 27½ inches, has a floral edge and ornamental capital. It was the gift of the Hon. General Charles Rosse of Balnagoun in 1728; is in a case (S. c. 276, 80. E. Museo 247). It bears the names of thirty nobles, Argyll, Rothes, Montrose, Kenmore, Kirkcudbright, etc. The Glasgow Determination is in a different ink.

(46) 1638 Covenant in Trinity College Library, Cambridge. This well-preserved example, on a white skin measuring 26 × 24¼ inches, is framed for exhibition. The first signature, that of Montrose, is nearly obliterated. It

is followed by J. Lauderdaill, Dunfermline, Rothes, and other nobles and barons, etc., in all one hundred and fifty names, among which appear Robert Traill, Scott of Ardross, Hamilton of Spango, T. Gourlay of Kingseraig, S. J. Mackenzie, S. J. M. Rowallan, Thomas Skene Munro, minister at Kilbucho, Sir John Broun of Fordell, Hamilton of Kilbrachmont.

At the foot is a faint addendum, probably the Glasgow Determination. This Covenant was probably signed in Fifeshire.

(47) 1638 Covenant in the Kirk-Session Records of Galston. This example is bound with a volume of the Session Records, 11 × 7 inches. The Covenant occupies eight and a half pages and the signatures three pages more. It was subscribed at Galston Church on 3rd January 1640. Cf. Note from Rev. J. A. Hogg, Minister of Galston, 1907.

(48, 49, 50, 51) Two examples in Penicuik House, and two in Dundas Castle, mentioned in Dr Laing's report (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, iv. 240, 248), if still existing, were sought for but were not available for this report.

(52, 53, 54) 1638. Three printed copies of *The Covenant and Account of Proceedings* in Cambridge University Library. Press mark, 8. 28. 19.

(55) 1638. A printed copy in Trinity College, Cambridge. Press mark, K. 15. 10. (9)

(56) 1638 Covenant with Glasgow Determination, signed by twenty-one persons; is incorporated in the Minute Book of Dalkeith Presbytery. It was probably signed in May and June 1639.

(57) 1638 Covenant in Monimail Kirk Session Record, 10 pp. It bears to have been subscribed "At the Kirk of Monymaill the auchtene day of March the year of God 1638," and is signed by the minister and a large number of parishioners.

(58) 1638 Covenant in Mellerstain House. This parchment measures $26\frac{1}{4} \times 25$ inches; is not ornamented; has suffered from damp; subscribed by Rothes, Cassillis, Lothian, Yester, Boyd, Balmerino, Johnstoun, and Lindsay. Among other signatures are those of Dundas of that Ilk, Rig of Carberrie, Murray of Blackbarony, Hepburne of Smetoun, Ro. Rollok, Porterfield of that Ilk, Mr James Daes, minister at Ersiltoune, "Mr Jo(?) Schaw Reidar at the Kirk of Ersiltoun." There are about 120 signatures. It bears the Declaration of 20th December 1638. This copy may be regarded as the Earlston one.

(59) 1638 Covenant in Melville House, Collessie. This example was discovered in a cupboard in the wainscot of one of the rooms in Melville. It bears several family signatures, both Melville and Leslie. Particulars not yet received.

(60) 1638 Covenant in possession of Mr David Hunter, S.S.C., exhibited in Parliament Hall, Edinburgh, in April 1884 (cf. *Scotsman*, 17th April 1884). This example not yet examined by writer.

[A Copy of the National Covenant, vellum, issued from Edinburgh in November 1638, exhibited by Miss Pearson, 5 Pitt Street, Edinburgh, to the Society of Antiquaries on 14th May 1877, has not been traced by me. Cf. *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, xii. 215, 216.]

Extant Copies of the British Solemn League and Covenant.

(1) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant in the Bodleian Library (Eng. Hist., d. 3). This example of the Solemn League and Covenant, printed in Edinburgh by Evan Tyler in 1643, with pages for subscription, bears to have been signed at "Edinburgh in Templo orientali, 13 October 1643," by ninety-four persons, including Loudoun, Dunfermline, Leven, J. Lauderdaill, Argyll, Balmerino, Cassillis, Forrester, Lindesay, J. M. Hamilton, Wemyss, Sinclare, Balcarres, A. Jhonston. It was also signed at Edinburgh on 8th January 1644. On 13th October it was subscribed by Stephen Marshall, W. Armyne, Vane, Edward Bowles; on 22nd December 1643 by Hatcher, Darley, Robert Goodwin, Robert Fenwick, Robert Barwis; and on 7th November by Angus, Brodie, and others. It was once possessed by William Ermyn, Bishop of Durham.

This Covenant is noteworthy as being the deed subscribed by the Commission of the Church, Committee of Estates, and the English Commissioners (Peterkin, *Records*, 395).

(2) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant. Examples in the Bodleian Library: (1) Press mark, 56. 1643. 1. Lond. Husbands, 8 pp. printed. (2) *Ibid.* (Ash. 1214). (3) Rawl. 165, Edin., 1648, Evan Tyler. Subscribed by sixty-six persons (among others "W. Thomson, Minister," "in the parochine of Traquair." (4) Lond., 1645 One sheet: Carte papers 65. f. 267. No signatures.

(3) 1643 Foedus Pactum, etc. Covenant in Latin in the Bodleian Library. Lond., 1644. Th. 4. v. 7. B. 5: not subscribed. (2) Another example, Pamph. 63. 1644. 2.

(4) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant in Oxford. This is the famous bond signed by King Charles Second, in 1650, and is preserved in the *Clar. MSS.* 40. f. 80. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The parchment measures $30\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ inches and bears only the monarch's signature. It is endorsed by A. Johnston (Wariston) and by A. Ker, Clerk to the General Assembly. A reduced facsimile appears in *The Covenanters*, vol. ii. p. 2.

[A "National Covenant and Solemn League and Covenant subscribed by King Charles the Second at his coronation, anno 1651," was sold at the Burton-Constable sale on 26th June 1889. Cf. Burnet, *Hist.*, i. 200 note (Airy's edition, 1897).

(5) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant (printed by Evan Tyler, Edinburgh, 1643) in St Andrews University Library. This is a quarto. Press mark, CG. 3, 13. The Covenant covers five pages and part of sixth. The volume contains four relative documents, and 28 blank pages for signatures. It is subscribed by the magistrates, professors, students, and parishioners of St Andrews between 1643 and 1651, in all over 1440 persons, including Rothes, Donald Cargill, Wood, and M'Ward. Samuel Rutherford signs three times; second date of signing 31st December 1648. Cf. reduced facsimile of a page, with signatures, in *The Covenanters*, vol. i. p. 360. Cf. Dr Hay Fleming's *Guide to St Andrews*, 1902, pp. 34–35.

(6) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant in St Andrews University Library. Another example, leather bound; presented by Thomas Gillespie, 1829. Press

mark, Bk. 7. 43. Subscribed by "Mr Ro. Row, minister at Abercorne," by and for 266 parishioners, after September 1643.

(7) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant in Edinburgh University Library. It was printed by Evan Tyler in 1648. It belonged to Andrew Livingston; is one of the *Laing MSS.*, 229; has 6 pp. in print, 50 pp. blank; was signed on 11th April 1649, *inter alios*, by Edinburgh Presbytery—James Hamilton, moderator (St Giles'), John Adamson, William Arthur, Robert Douglas, John Charteris, Mr Robert Traill, M. A. Fairfull (Archbishop of Glasgow), Mr R. Bayhe, William Thomson, Hew Mackaile, A. Prymerose, James Kirktoun, Mr Patrick Henderson (reader), Thomas Hoge,—a company of distinguished presbyters. There are ninety-one subscribers and another on 20th February 1650.

(8) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant in Edinburgh University; Edin., 1648, unbound; subscribed by three hundred and twenty-two persons "in the parish Kirk of Kilbarchan the 14th—1648" in the presence of the Minister, Mr James Glendinning; records the subscriptions of local families, Kings, Cochranes, Semples, and Knoxes.

(9) 1643 Foedus Sacro-sanctum pro Religione repurganda et propugnanda Pro Honore et Felicitate Regis afferenda, etc. Edin., 1643. Mr Robert Young's Copy. No signatures. In Edinburgh University. Press mark, Dd. 7. 62.

(10) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. Press mark, O.A. 19. This example of the printed League was subscribed in Newbattle parish, among many others, by Robert Leighton, minister there, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow.

(11) 1643. "A Solemne League and Covenant." Evan Tyler, 1643, in the Advocates' Library. Press mark, 23.3.16: K. 199. This printed example, 14 pp. with 18 pp. for subscriptions, is bound in vellum. It was subscribed at "Edin. *in Eccl. occidentali*, 23 Octob. 1643," by "Mr Robert Douglas, minister," his elders and deacons, and about seven hundred and fifty persons, of whom five hundred and twenty-two subscribed personally and the rest by "*Ioannes Nicoll scriba signeto regio, notarius publicus.*"

(12) 1643. "The Puritans' Covenant" in Trinity College, Cambridge. This deed on paper contains a portion of the Solemn League and Covenant subscribed by inhabitants of Swinshead in the County of Huntingdon. The document is imperfect and mended, and shows fifty-one names. It measures $35 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and was signed on 30th June 1644.

(13) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant, Lond., 1643, in Trinity College. Press mark, Y. 1. 33 (14); another, Y. 1. 52 (36); several other editions.

(14) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant. (1) *Ibid.*, Dd. 3. 37". (2) *Ibid.*, Adams 7. 64. 37. (3) Foedus, 8. 24. 7 (1644). Cambridge University Library.

(15) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant. A copy of this Covenant is in the *Egerton MSS.*, British Museum, 2711 f. 84. It has no signatures. Another copy entitled "A Copy of the Covenant taken by the Lords, 15th October 1643, with their subscriptions, from ye originall on vellum, now in the hands of ye Lady Lansdowne, December 29, 1718," is in *Add. MSS.* 32093, f. 198. The original of the latter is not among the *Lansdowne MSS.* in the British Museum.

(16) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant in New College, Edinburgh. This example belonged to Edzell parish, and contains one hundred and ninety-one signatures.

(17) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant in Hunterian Museum (Graham Copy). This copy was subscribed in 1643–9 by four hundred and sixty members of the University of Glasgow. It was the gift of Mr James Graham. Both of these examples are described in the *Transactions* already referred to. Cf. reduced facsimile, in this volume, p. 378.

(18) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant in Hunterian Museum, Glasgow. This copy was bequeathed by Miss Brown of Lanfine to the Hunterian Museum. It contains two hundred and forty-three subscriptions; the place of signature is not given; it is dated 17th December 1648. Cf. *Trans. Glasg. Arch. Soc.*, new series, iv. i. 121–54. A reduced facsimile appears in *The Covenanters*, vol. i. p. 360.

(19) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant (Tyler, Edinburgh), in Montrose Museum. In good condition. Seven pages subscribed, the first two by fifty-one persons, the other five by a notary for three hundred others. The first subscriber is "Mr Alexr. Rowatt, minister in the Parish of C——," followed by "Ia. Robertoune" (Earnock?). It has apparently been subscribed in Cadder, Presbytery of Glasgow.

(20) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant. Property of the Elgin and Morayshire Literary and Scientific Association. Exhibited in Edinburgh Exhibition 1908; exhibit No. 1175. It is subscribed by "M. Rot Tod, minister at the Kirk of Rothes," by the elders and others.

(21) 1643 Solemn League and Covenant, illustrated by W. Hollar, is reproduced in Green, *A Short History of the English People*, iii. 1152 (Lond. 1893).

[Renunciation of the Covenants in 1662 by the leading men of Scotland, Glencairn, Rothes, Morton, Moray, Lauderdale, eleven bishops, etc. In Register House, Hist. Dept., Division Q., No. 247.]

[Covenant in Register House. Four fol. pages paper. (S. 206.) Probably a late Cameronian bond. No signatures.]

[Declaration signed by the nobility, clergy, barons, and commissioners of burghs as to the unlawfulness of the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant—three deeds in General Register House. Cf. "Declarations," printed in *Miscell. Mait. Club*, iii. 379–85, with facsimile.]

[Declaration by the Lords and Senators of the College of Justice against the lawfulness of the Solemn League and Covenant. Preserved in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities. Press mark, O.A. 24.]

[The Solemn League and Covenant, 1643, in manuscript form, as subscribed in 1648, after appointment by the Commissioners of the General Assembly, formerly belonging to Miss Agnes Black, and taken to America, as recorded in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, xii. 63, 64, has not been traced by me.]

[The writer will be glad to receive corrections, suggestions, and additions to the catalogue above, so that it may be made as complete and correct as possible.]

II.

ON SOME PECULIAR CUPPED STONES FOUND IN THE PARISH OF COLMONELL, AYRSHIRE.

By JOHN AITKEN, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. Scot.

In the *Archæological and Historical Collections relating to the Counties of Ayr and Wigtown* there is a paper in vol. iii., p. 106, entitled "Early Christian Remains in Ayrshire." In this paper is described a stone found on the lands of Prieston, in the parish of Colmonell. This stone was found in a field at the foot of the Prieston Hill, near the river Stinchar, when ploughing rather deeper than usual. It was resting on blue till in from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches of loam. After lying exposed for some years it was removed in 1877 to Bargany, Girvan, where it now rests.

This stone is described as a compact porphyrite boulder, and is 3 feet 5 inches in length and breadth and 1 foot 9 inches deep. The cup in the stone is 14 inches diameter one way and 15 inches the other; its extreme depth is 8 inches. The peculiarity of this cup or bowl is that the edge of the bowl projects all round it above the surface of the rest of the rock, or, to use the words of the paper referred to above: "The necking, about an inch in thickness, rises externally 2 inches above the stone, which round the entire circumference of the bowl has been carefully hewn down with a curved section to a breadth of about 3 inches. Beyond these unmistakable traces of human workmanship the stone presents no indications whatever whether the object served was secular or sacred." The writer of the paper goes on to say: "Such cavities artificially ground for the preparation of grain are by no means infrequent either in boulders or the native rock; but if merely designed for daily use and so domestic a purpose, that the stone should have been hewn away so far below the lip or edge of the bowl it is difficult to believe." Besides the writer of the paper, other authorities have considered this stone cup to be an early sample of human work-

manship, and one of these authorities seemed inclined to the idea that it was a rude font. This Priest's Stone, as it is called, is evidently considered to be the work of man; but I think I will be able to give good reasons for doubting this conclusion, and for considering that it is a product of nature's workshop. I cannot help thinking that the something which we call chance may have had a hand in influencing the finders of this stone to look on it as man's workmanship. The fact that it was found on a bit of land called Prieston may have offered the subtle suggestion that it was connected in some way with priestcraft.

This cupped stone is represented in fig. 1, which, however, does not show the bowl so clearly as could be wished. The stone is lying under trees, and the light on the day it was photographed was too uniform, and as there was not time to put up a screen to cut the light off one side, it had to be taken in a dull, uniform light. However, the raised lip of the bowl is quite evident, and its appearance does give some support to the suggestion of human workmanship. But from the nature of the rock I very much question if any workman, even with modern chisels, could cut out such a lipped cup in that hard and brittle rock.

What caused me to doubt the human workmanship of this stone was, that during a walk to the top of Clachanton Hill to the north of Colmonell, when near the summit, I found another cupped stone having some of the same characteristics as the Priest's Stone, namely, the cup surrounded by the projecting lip. This stone is shown in the illustration (fig. 2), and for distinction we will call it the Clachanton Stone. It will be noticed that in this case the cup projects from one side of the stone, and the lip is the only part of the cup remaining on that side, all the rest of the boulder at that part being weathered away, so that the downward extension of the lip forms nearly one half of the cup.

When talking over these cupped stones with Mr Dougan, the present tenant of Garnaburn, whose father found the Priest's Stone, he told me of another cupped stone lying on his farm, and kindly pointed it out to me, otherwise I would never have found it, as it is all but



Fig. 1 The Priest's Stone. Two views.

covered over with soil, only a small piece of the top being visible. This stone lies on the west slope of the Prieston Hill, about one-third of the way up. This stone, which we will call the Garnaburn Stone, being found on the lands of that name, was uncovered and photographed, and the result is shown in the illustration (fig. 3). As will be seen, the cup in this stone bears a great resemblance, though on a smaller scale, to the Priest's Stone. The lip surrounding the cup is in marked evidence, and the hollowing in the stone surrounding the lip as in the Priest's Stone is also evident. This hollowing round the lip has, I expect, been one of the reasons for concluding that the Priest's Stone was the work of man.

All three stones were found within a mile of each other, nearly in a line lying east and west, but all at different elevations: the Priest's Stone being found at the foot of the southern slope of the Prieston Hill to the east of the others; the one found on the Clachanton Hill being to the west, and 500 feet above sea-level; while the third or Garnaburn Stone was found nearly midway between the two, and about midway between their elevations.

All of the stones have been photographed from the same distance and with the same lens, so they are all shown to the same scale, but I may as well give the dimensions of the cups by measurement. As already stated, the Priest's Stone (fig. 1) is 14 inches in diameter one way and 15 inches the other, by 8 inches deep. These measurements are from the paper on this stone already referred to, as I did not check them to see if the lip of the bowl had been broken since it was found. In the Clachanton Stone (fig. 2) the cup is 10 inches longest diameter and 9 inches the least, by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The cup in the Garnaburn Stone (fig. 3), is $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches one way and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches the other, by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

With regard to the nature of these stones, they seem to be all erratic boulders, their composition being quite different from that of the rock of the district. I submitted a small piece of the Clachanton Stone to Dr Peach, and he tells me that the microscopic examination has shown

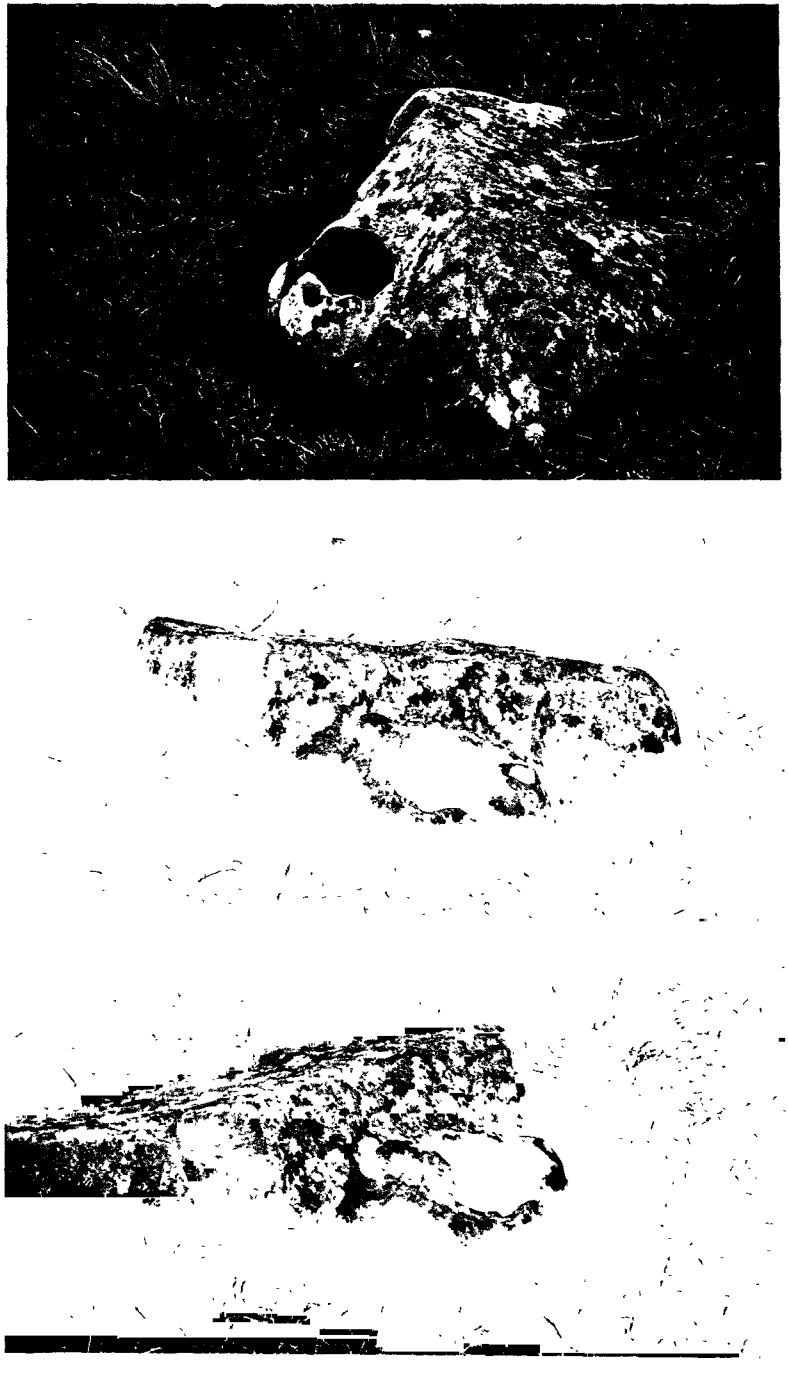


Fig. 2. The Clachanton Stone. Three views.

it to be a Silurian Graywacke which has been contact-altered. The Garnaburn Stone, Dr Horne tells me, is also Graywacke. As the nature of these erratic boulders is often extremely difficult to determine without thorough microscopic examination, it seems probable that the Priest's Stone is also of the same nature as the others. As I had not permission I did not chip a sample for examination. In the Garnaburn Stone there are indications of there having been another cup, but only slight fragments of the lip part remain, and can be seen in the illustration. The fracture of the hardened lip part of this stone is different from that of the rest of the boulder. It looks different to the unaided eye, and under a magnifying lens appears more crystalline.

As to how these peculiar lipped cups were produced by nature is rather obscure. It is evident they cannot be the result of strains such as the cups in basalt and other igneous rocks; nor can they have been dug out as pot holes by the action of water and stones, nor by the action of wind and sand, as none of these processes would explain the projecting lip. If I might hazard an explanation I would suggest that they may have been formed in the following way:—The Graywacke of which these boulders is composed being a sedimentary rock, may have had encased in it water-worn stones of some size. These water-worn stones would naturally be of a different composition from the surrounding sedimentary matter; and while the mass of rock was undergoing alteration by heat, some chemical exchanges would take place between the enclosed stones and the surrounding rock. In this way we could imagine the rock immediately surrounding the enclosed stones might become so changed as to be able afterwards better to resist the weathering action than the rest of the boulder. When the boulders with the enclosed stones were afterwards exposed to the weather we could imagine the enclosed stones being more susceptible to change than the rest of the rock, and if exposed would soon weather away and leave a hollow, and we could even imagine these enclosed stones to be sources of weakness, and the exchanges of air and water might cause them to burst the boulders. It is interesting to notice in this connection that in all three cups there is just about half a complete

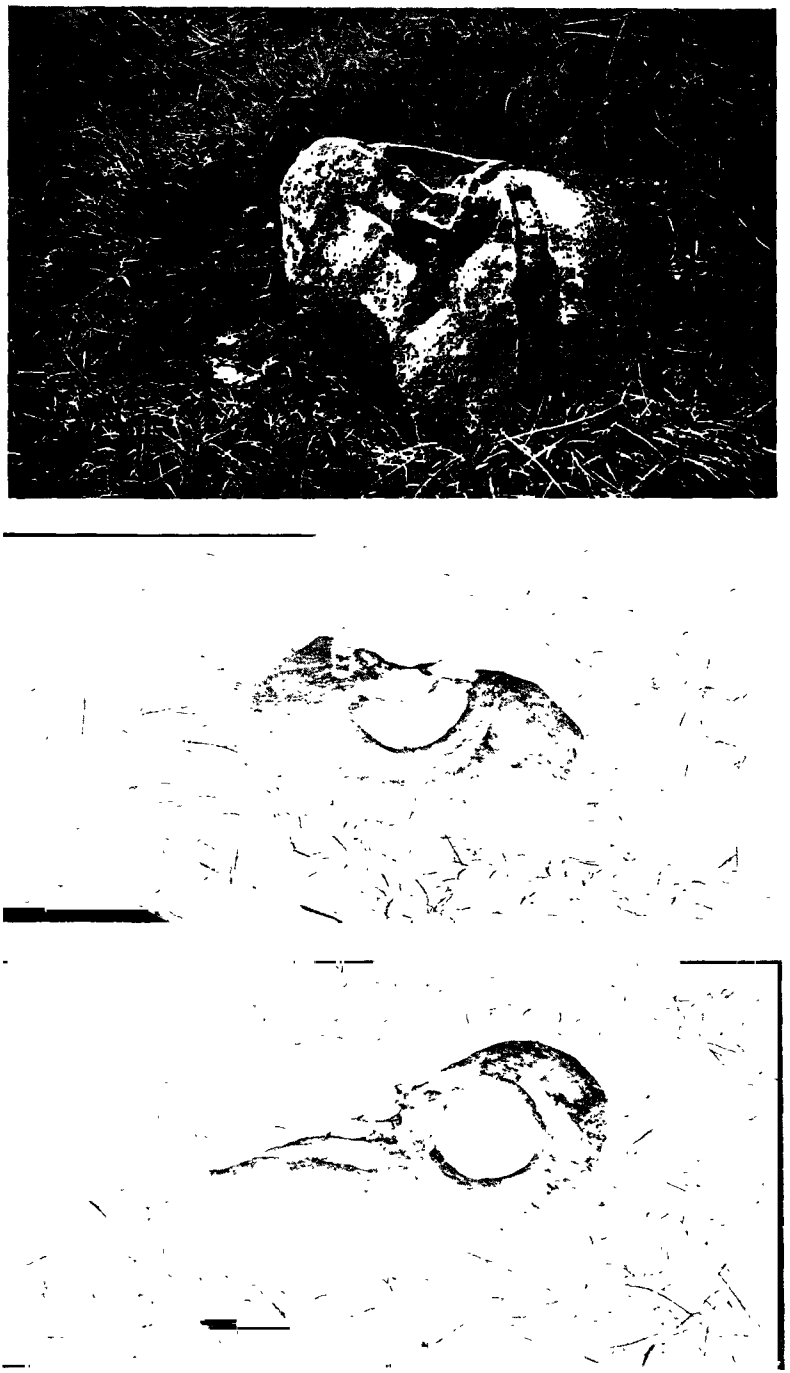


Fig. 3. The Garnaburn Stone. Three views.

sphere, which is what one would expect if the boulder had been burst by the expansion by weathering of the enclosed stones, if the boulders were of uniform texture and of about equal thickness all round them. In the Clachanton and Garnaburn stones the depth is rather more than half the diameter, but this might result from the resistance upwards to bursting being less than downwards—that is, to the enclosed stone being nearer the top than bottom of the boulder, or to the enclosed stones not being quite spherical.

This theory of the formation of these peculiar lipped cups is put forward for lack of a better. But whatever explanation be adopted, we must remember it has to explain the different appearance of the fracture of the part of the rock forming the lip from the fracture of the rest of the boulder, and the better weather-resisting quality of this part of the rock which has enabled the outside lining of the cup to remain while the inside and outside have weathered away. If this changed condition of the lip part of the cup is not due to some chemical exchanges with enclosed foreign matter, then some other theory will require to be devised.

However, this paper is not geological, and I fear its very nature bars it being archæological, as the point to which attention is directed is, that there is no reason for supposing that the cup in the Priest's Stone now at Bargany has been the work of man, as other stones similarly worked by nature have been found in the neighbourhood of the site from which it was taken.

III.

THE KITCHEN AND BUTTERY ACCOUNTS OF THE EARL OF ANGUS'S HOUSEHOLD, IN GLASGOW AND THE CANONGATE, FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER 1608. By ALEXANDER O. CURLE, *Secretary*.

In a box of uncatalogued MSS., belonging to the national collection under our charge, is to be found the valuable household account which is the subject of this paper. It is a volume of more than common interest by reason not only of its early date (1608), but also because it affords us an insight into the household economy of an eminent Scottish nobleman at an interesting period of his career. To properly appreciate the testimony of all such accounts it is necessary to know not only the social position of the particular individual the details of whose *ménage* are thus laid bare before us, but also to understand, as far as possible, his circumstances and condition. It will be well therefore, before considering the MS. itself, to give a brief sketch of the career of William Douglas, tenth Earl of Angus. The eldest son of the ninth Earl, he was born about the year 1554. After attaining to man's estate he spent two years in the service of the Earl of Morton, and in 1575 passed into France to the Court of Henry III. There he remained till April 1580, returning home a confirmed Roman Catholic, to the annoyance of his friends. His marriage to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lawrence, Lord Oliphant, though she was a Protestant, did not affect his convictions. He fell under the ban of the Kirk, and was ordered by the Privy Council to quit the kingdom, which, however, at this time he did not do. His persecution continued, and in 1591 he was decerned to have incurred the penalty of forfeiture and was ordered to ward himself in Stirling Castle. In July of that year his father died, and on representation to the King, he was permitted, on obtaining consent of the ministers of Edinburgh, to go into ward in Edinburgh, Leith, the Canongate, or within a mile thereabout. His chequered career for the next few years, his elevation to a post of honour and his subsequent degradation, may be read in any

history of the house of Douglas, of which he was the head, and need not be repeated here. Suffice it to mention further that in 1597 he became reconciled to the Kirk, his excommunication and civil outlawry were removed, and he was restored to his livings, honours, and dignities. He was reinstated as a Privy Councillor, and appointed lieutenant over the whole Scottish border. Though he had made peace with the Kirk, he remained true to his religious convictions, and in 1608 was again subjected to persecution and was ordered to go into ward in the city of Glasgow, which, for sundry reasons, seems to have been to him a peculiarly disagreeable place of confinement. In a letter of date 25th May 1608 [1] he beseeches the "King, in respect of the greit indispositioun of my bodie tending to deathe to be that gracious to me that giff I sall be wairdit it may ather be in Thomptalloun, Edinburgh, or Leithe, quhair I may have the help and assistance of phisitianis for my seiknes than in Glasgow quhilk is a place verie unmeit for me for sindrie respectis but speciallie for recouverie of my helthe." But to Glasgow he had to go, and the Assembly, eager for his conversion, forthwith ordered the presbytery of that city to take proceedings against him, and if he remained obdurate, to excommunicate him before 18th September. The presbytery accordingly ordered certain worthy men to visit him and desire him to resort to the Kirk, along with his wife and servants, "and to confer with his lordship now and then quhen occasioun offers, in the controvertit heids of religioun." [2] That the ministers of Glasgow did go and confer we learn from this account, also that they came on a Sunday, and stayed to dinner and supper! His dislike for Glasgow remained unabated, and on 10th August he again wrote to the King, "I have been this lang tyme confinit in Glasco, ane part far from my leifing and frendschip," and asking permission to go abroad.[3] At length, on 18th October, came the warrant for his release, and the intelligence that he might quit his native land for the Continent, where he would be free from the well-intentioned but

[1] *Douglas Book*, vol. iv. p. 192.
[2] *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, p. 412.
[3] *Douglas Book*, vol. iv. p. 193.

irritant interference of the Kirk. We can well understand how he came to disburse six shillings to the messenger that "charged" him. And may it not have been that the four and twenty shillings which he directed at the same time to be given to the town minstrels was to stimulate them to some unusual effort on the occasion? He was given from 18th October to 10th November to pass out of Scotland.[1]

The MS. itself is a folio of fifty-eight pages, stitched together and unbound; in fact an entry on 12th August for "paper for ye count buik" suggests that the book was home-made. A discharge on the fly-leaf shows that for three days previous to the date of the commencement of the account the Earl had been in residence in Glasgow in the house of George Lyonn, burgess, and that for his "ordinary & extraordinary wt sax lib, for thrie nights for chalmer mail, fyre, and candill" he had paid £39.

The period actually covered is from Saturday 11th June 1608, when he removed to Mr John Ross's "luging," to Saturday 19th November following, a little over five months. Though residence in Glasgow ceased definitely on the 18th October, it was not until the 25th that the household reached Edinburgh, when the Earl and Countess "cam to Cannangait out of Ingerston brig to supper." For the intervening week no account was kept, so we may infer that the establishment was maintained at someone else's expense, perhaps at Douglas by his eldest son. In the Canongate they remained until 5th November, when "my Lord, my Lord Dowglas and my Lady denit and reid to Tomtaloun," taking with them a supply of candles in a "creill" and two hired horses to carry "me loard's cofferis and poickmante." Thereafter "my lady" comes once or twice to the Canongate, doubtless making preparation for departure, and with the payment of the washing bill "for waischein of ye naprie and scheittis and my lord's sarks and James at sundrie times Ls." and a discharge signed by the Earl, the account closes on 19th November.

The account shows the daily purchasing of supplies for the buttery

[1] *Douglas Book*, vol. iv. p. 195.

and the kitchen, with the relative output of these departments and the balances remaining in store, as well as the total expenditure of cash for each day. It is kept with such minuteness and care that I have no doubt it is a complete account of all the supplies of the household. The amount of butcher meat, whether it be a "syd of beif" or "a muttown bouk" (*i.e.* carcase), is calculated not by weight but in steaks or "straiks" as it is sometimes written, the term being apparently equivalent to the modern joint. The carcase of mutton almost invariably yielded twelve steaks, a leg of beef usually sixteen, a sucking calf from eight to twelve, and a side of "howdrone" veal (*i.e.* pasture-fed veal) from twelve to twenty. Besides the accounting there are marginal notes of considerable interest which show who were my lord's visitors who were entertained. Some are kinsmen and friends such as "the gentillmen of Dowglas and Bothwell" or "the lairds Symentoun and Couternethins," others were clerics and officials, as the Bishops of Glasgow, Galloway, and Aberdeen, and the provost of Glasgow. On Saturday 18th June "this day ye laird houstoun provest of Glasgow, and sundrie uther gentilmen dyned w^{t} my lord, and the laird of Mains and uthers sowpeid," while on the following day we learn that "my lord Dowglas disioyned (*i.e.* breakfasted) and raid to Dowglas." One party to dinner is of more than common interest. On 31st October there "dynit me lord's men of law w^{t} quhitinghame Mr richerts and dyuers freinds." Now although the clerk was probably ignorant of the cause of this gathering, we are better informed. My lord was making his will, with the assistance of Mr Laurence Macgill, advocate, and Lawrence Oliphant of Condie, who wrote it out; for that document, signed at the Canongate on this very day, is reproduced in the *Douglas Book*. Sometimes a party stopped in passing and got refreshment. On 13th September "drank me Lady Maxwell me Lady Mynto, Lard Fyntry w^{t} his tutor w^{t} y^{e} haill servants w^{t} ane gentillman." They were either very temperate callers or someone went without his usual bumper, for the extra amount of liquor consumed above that of the previous day, when no visitors came, was only one quart of ale and one pint of wine. It is significant of the

state of the country that very rarely does any person come alone, but invariably accompanied with friends and servants. There is other matter of interest contained in these marginal notes. We learn that sometimes the "baxter" (*i.e.* baker) supplied the meal for the bread and sometimes my lord did, and similarly with the malt for the ale. The produce which comes from Douglas, the kain chickens, geese, cheese, and butter, not being bought, is here noted, as also are the payments of accounts, *e.g.* on 3rd August "the milkwyfe is payit." On 18th August the account for wine and "acquavitie" due to Mereon Walker is settled, amounting to £107 15s. 4d., and later we learn that Mr John Ross's wife is paid for the ale she has furnished. Attention may be here drawn to the fact, as disclosed in accounts of the seventeenth century, that the sellers, if not also the brewers of ale, were usually women. In the margin, too, is noted the giving of meal to the dogs, and fowls and beef to the hawks, showing that there was accommodation for his sporting retinue in the Earl's Glasgow "ludging," as grain given to the fowls implies that the poultry were at times brought in alive and killed when occasion arose. We have no means of ascertaining the number of mouths to be fed in the household, nor are we told what food was reserved for the master or his man. The impression left after a careful perusal of the document is that the feeding was plentiful and plain, and a singular absence of spices and other condiments strengthens the latter belief. The amount of meat and drink supplied varies considerably from time to time, probably due to the presence or absence of retainers, but the advent of guests to various meals hardly seems to affect the marketing, from which we may infer that many of them were casual visitors who took "pot luck." On one or two notable occasions, however, considerable preparation was made. An ordinary day's providing for the kitchen consisted of a mutton carcase, 50 herrings, 3 dozen eggs, beir and herbs. But on 27th June, when the Bishops of Glasgow and Galloway, the Provost of Glasgow, the Commissioner of Glasgow, with uther gentilmen, "dynnit and supeit w^{t} my lord," there was bought "ane toung, ane lamb, 3 dosoun aiges, ane skenik howche (*i.e.* skink-hough, the shin of beef from which the soup

called skink was made), 5 mourfowls and 3 powttis, beir and herbeis, herbeis to be ane selleit, four pound plowmdameis, half pound canerie succor and ane half mowchekein of oyle de olief"; and when "Lord Hume, Wedderburne, Mr Rechert, Lord Dowglas, Lady Dowglas and Lady Brouchtoun with sundry friends and gentilmen dynit" on 3rd November, there was "spendit" from the kitchen: "Beef viii steeks, Muttown xiiij steks, Geis i, Cunnings iij, fowlls viij, Peitreks & ploffers v." The Earl being a devout Roman Catholic, rigidly observed the Friday fast, and the diet for that day of the week consequently differs. As an example I take that of 4th November, "half hundert quhytonis, half hundert hadoks, ane hundert fresche hering, twa dosoun trowttis, sex dosoun aiges, sax cowttis dry keling (dried cod of a large size), ane hundert osteris, bowkell and water, twa poynts milk and half a pek salt."

The bread supply consisted of "mainschots" (manchets, small loaves or scones of white bread), costing one shilling apiece, usually to the number of forty daily, and less frequently also of oat bread in smaller quantities. We may infer that the "mainschots" of Glasgow were of inferior quality to those of Edinburgh, for Patrick Douglas on several occasions returns from the latter city with a large supply, once with as many as twenty score, of which my lady ordered eleven score to be given away. Some idea of the size of the oat bread or cakes may be obtained from a statement that a boll of meal produced eight score of bread, costing £4, 10s. 8d. Shortbread is purchased once, and once a "four pt. of flour" is bought for baking it. For the first time in a household account I have found a mention of buns,[1] though somewhat disguised in quaint spelling, "sax quhyt (white) bowns vi s." Ale is a regular beverage, probably at every meal, the daily consumption varying from two to three gallons in June to six or seven in October.

[1] "A recital of some of the articles on sale in a baker's or confectioner's shop in 1563 occurs in Newbery's *Dives Pragmaticus*, simnets, buns, etc., and this is the first instance of the bun that I have hitherto been able to detect" (*Old Cookery Books*, W. Carew Hazlitt).

For the "bairns," who were probably in their teens, there is small ale provided at sundry times, and from the date of the Earl's going to Glasgow to 29th August they are charged with the consumption of eighteen gallons, costing 48s. The superior ale was a more serious item at 12s. a gallon, the account from 3rd to 16th August amounting to £31, 17s. 6d. The charges for milk are not of daily occurrence, as we should expect, though they not infrequently appear in the kitchen account. Nor are the children given a liberal supply, for from June to October there are only two entries on their behalf for three pints and six quarts respectively, given "at dyvers tymes to ye bairnes." In addition to the ale there are small daily purchases of wine—two or three pints; mostly French wine, presumably claret, with an occasional chopin of Spanish wine, Malaga, Canary, "Candie wine," and Sack. There are from time to time purchases of acquavitie and of a bowgell or small cask to keep it in.

The larder is furnished with beef, bought by the side, the leg, or in steaks; there is also fed beef, the stalled ox of Scripture. Mutton comes in usually by the "bowk," or carcase, while once in October there arrived from Douglas "ten cheip of my lord's awin," whereof four were slain the following day and reckoned to contain forty-eight steaks and four sent on to Tantallon. Lamb, as has been mentioned, was purchased on 27th June, which marks its sole appearance. Veal appears frequently under the head of "sucken veill," "hudron or howdrone weill," that is of a calf which is being pastured, and "fed sucken veill." Tongues are in the diet once or twice. Rabbits, or cunnings as they are called, come as luxuries in the autumn. Alexander Johnstoun brings two pair from Tantallon, and later on presents another couple. Once only are they bought, and cost 10s. each. Comparing this price with that of eggs at 1s. 6d. a dozen, and chickens at 2s. 6d. each, we see that the rabbit was not in those days the common fare he is now. In the account of the household expenses of Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, when Commissioner for the king in Scotland (*Maitland Club Miscellany*, vol. i. p. 168) in the year 1607, "pet cunnings" appear several times, showing

that they were kept in captivity and fed for the table. There is no mention here of the "laprine" or hare. The supply of chickens was abundant: a few geese are sent in from Douglas, but no ducks ever appear on the bill of fare. Of other birds, especially in Glasgow, there was no lack. There were muir-fowls and heath-fowls, *i.e.* grouse and black game, and partridges with their respective "powts" or poulets,[1] also plovers and "laveroks" (larks), and I may mention that the term wild-fowl is here applied in a general sense to all the game birds. Game was not cheap—partridges cost 8s. each; five moor-fowl and their "powts," in the middle of June, when the latter must have been of small account, cost 35s. The early appearance of game birds and their young directs our attention to the methods employed by the professional fowler for their capture, and leaves little doubt that the net accounted for the moor-fowls and their "cheepers" in June, and for the unfortunate "perterik" and her "thrie litill powtts" on 15th July. By the end of August, when the birds could take care of themselves, game became scarce, and only once after that month, when on 3rd November Lord Hume and others came to dine, did it appear upon the table: "Twa peir of pleifferis and ane pertrek xlvs." As we learn elsewhere in the account that three pair of plovers could be had for 13s. 4d., this partridge was an expensive item.

The fish supply was an important matter when Friday was a day of fasting. With salt-water fish Glasgow was poorly provided. There were quantities of herring, but of white fish none. The Clyde and its tributaries yielded salmon, salmon trout, and common trout in abundance, and pike and perch were also obtainable. When the household moved to Edinburgh, however, they came to a land of plenty. There were whitings, haddocks, "flukes" (*i.e.* flounders), fresh herring, dry "kellin" (cod of large size) bought by the "cowtt" (? cut), trout, and oysters, the latter at 5s. 8d. a hundred.

[1] This word merely denotes the young birds. When sportsmen went to the "pouting," it was so designated because it was only the young that they were able to approach sufficiently near to shoot.

Vegetables were few, and though almost daily some green food in the shape of herbs was purchased, there was little variety. In June occur "kail and persell" (cabbage and parsley[1]). In July come the "bownsches of sybus" (bunches of young onions), which with "beir" (pot barley) and herbs serve throughout August. With September come "persell rowtts"[2] and carrots, which occur frequently throughout the month, giving place on 1st October to "bowkaill" (cabbage), which is in frequent use till the close of the record. "Beir" is always in vogue.

Of fresh fruit the pear is mentioned several times in its season, and once "groseris" (gooseberries); once also plums, "a quarter hunder plowmdss," on 20th September. It is strange that no purchases of apples, currants, raspberries, or any other of our common fruits are recorded. From time to time various dried fruits were purchased, viz. "plowmdames" (prunes), figs, raisins "of cure," "of the Soane," and "of the Some."[3]

Butter, not in daily use, is apparently used in cooking. Occasionally it is bought, and at times comes from Douglas. "Enterit furth of Douglas twa lumpis butter contening iij stens iij q^{rts}."

Sweets were not much indulged in, for sugar is only mentioned twice, half a pound on one occasion and a pound on the other. It is termed "canerie" sugar in one instance, probably coming from the Canaries, and costs 26s. 8d. per pound.

Of other commodities there are not many. "Saisters," some sort of puddings of meal and meat resembling either sausages or haggis, appear once or twice at 12s. the dozen; and once we meet with a dozen penny pies. Purchases of groceries are very infrequent. Pepper, black spice, saffron, and ginger are bought in small quantities on one or two occasions, salt more frequently, and once an ounce of cloves. The advent of coals is almost of daily occurrence, the load in Glasgow costing 5s., while

[1] *q.v. New English Dictionary.* [2] *Ibid.*

[3] These designations probably are topographical, referring to the rivers of these names in France, by whose banks the grapes grew that were made into raisins.

in Edinburgh it cost double, a difference probably due to a variation in its weight. Candles are also, of course, a frequent charge after the long summer days begin to shorten. In Edinburgh water has to be paid for, and is always included with the price of the vegetables. There is no mention of the flesh of the pig in any form, nor of venison. Though various statutes were passed towards the close of the sixteenth century for the prohibition of Sunday trading, the markets in Glasgow and Edinburgh, with the sole exception of the flesh markets, were at this date, in total disregard of the law, doing business on the Sabbath as freely as on the week-days.

The whole expenses of the establishment from 11th June to 19th November amounted to £1372, 5s. On 10th October there is a state showing the payments made to Andro Fergusson, the "comptar," from time to time by the Earl, and a docquet following thereon sets forth that the "count" was "sene, hard and laid be lowrence Olyfant and Johne Dowglas, auditors at Glasgow, ye tent of October."

There are very few household accounts of this period to be found in print, and it is singular that one of the few should relate to the year previous to that of the account under discussion. It is that of Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, to which reference has already been made, when acting as Commissioner in Edinburgh to the Scottish Parliament. The luxury and extravagance in certain directions of the Commissioner's household is in marked contrast to the simplicity of living displayed in that of the Earl of Angus, and must be accounted for by the assumption that the representative of majesty felt it was his duty to live in regal style. One marvels, in reading the list of confections, etc., procured for the banquet, that Edinburgh at that date was able to furnish them. Notwithstanding, I am inclined to believe that the account-book which I have passed under review is more accurately descriptive than it of the standard of living in the houses of the great nobles in Scotland in the first decade of the seventeenth century.

I am indebted to Professor Bayley Balfour for assistance in identifying the vegetables.

APPENDIX.

I.

Transcript from the Account for the week from Friday 15th to Thursday 21st July.

1608.

Gleisgow. ffreday ye xv dey of Julij.

Enterit of menschottis & coft—xl pryce xxxiijs. iiijd.
Enterit of frensche wyne & coft thrie poynts xxxiijs.
Enterit of aill iij gs. ij q^{rts} l poynt.

Spendit.

In menschottis—xl—Restes xx menschotts.
In aitt bred—xxij—Restes L.
In aill—iij g ij q l poynt—Eq.
In wyne—iij poynts—Eq.

Keitchein.

Enterit & coft twa fresche salmound xviijs.
ane dosoun trowttis vs. ane q^{r}ter hunder salt hereing vs.
fowr dosoun aiges vjs viijd.
Twa poynt milk ane choipin iijs iiijd.
fyiftein fresche hereing iiijs. sybus & persell iiijs.
Summa v lib xiis iiijd.

Spendit.

In fisches omnis—Eq.

Setterday ye xvj dey of Julij.

This dey my Lord Dowglas come to dischone denner & super.

Enterit of menschettis & coft iiij^{xx} menschotts pryce iij lib vjs viijd.
Enterit of frensche wyne & coft Thre poynts j chopin xxxviijs vjd.
Enterit of aill iij gs. iij q^{r}ts.

Spendit.

Ye beir peyit.

In menschottis—L—Restes—L menschottis.
In aitt bred xxiij—Restes—xxvij.
In aill—iij g iij q^{rts}—Eq.
In wyne—iij poynts 1 choipin—Eq.

1608. Kitchein.

Gleisgow. Enterit & coft Twa fresche Salmound xviijs. Saxtein fresche hering iiijs. Twa poynts ane choipin milk iijs iiijd. Ane choipin wyneger iiijs. half pek salt xvid ane leig of beif iiij lib vs. Twa mowttoun bowks & ane syd v lib vis viijd. ane dosoun cheikins xxxijs fyve dosoun aiges viijs vjd. persell xijd and syd of ane feid weall xvjs viijd. Twa townges xiijs iiijd. ane perterik Thre litill powtts vis viijd.

Summa Twentie pound vs viijd.

Spendit.

In mowttoun vij streks—Restes xxiiij streks.
In cheikenis—iiij—Restes viij cheikenis.
In fisches omnis—Eq.

Sondey ye xvij dey of Julij.

Enterit of frensche wyne & coft fowr poynts—xliiijs.
Enterit of aill—iij g. iij q^{rts}.
Enterit of menschotts & coft—xl pryce xxxiijs 4^{d}.

Spendit.

This dey ye provost & hes sone w^{t} ye lard of Manis dynit & supeit.

In menschottis—vj—Restes xxxiiij.
In aitt bred—xxiiij—Restes iiij^{b}.
In aill—iij g. iij q^{rts}—Eq.
In wyne—iiij poynts—Eq.

Keitchein.

Enterit and coft beir & herbeis iiijs.
Summa iiij lib js iiijd.

Spendit.

In beif—iiij streks—Restes xij streks.
In weall—iiij streks—Restes iiij streks.
In [illegible] —Restes xij streks.
In [illegible] iiij cheikenis.

Monondey ye xviij dey of Julij.

Enterit of menschottis & coft—xl pryce—xxxiijs 4^{d}.
Enterit of aitt bred—iij^{xx}.
Enterit off aill—iij g iij q^{rts}.
Enterit of frensche wyne & coft Thre poynts 1 choipin xxxviijs vid.

1608.

Gleisgow.

This dey my Lord Dowglas dischonit and reid to Mownktoun.

Spendit.

In menschottis—Liij—Restes xxj menschottis.
In aitt bred xxij—Restes xlij.
In aill—iij g iij q^{rts}—Eq.
In wyne—iij poynts 1 choipin—Eq.

Keitchein.

Enterit and coft ane feid weall xxxs contening xvi streks, ane dosoun cheikein xxxijs. sax powttis xxixs iiijd. beir & herbeis iiijs.
Summa viij lib. vijs ijd.

Spendit.

In beif—iij streks—Restes ix streks.
In weall—vi streks—Restes xiiij streks.
In mowttoun—viij streks—Restes iiij streks.
In cheikeins—vj—Restes x cheiks.
In powts—iij—Restes iij powts.

Twysdey ye xix dey of Julij.

Enterit of menschottis & coft iiij^{xx} pryce iij lib. vjs viijd.
Enterit of frensche wyne Thre poynts xxxiijs.
Enterit of aill—iij g.

Spendit.

In menschottis—L.—Restes Lj.
In aitt bred—xxi—Restes xxj.
In aill—iij g—Eq.
In wyne—iij poynts—Eq.

Keitchein.

Enterit & coft ane mowttoun bowk xlvs. beir herbes & sybus iiijs viijd. fowr pound candill xvis.
Summa viij lib. vs iiijd.

Spendit.

In beif—iij streks—Restes vi streks.
In weall—v streks—Restes ix streks.
In mowttoun—viij streks—Restes viij streks.
In cheikenis—vj—Restes iiij cheikenis.
In powttis—ij—Restes i powt.

Waidinesdey ye xx dey of Julij.

Enterit of frensche wyne thre poynts xxxiijs.
Enterit of aill iij g i q^{rt} i poynt.

1608. Spendit.

Gleisgow. In menschottis—L—Restes i menschott.
In aitt bred—xviij—Restes iij^{b}.
In aill—iij g i q^{rt} i poynt—Eq.
In wyne—iij poynts—Eq.

Keitchein.

Enterit & coft twa fresche salmownd xvs.
fowr dosoun aiges—vis—beir & herbeis iiijs
sax cheikenis xvs—ane poynt wyneger viijs.
Summa iiij lib. js.

Spendit.

In beif—ij streks—Restes iiij streks.
In mowttoun—vi streks—Restes ij streks.
In cheikenis—v—Restes v cheikenis.
In weall—ij streks—Restes vij streks.

Thwrsdey ye xxj dey of Julij.

Enterit of menschottis & coft—iij^{xx} menschotts pryce—Ls.
Enterit of frenche wyne & coft three poynts 1 choipin—xxxviijs vjd.
Enterit of aill—iij g ij q^{rts} 1 poynt.
Enterit of ait bred—iij^{xx}.

Spendit.

In menschottis—xliiij—Restes xvij.
In aitt bred—xix—Restes xliiij.
In aill iij g 1 q^{rt} 1 poynt—Eq.
In wyne—iij poynts 1 choipin—Eq.

Keitchein.

Enterit & coft ane leig of mowttoun xijs. Auchtein fresche hereing vis. beir & herbeis—vs. Twa powttis xs.
Summa vj lib. js vjd.

Spendit.

In beif—iiij streks—Eq.
In weall—vij streks—Eq.
In mowttoun—v streks—Eq.
In cheikenis—v—Eq.
In powttis—ij—Eq.

II.

Marginal notes to the MS. showing who partook of the Earl's hospitality.

Glasgow 1608. Saturday 18 June.

"This day my lord Dowglas come to denner."

Sunday 19 June.

"This day ye laird of Howstoun, prowest of Glasgow and sindrie uther gentilmen dyned wᵗ my lord and the laird of Manis & wytheris sowpeid."

Monday 20 June.

"This day my lord Dowglas disioyned and raid to Dowglas."

Friday 24 June.

"This nyᵗ James my Lord's sonn come fourth (of) Dowglas and ye lard of Mains wᵗ him."

Sunday 26 June.

"This dey ye comeser & sindrie uther strengeris dynit and supeitt wᵗ my lord."

Monday 27 June.

"This dey ye beschop of Gleisgow ye beschop of Galloway ye provest of Gleisgow ye cowmischer of Glesgow wᵗ uther gentilmen dynnit & supeit wᵗ my lord."

Tuesday 28 June.

"This nyᵗ my Lord Torthorell hes sone and ye towtowr supeit wᵗ my lord."

Wednesday 29 June.

"This dey my Lord Torthorell & his son the towtowr and ye rest of hes servands dynit & supeit."

Saturday 2 July.

"This nyᵗ my lady com fowʳᵗ of Dowglas to super wᵗ ye haill servands."

Saturday 16 July.

"This dey my lord Dowglas come to dischone dener and super."

Sunday 17 July.

"This dey ye provest & hes sone wᵗ ye laird of Manis dynit and supeit."

Monday 18 July.

"This dey my lord Dowglas dischonit & reid to Mownktoun."

Saturday 23 July.

"Dynit and drank ye lord Tarthorreld, tutor Bonytoun (with) yr servands."

Sunday 24 July.

"This dey dynit & supit ye ministers."

Monday 1 August.

"This day ye bischop Aberdeine wt his brother and uther gentillmen dynit wt me lord."

Monday 8 August.

"This nyt soupit Caschogell Symentoun wt Leyis and yr servandis."

Tuesday 9 August.

"This day dynit and soupit Caschogill, his sonis, Leys, Symentoun, Couternitanis, wt dyvers servands and gentilmen."

Wednesday 10 August.

"This day dynit and soupit Caschogill wt his sone laird Leyis, Manis, Symentoun, wt dyvers gentillmen."

Friday 12 August.

"This day me lady Maxvell wt her guid sone and gentillmen and servands drank efternune."

Tuesday 16 August.

"This day disunit wt me lord ye laird Symentoun and Couternethins and syndry gentillmen."

Wednesday 17 August.

"This day dynit ye laird Ormestoun wt ye gentillmen of Bothwell."

Thursday 18 August.

"This nyt James my lord's sone and Mr Charles Browne come to super."

Wednesday 24 August.

"This dey ye gentellmen of Dowglas and Bothewell was wt my lord."

Monday 5 September.

"This nyt me lord Dowglas wt hes servands come to super."

Tuesday 13 September.

"This day drank me lady Maxvell lady Mynto laird Fyntry w^{t} his tuto^{r} w^{t} y^{r} haill servands w^{t} ane gentillman."

Wednesday 13 September.

"Cragy Wallace w^{t} syndry servands and gentillmen drank."

Thursday 15 September.

"Syndry strangers and gentillmen drank efternune."

Canongate. Monday 31 October.

"This day dynit me lord's men of law w^{t} Quhitinghame M^{r} Richerts and dyvers freinds."

Thursday 3 November.

"This day dynit me lords Hume Wedderburne M^{r} Richert me lord Dowglas me lady Dowglas me lady Brochtoun w^{t} syndry freinds and gentillmen."

Saturday 5 November.

"This day my lord and lord Dowglas and my lady denit and reid to Tomtaloun."

Saturday 12 November.

"This dey my lady and my lord Dowglas ye laird of Symingtoun come fowr^{t} of Tomtaloun to Ed^{r} to super."

MONDAY, *9th March* 1908.

JAMES CURLE, W.S., Librarian, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

JOHN FLEMING, 1 Lynedoch Terrace, Glasgow.
ALAN INGLIS, Art Master, Arbroath High School.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By the Most Hon. The MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW.

Lower part of an Urn (fig. 1) of food-vessel type, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in height, found at Ormiston, East Lothian. It is interesting



Fig 1. Lower part of an Urn of Food-vessel type, found at Ormiston, East Lothian.

as showing on the upper inside edge the angular plane of junction with the lost upper portion of the vessel, which had been luted on to the lower

portion, and having on the outside six rows of chevrony decoration, as if impressed with the inside of the lip of a small cockle-shell.

(2) By Mrs L. M. Lamont.

A Tirling-pin, and Crusie of wrought-iron.

(3) By James Simpson.

An Axe-head of Iron, $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, found about 1895 in the field at Greenloaning in which the Roundel Stone stood.

(4) By Alex. O. Curle, Secretary.

Two Toddy Sugar Crushers, of white metal with twisted Stems, 5 inches in length, having a loop at tip.

(5) By Mrs Macintosh.

Pocket Pen-and-ink Case of Wood covered with Calf-skin, made to contain two quill-pens and a small ink-bottle.

Letter Weighing Machine, a graduated beam with a weight in shape of a penny, bearing on one side the Arms of the United Kingdom with the legend "Post Office Letter Weight," and on the other side "For Rowland Hill's Plan of Penny Postage."

Horn Spoon, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length.

(6) By Theodore C. F. Brotchie, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The History of Govan, Burgh and Parish: Historical, Ecclesiastical, Traditional, and Municipal. 8vo. 1905.

(7) By George Tancred, of Weens, the Author.

Rulewater and its People: an Account of the Valley of the Rule and its Inhabitants. 8vo. 1907.

The Annals of a Border Club (The Jedforest), and Biographical Notices of the Families connected therewith. 8vo. Second Edition. 1903.

(8) By WALTER B. BLAIKIE, F.S.A. Scot.

The Balfours of Pilrig. A History for the Family. By Barbara Balfour Melville, of Pilrig. 4to. 1907.

(9) By DOUGLAS CRICHTON, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Sanquhar and the Crichtons. 8vo. 1907.

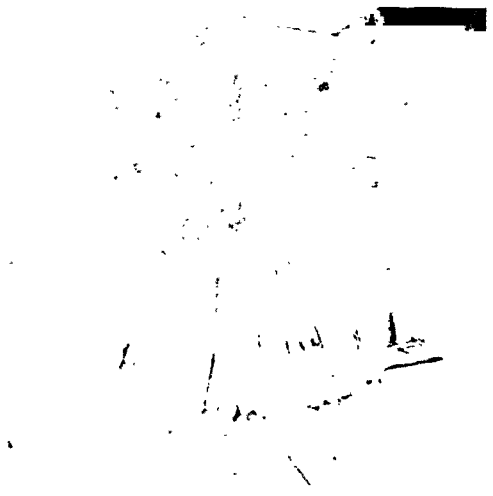


Fig. 2. Armorial Stone dug up at Kirkconnel.

(10) By the KEEPER OF THE RECORDS OF SCOTLAND.

Calendar of State Papers, Scotland. Vol. v. 1574–81.

(11) By Lady JOHNSTON FERGUSON, of Springkell, through James Barbour, Architect, Dumfries, F.S.A. Scot.

Photograph of a Stone showing an Armorial Shield (fig. 2) dug up in June 1907 in the old Churchyard of Kirkconnel, now in the parish of

Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King-of-Arms, has supplied the following description of this interesting example of mortuary heraldry :—

"The arms are apparently those of some member of the Clan Chattan : the conjunction of the galley, the hand holding a dagger, and the cross crosslet clearly points to this. But what particular branch of that large clan they indicate is not so easy to say. I should suggest either Macpherson or Gillespie ; though I don't know what connection they had with Kirkconnel. The galley, cross crosslets, and hand with dagger are found in the arms of many west country families—the Macdonalds, Macleans, etc.—but the precise arrangement shown in this case is, I believe, Clan Chattan only. From the shape of the shield, I should say its date was somewhere about 1550."

(12) By Thomas Sheppard, F.G.S., Curator of the Municipal Museum, Hull.

Publications of the Hull Museum, Nos. 1–4, 10–17, 19–29, 31–51. 8vo.

(13) By Professor G. Baldwin Brown, F.S.A. Scot.

Vasari on Technique. Translated by Louisa S. Maclehose. Edited by Professor G. Baldwin Brown. 8vo. 1908.

(14) By Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A. Scot.

Barrow Naturalists' Field Club Reports. Vol. xviii. 1905–06.

(15) By Major T. W. Haig, Alwar, Rajpootana, the Author.

Historic Landmarks of the Deccan. 8vo. 1907.

(16) By David Brigham, 9 Mentone Terrace.

Photographs of the exterior and interior of the Broch of Caisteal Grugaig, Loch Duich, at the head of Loch Alsh, Ross-shire.

Photograph of the Round Tower at Abernethy.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTICES OF (1) THE DISCOVERY OF A FOURTH CINERARY URN CONTAINING BURNT HUMAN BONES AND OTHER RELICS AT SEGGIECROOK, KENNETHMONT, ABERDEENSHIRE, AND (2) TWO SMALL POLISHED STONE AXES AND A FLANGED SPEAR-HEAD OF BRONZE FROM ASIA MINOR. By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S A. Scot.

1. Cinerary Urn from Seggiecrook.

Three years ago I reported to the Society the discovery of three cinerary urns in a gravel-pit on the farm of Seggiecrook, in the parish of Kennethmont, Aberdeenshire.[1] All had contained burnt human bones, but only the first discovered was rescued complete; of the other two only a few fragments were seen—enough, however, to identify the type of vessel. The complete urn was found standing upright on its base, full of burnt bones, in a cavity excavated in the disintegrated rock of the gravel-pit. It was covered by about 15 inches of soil. In the cavity containing the urn there was found a small oblong pendant of slate, perforated at two of the corners adjoining one of the longer sides, and ornamented on one face by lines drawn roughly parallel to the edges. As the urns were discovered at different dates during the removal of gravel, it was impossible to plan or measure the distance between the various deposits.

No further discoveries were made at this site until the early part of last year, when a fourth urn was unearthed. On the day following its discovery the urn was removed to Leith Hall by Mr Charles E. N. Leith-Hay, the proprietor of the land, who apprised me of the find and gave me the opportunity of recording it. Mr Leith-Hay has kindly allowed me to exhibit to-night the urn and the relics found in it.

On the 13th March 1907 Mr Milne, farmer at Halls of Duncanstone, was superintending the excavation and carting of gravel from this pit, when he heard the pick which one of the workmen was using, strike

[1] *Proceedings*, vol. xxxix. p. 184.

against a stone. He immediately stopped the man, and had the gravel carefully removed from the stone, when a burial cist was exposed. It proved to be of small size, and was formed by four slabs set upright on edge, with a flat stone for the bottom and another for the cover. A cinerary urn was discovered in the cist, standing inverted on the bottom stone. On lifting the vessel a small heap of burnt bones and charred

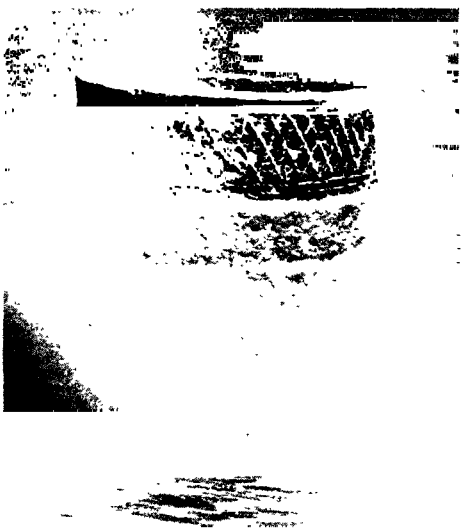


Fig. 1.—Cinerary Urn found in the cist. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

earth and wood was exposed, which, when replaced in the urn, barely half filled it.

The urn (fig. 1) is a carefully finished example of the cinerary type, without the heavy overhanging rim, but encircled with small, hoop-like mouldings, in which it resembles at least two of the three urns previously found in the same gravel-pit. The clay of which the urn is made is rough in texture, and contains fairly large pieces of broken stone, which are seen at various places peeping through the otherwise fine skin of

the exterior of the vessel. It is a yellow drab in colour. The vessel measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height on the one side and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches on the other; the outside diameter of the mouth is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the inside diameter $6\frac{3}{8}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the diameter of the base is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Two slightly raised mouldings from $1\frac{7}{16}$ to $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches apart encircle the vessel, the one $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches, and the other 4 to $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches from the rim. The exterior diameter of the vessel at the upper moulding is $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and at the lower moulding $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The wall of the urn is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and the rim, which is bevelled inwards and downwards at rather a sharp angle, is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad.

The bevelled lip and the space between the rim and the upper moulding have been ornamented by the impression of a very rough cord of two strands applied when the clay was damp and soft. The impressions distinctly show the fibrous nature of the material of which the cord was made. The band of ornament encircling the upper part of the urn is from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, and it is composed of oblique lines, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, slanting to the right and the left, each beginning and ending at the extremity of another line and crossing other three. This band of ornamentation has on each of its top and bottom margins two transverse lines $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart, the upper marginal line being about that distance from the rim, and the lower marginal line the same distance from the centre of the upper moulding. The bevelled rim is decorated by roughly crossed lines forming a series of transverse lozenges, about $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, contained between marginal lines $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{16}$ inch apart.

The burnt bones contained in the urn unfortunately were broken very small, but some of the smaller were complete. Dr Thomas H. Bryce, F.S.A. Scot., who has kindly examined them, reports: "I have been able to find fragments which enable me to state that they represent the burnt remains of a young child, after the period of infancy, but probably within that of the first dentition."

Among the burnt bones and charred material contained in the urn eight interesting little objects were found, seven of burnt clay (fig. 2)

and one of bone (fig. 3). Like the small pendant of slate found with the urn discovered first at this place, such clay objects as these do not seem to have been met with before. Six of them are cylindrical in shape, and the seventh is conical, with a rounded top. They all measure $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in diameter, the base of the conical specimen being about the same diameter. A small hole is sunk about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in the middle of the side of the cylindrical examples and in the centre of the top of the cone. The colour of these objects is red on the outside and blackish grey under the surface. When discovered the bone

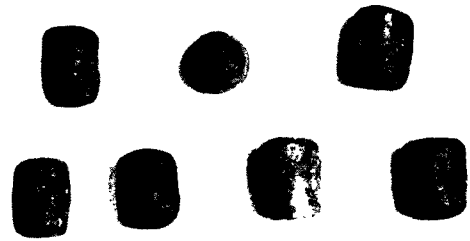


Fig. 2.—Small bead-like Objects of burnt clay found with fig. 3 in the Urn. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

object was split longitudinally but was easily fixed together again. It is in the form of a tube or short hollow cylinder with a groove hollowed out round the outside about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch from each end, giving the object a barrel-shaped appearance, with a small moulding round each end. A hole $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter is drilled straight through the centre of one side. This object, like the clay specimens, has been subjected to the action of fire, and it is slightly shrunk and warped. It measures about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, and it is about $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter.

What the clay objects were intended for, is difficult to say, but the holes suggest that they may have been sockets for some kind of fixing. Supplied with a metal attachment like certain styles of buttons of the

present day, they would have made quite a serviceable set of buttons or dress-fasteners; but the conical example looks more like a pendant than a button, and it is perhaps more probable that they had formed a string of pendant ornaments or amulets. Again, fitted to the end of bronze pins they would have looked quite ornamental. The fact of no trace of bronze being detected among the contents of the urn does not disprove the theory of there having been bronze mountings on the objects, because if the clay objects were placed in the fire attached to the body during the process of cremation, their small metal mountings could not be expected to survive. It is evident from the cracked and calcined condition of the bone object that it had been attached to the body during cremation, and it follows that so were the clay ornaments.

I have not been able to discover any record of similar clay objects having been found with Bronze Age interments; but beads and other objects of this material are not unknown, though of rare occurrence. In a barrow in the parish of Ravenstonedale, Westmoreland, amongst the cremated remains of a woman enclosed in an inverted cinerary urn of the type with the heavy overhanging rim, Canon Greenwell discovered an ornamented bead of burnt clay, of the same texture as that of the urn, which he considered had been on the body when the process of cremation was taking place.[1] In barrow No. 40 of the Ganton Slack group in East Yorkshire, a small ornamented disc of baked clay, as well as a skeleton and an urn of the food-vessel type, were discovered by Mr J. R. Mortimer.[2] The clay object was of the same texture as the urn, and it was pierced near the centre by two holes close to each other, probably to enable it to be fixed to the dress as a button. Dr Thurnam mentions "minute flattened beads, at Stourhead, of a brown red colour, apparently those found in a barrow at Winterbourne Stoke, described as about four dozen in number, and neatly made of clay, but not well burned, except two of the larger size, which were ornamented with faint striæ."[3] He also refers to a "rude fictile object of peculiar form,

[1] *British Barrows*, p. 55, fig. 52, p. 394.
[2] *Forty Years' Researches*, p. 229, fig. 587.
[3] *Archæologia*, vol. xliii. p. 400.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, and perforated vertically by a smooth hole the size of a large cedar pencil." It was of coarse clay mixed with large pebbles, burnt red on the outside, and was found in a barrow at Great Shefford, Berkshire, near an incense-cup urn, which was of the variety with large openings in the wall of the vessel. There is a bead of red earthenware from a barrow, in the Stourhead collection in the museum at Devizes.[1]

Returning to the bone object (fig. 3), it might have been used as a button, a bead, or an ornament. With a thong passed through the hole in the side and knotted inside the tube, it could have been used as a button, or it might have been strung like a bead, in which case, however,



Fig. 3. Bone Object from the Urn at Seggiecrook. ($\frac{1}{1}$.)



Fig. 4. Bone Object from an Urn at Dalmore ($\frac{1}{1}$.)

the object of the perforation in the side is not quite evident. Again, fitted to a stem of bone, wood, or metal it would have made an ornamental head for a pin; but if it were a pin there is no need for the transverse perforation. But some more information on the probable use of such articles may be gathered from other bone objects, somewhat resembling this example, which have been found in Scotland.

In 1878 ten burial deposits were unearthed at Dalmore, Alness, Ross-shire.[2] One of these burials was after cremation, and the remains were deposited under an inverted cinerary urn. Among the burnt bones, a small object of bone (fig. 4) almost identical to the specimen from Seggiecrook was found, only it had two holes in the side, close to each other, instead of one. In referring to this object Dr Anderson says that "objects of this description have been occasionally found with cremated

[1] *Museum Catalogue*, p. 60, No. 225.

[2] *Proceedings*, vol. xiii. p. 256.

interments in England, and it has been suggested that they have been used as dress-fasteners or buttons."[1]

In one of the urns discovered in a cairn in the parish of New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, which has not been recorded before, four hollow cylindrical objects of bone and five arrow-heads of flint (fig. 5) were

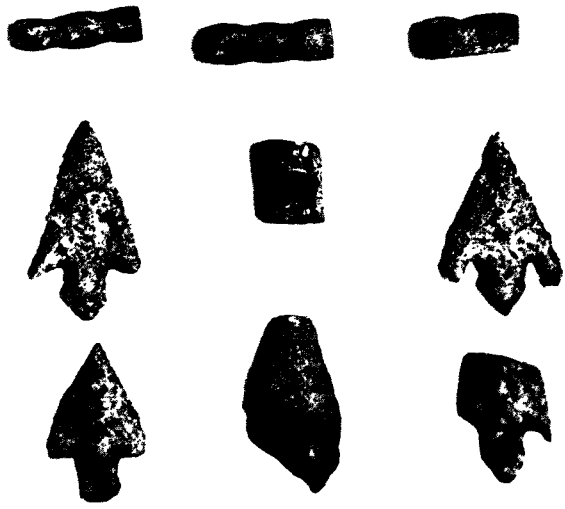


Fig. 5. Flint Arrow-heads and Bone Objects found in an Urn in the Parish of New Kilpatrick. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

found among the burnt human bones contained in the vessel. The urn containing these relics was a large, handsome example of the cinerary type. It had a heavy overhanging rim with a deep contracted neck between the rim and the body of the vessel, and the latter part contracted to a narrow base in a fine, regular, convex curve. When discovered, the urn was inverted over a large quantity of burnt bones, which nearly filled the vessel when replaced in it. The flint and bone relics were quite calcined,

[1] *Scotland in Pagan Times, Stone and Bronze Ages*, p. 50, fig. 57.

the arrow-heads having turned white in colour, and like the bone objects being covered with small surface cracks. Four of the arrow-heads are of the barbed and stemmed variety, and one is leaf-shaped. Three of the bone ornaments are complete, while only half of the fourth remains, it having split longitudinally. Two of the bone objects are distinctly beads, and are almost identical in shape and size. They have a length of about $\frac{15}{16}$ inch, and an outside diameter at the ends of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, and they are perforated lengthwise. Two grooves encircle the exterior of each specimen, dividing it into three equal segments, giving it the appearance of three oval beads placed end to end and joined together. The other two bone ornaments bear a greater resemblance to the Seggiecrook and Dalmore specimens than the two beads just described. The complete specimen, which measures about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length and about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, is in the form of a hollow tube with straight sides, in the middle of which two V-shaped holes, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch across, are bored nearly opposite to each other. The other specimen, of which only one half has been recovered, is shorter and broader than the last described one. It is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; the ends have been carefully bevelled on the exterior, and there is a V-shaped perforation in the middle of the side. From its companion having two holes opposite each other, I think it is likely that it would also have two holes. In the Seggiecrook example the one hole in the side had been drilled perpendicularly, while in these two specimens the holes are V-shaped. Whether these two specimens had been strung as beads cannot be said with certainty, though, being found with other objects which were certainly beads, it seems more than likely that objects of this class were used more as ornaments than as dress-fasteners or buttons. In the same way the bone object from Seggiecrook having been found associated with what seem to have been ornaments rather than buttons, it should be classed as an ornament. This example would have formed a suitable centrepiece, with three of the cylindrical clay ornaments strung on either side, and the conical pendant suspended below. The bone objects from the Dumbartonshire urn, which have

the transverse as well as the lateral perforation, may have had cords passing through them at right angles, and so formed the central pieces of an elaborate ornament like some of our jet necklaces.

Several small articles of ivory, called "joint pieces," have been found at Ephesus, bearing some resemblance to the Seggiecrook and Dalmore bone objects. All except one, which is larger, seem to be about the same size as the Seggiecrook example, but they all differ from it in having straight sides without a groove near the ends. One of the Ephesus specimens seems to have two holes in the side like the Dalmore object.[1]

It may be of interest to mention some other examples of small bone ornaments which have been found in Bronze Age interments in Britain. Pins of bone are not uncommon. Among the burnt bones in a cinerary urn discovered in 1870, at Murthly, Perthshire, a tiny lozenge-shaped object of bone, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in length and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, having two circular holes drilled through it in the centre, was found.[2] In one of the cinerary urns from Gourlaw, Midlothian, which much resembles the Dumbartonshire urn before mentioned, and which was also inverted over a heap of burnt human bones, a small perforated object of bone was found.[3] This article had four holes clearly drilled through it, with three smaller circular depressions slightly sunk along the margin. A small, thin, elongated plate of bone with two holes in it near the centre, was found amongst burnt bones in an urn, at Woodhead of Garvock, Dunning.[4] A number of beads of bone from Wiltshire Bronze Age burials are preserved in the museum at Devizes. One, from Upton Level barrow, is cylindrical in shape and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long; another, from Winterbourne Stoke barrow, No. 25, is fusiform in shape and measures $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length; while still another, from Avebury, had a groove or furrow round each end, and was $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Six bone or ivory beads were found with burnt bones in a cist on the north side of a barrow at Cop Head Hill, Warminster. Five of them were of the same type as

[1] Hogarth, *Excavations at Ephesus—The Archaic Artemesia*, p. 197, pl. xli.
[2] *Proceedings*, vol. ix. p. 269.
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxix. p. 416, fig. 4.
[4] *Ibid.*, vol. xli. p. 10.

the two segmented beads from Seggiecrook, three having two segmen and two having three segments. Canon Greenwell found four beads of bone, in contact with the skeleton of a young woman, in a barrow in the parish of Folkton, East Riding.[1] They are cylindrical in shape, three being ornamented and one plain; and they are all but identical to four objects found in a barrow in Wiltshire, by Sir R. Colt Hoare, "which can only be regarded as beads, though they are not perforated."[2] From the barrow in which Canon Greenwell found the four beads, a small conical button of bone, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, similar in shape to the jet buttons of the Bronze Age, was recovered. A fragment of a curious ornamented tubular object of bone was found with human remains in a barrow, in the parish of Crosby Garratt, Westmoreland.[3] This article had three holes, not pierced through the bone from front to back, but made in the thickness of it and connected with each other.

The recovery of the five arrow-heads of flint from the Dumbartonshire urn is also quite interesting. I do not know another case in Scotland in which flint arrow-heads have been found among the burnt bones in a cinerary urn. There are very few arrow-heads in our National Museum which have been found in association with burials. In Scotland no arrow-heads of bronze having been hitherto found, it has long been recognised that those of flint must have been made and used during Bronze Age times. Not only does the occurrence of these arrow-heads in this Bronze Age urn confirm this, but it shows that the barbed and stemmed arrow-head was contemporary with the leaf-shaped variety. Some archæologists claim that the barbed and stemmed arrow-head is a later development than the leaf-shaped, while others claim the reverse. It may be quite reasonable to believe that the leaf-shaped arrow-head was evolved before the more elaborate barbed and stemmed specimen, and that the latter should be attributed to later times. But a triangular barbed and stemmed arrow-head was found with four of the leaf-shaped

[1] *British Barrows*, p. 275, fig. 50.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 278, quotes from *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i. p. 212, fig. 31.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 392.

variety in the chambered cairn of Unstan, Orkney,[1] and thus it is evident that the two varieties were in use and were being made at the same time in Scotland. I think it is not unlikely that the shape of the arrow-head, whether it was to be leaf-shaped or barbed and stemmed, often depended on the shape and size of the flake of flint out of which it was to be fashioned. Also, a certain type of arrow-head may have been more fashionable in certain parts; otherwise, How can we explain the abundance of hollow-based arrow-heads in Ireland compared with Scotland? About sixteen per cent. of the collection of over five thousand Irish flint arrow-heads belonging to Mr W. J. Knowles of Ballymena are hollow-based,[2] while not one per cent. of our Scottish examples in our Museum is of that shape. I have only two hollow-based arrow-heads out of more than two hundred specimens found in Aberdeenshire.

During the last few years quite a large proportion of the cinerary urns containing burnt human bones which have been recorded before our Society, have yielded small ornaments or other relics. It is impossible to say whether or not this is the result of a more careful examination of the contents of the urns. Many of the objects are very small, and when mixed with the charred contents of the urns are not readily noticed. It is therefore incumbent on everyone who has the good fortune to discover any sepulchral deposit, to see that a minute examination of it is made.

2. Two Stone Axes and a Spear-head of Bronze from Asia Minor.

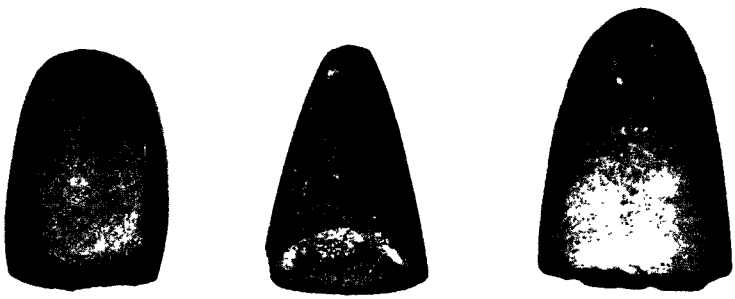
Having spent last summer (1907) travelling in Central Anatolia, in company with my brother, Professor T. Callander, who was making his third journey to Asia Minor in search of ancient inscriptions, I was able to secure the two small stone axes and the spear-head of bronze exhibited this evening.

The Stone Axes.—The two stone axes much resemble each other in size and in the material of which they are made. A third, of the

[1] *Proceedings*, vol. xix. p. 350.

[2] *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, vol. xxxiii. p. 56.

same type, which Dr Anderson got in Constantinople and presented to the Museum in 1875, is also exhibited. The three axes are very small, and are all of green stone finely polished. The stone of which the first axe is made is a dark green schist, and it is the finest finished specimen of the three (No. 1, fig. 6). It is more triangular in shape, and sharper at the butt end than the other two, and it is also thinner and flatter. It is $1\frac{15}{16}$ inches in length, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in breadth, and $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness.



No. 2. No. 1. No. 3.

Fig. 6. Small Stone Axes ; Nos. 1 and 2 from Asia Minor, No. 3 from Constantinople.

It was purchased, with the bronze spear-head, in the bazaar in Ak Serai (White Palace), a considerable town near the borders of Lycaonia and Cappadocia. The seller of these articles was a man who also offered us a miscellaneous lot of small antiquities collected in the neighbourhood. Whenever a European appears in the bazaar of an Anatolian town and mentions the word "anteeka," he is quickly surrounded by men and boys desirous of selling ancient coins, small bronzes, rings, intaglios, and such-like things, which they have either found themselves, or bought from the neighbouring farming people. No doubt the axe was found in

the neighbourhood of Ak Serai. Later on, when showing the specimen to some small dealers of antiquities in Konia (Iconium), we were informed that similar stones were to be found near Sultan Khan and Ak Serai, which showed that ours was not the first they had seen from that district. They also told us that such stones were found in the Ala Dagh (Spotted Mountain), a district in the Taurus Mountains about 90 miles south-south-east of Konia. We traversed this district a few weeks later, and at Kazilère, a village south of and overlooking the Gok Su (Blue Water, the ancient Calycadnus river), we bought the second axe (No. 2, fig. 6) from its finder, a villager who had picked it up while tilling his land (the native farming population lives in villages). This axe is thicker and rounder at the butt end than the Ak Serai specimen, and it is not so well finished. The stone is olivine basalt, and is of a dark green colour. The axe measures $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick. The third specimen (No. 3, fig. 6), from the Museum, somewhat resembles the last-described axe; it is $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The stone is a rather lighter green than the other two, and looks like jade. It was found in European Turkey, near Constantinople, by a boy who gave it to Dr Anderson. One side near the cutting edge bears a specially high polish, which Dr Anderson informs me was no doubt imparted to it by its having been used in recent times to smooth the rough surface of the native writing-paper, as he had seen a similar axe used for this purpose by a native Turkish scribe. The specimen from Ak Serai bears a specially high polish on its flat sides, which might have been caused by its having been used recently for smoothing paper, but this is not quite certain, as the man from whom it was bought did not look a likely person to have used it in this way, and probably it had reached his hands direct from the finder, some farmer. In Konia similar stone axes have been used recently as touchstones for testing the fineness of gold by the streak; and we were shown dark green pebbles, apparently of the same kind of stone, which were still used for this purpose by the money-changers and dealers in the old Turkish and foreign gold coins which the native

women wear as ornaments for the head. We were also informed that axes larger than those exhibited, are used by tailors in Konia for smoothing the seams of the garments they are sewing.

So far as we were able to discover, the natives had no idea of what these stone axes had been used for, and they held no superstitious ideas regarding them, such as are to be found in so many different parts of the world.

Stone axes have been found, both as surface finds and in excavations, in different parts of Asia Minor widely separated from each other. One of the American missionaries at Tallas, Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, had made quite a nice collection of stone axes from that neighbourhood, but unfortunately it was destroyed by fire. M. Ernest Chantre records the acquisition of eighteen axes of jadeite, chloromelanite, and jasper, while travelling from Cappadocia into Cilicia, which apparently were surface finds; and he secured twenty-seven examples from two prehistoric inhabited sites in Cappadocia.[1] Schliemann found great numbers of stone axes in his excavations in the Troad. In the first four prehistoric cities of Hissarlik he collected more than five hundred stone axes.[2] Many of these resembled the three specimens before us in size and in the material of which they were made. Probably stone axes are to be found throughout Asia Minor. Hitherto the archæologists who have explored the country have been more interested in classical than in prehistoric antiquities, and so the discoveries of prehistoric remains have not been very numerous. In the magnificent collection of antiquities in the Imperial Museum in Constantinople I saw only one small stone axe.

A large proportion of the stone axes from Asia Minor are of very small size, and we are tempted to question if we are right in calling them axes, because, used as an axe, the smaller examples would have made very inefficient tools. In our Museum we have similar small axe-like objects of stone from other parts of the world; for instance, those from Japan, figured in our Catalogue. In the museum at the Marischal College, Aberdeen University, there is a fine collection of small stone axes from

[1] *Mission en Cappadoce*, p. 131. [2] Schliemann, *Ilios*, p. 238.

New Guinea fitted into wooden handles as if they were meant to be used as chisels, but in other specimens these chisel-like tools are seen fitted into handles to form axes or adzes. Of the six hundred Scottish stone axes in our national collection very few indeed are under 3 inches in length, but there is one of flint which is $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch long. I have a small axe-like object of slate (fig. 7) which was found in the parish of Rayne, Aberdeenshire. It is triangular in shape, and measures $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length, $\frac{27}{32}$ inch in breadth, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness. It might have been a chisel, but certainly it does not look as if it could have been of much use as an axe.

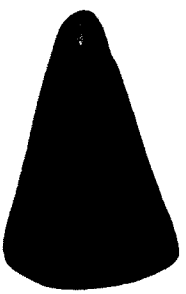


Fig. 7. Small Axe of Slate from Rayne. ($\frac{1}{1}$.)

During the whole of our journeys in Lycaonia, Galatia, and Isauria, from near Angora in the north to within 20 miles of the Mediterranean in the south, both in the great plain of the Axylon and in the Taurus Mountains, careful watch was kept for flint or implements of flint. Only one fragment of this material was found, and it, a small water-rolled piece resembling a leaf-shaped arrow-head, was picked up among the gravel on one of the walks in the garden of our Consulate at Konia. The gravel was brought from one of the mountain streams in the vicinity. Every native carried flint and steel and a small piece of dried fungus to light his cigarette. The piece of flint was generally so

small and so well worn that it was plain that flint was a very scarce commodity in the districts traversed by us. This apparently points to the absence of surface flints, both in their natural state and as implements, throughout a great part of Central Anatolia. The natives, however, require a large quantity of flint flakes to make teeth for the "duyen" or threshing sledge, which is still the only threshing implement throughout a great part of Asia Minor. Each "duyen" will require two or three hundred flint teeth about 2 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth. On the Turks being asked where their supply of flint came from, they said that it came from the mountains, but which special mountain they did not know. In the bazaar in Eski Shehir (Old Town, the ancient Dorylæum), about 250 miles north-west of Konia, we saw large quantities of grey flint flakes for making into "duyen" teeth exposed for sale. Quartz and other stones are used for this purpose in certain localities. Knives of flint have been found recently on an ancient inhabited site on the Kara Dagh (Black Mountain), a fine volcanic range near Karaman (Laranda). We were shown a flint knife which had been found two days before in an ancient grave near Eski Shehir. The grave also contained a skeleton, a quantity of broken pottery, a bronze arrow-head, and a blade of iron about 4 inches in length. Unfortunately the pottery was not preserved by the finder. Found with stone, bronze, and iron tools, it should have been of much interest. The flint knife was of poor workmanship. Flint implements and stone mauls or hammers have recently been found in ancient mines at Sizma, north of Konia. From the prehistoric cities of Hissarlik nearly one thousand flint tools were recovered.[1] The curious thing was that these included only knives and saws, no regular arrow-heads being found. Finely formed arrow-heads, but of obsidian, were found at Mycenæ, in Greece, and large numbers made of flint are recovered every year in Egypt. Examples made of obsidian have been found in the Caucasus, and leaf-shaped specimens of flint in Persia, and on Mount Lebanon in Syria.[2] Professor Sir William M. Ramsay of Aberdeen, who

[1] Schliemann, *Ilios*, p. 246.

[2] Evans, *Ancient Stone Weapons*, 2nd edition, p. 405.

has spent so many summers in the exploration of Asia Minor, told me that he had never seen flint arrow-heads while travelling there, and that about the only flint tools he had met with were some which he dug up at the Midas City. While Sir William Ramsay gave no special attention to this subject during his travels, I think that if flint tools had existed in any quantity in the country, it is certain that the natives would have brought some of them to him along with the ancient coins and other antiquities which they wanted to sell. Chantre discovered two neolithic settlements in Cappadocia.[1] One site was on the right bank of the Zamanti Su, near the bridge of Feraktin, some distance south of Cæsarea. Innumerable knives, saws, scrapers, arrow-heads, cones, and rejected flakes of obsidian were found, as a rule, in little heaps of black earth which were either fireplaces or hut floors. A few stone axes, burnt bones, and fragments of a thick pottery were also found. The second neolithic site was in the deeper excavations in the mound of Kara Euyuk.[2] The finds here were similar to those at Feraktin, but in addition, a few unworked flint flakes were unearthed. In summing up, Chantre says that he has not found a single trace of a worked flint of the Stone Age in Cappadocia.[3] Our experiences in Lycaonia and Isauria were the same. No doubt there must have been a large prehistoric population in Asia Minor, as at the dawn of its history we find it inhabited by a great nation, the Hittites, who were able successfully to meet the full strength of Egypt in battle, and compel favourable treaties. The presence of a neolithic people in many parts is seen in the numerous occurrences of stone axes in different provinces. So far this seems to be the commonest tool of stone yet discovered. The general absence of flint weapons, and especially of arrow-heads, is strange, and apparently can only be explained by Anatolia not being a flint country. The rudeness of the workmanship on the few flint tools recovered betokens a want of skill which probably arose from a want of practice in the fabrication of them. The arrow-heads of obsidian, so far, seem to be confined to the north-east and eastern portions of the country. As we can hardly conceive a primitive

[1] *Mission en Cappadoce*, p. 129. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 78. [3] *Ibid.*, p. 132.

people without arrow-heads, it is possible that they had been made of hard wood or bone which has perished. It will be of interest to see if future excavations in this country yield implements of flint or obsidian in greater numbers.

The Bronze Spear-head.—This weapon or implement of bronze (fig. 8), like the first-mentioned stone axe, was secured in Ak Serai, and presumably was found near that place, that is, on the borders of Lycaonia and Cappadocia. Unfortunately the specimen is imperfect, as it wants the point and part of the tang or stem, and the blade is slightly twisted. It has a straight-edged blade, with a broad, flat tang pierced with a series of rivet-holes, and at the junction of the tang and blade it has the sides beaten in to form two small wings or flanges, which would clasp the tapered split end of the wooden shaft to which it was fixed. The specimen now measures 5 inches in length. The blade has no pronounced midrib like so many of our British bronze spear-heads, but from a thickness of $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in the centre near its base it attenuates regularly towards the point and the edges; what remains of it measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad at the base. The remaining part of the tang is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch broad, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. In the centre of the tang are two rivet-holes $\frac{5}{32}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart, the first hole being 1 inch from the base of the blade. As the stem is broken off through the second rivet-hole, it is impossible to say whether there were more than the two rivet-holes. The flanges measure $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, and project about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the flat of the stem.



Fig. 8. Bronze flanged Spear-head from Ak Serai. ($\frac{2}{5}$.)

Being of a very uncommon type, it is difficult to determine whether

the article had been a spear- or lance-head, a knife, or a dagger. It cannot be compared with the small, flat bronze blades with rivets or a tang for fixing, which are usually known as knife-daggers; and it is quite dissimilar to the tanged and socketed daggers of the variety known as the Arreton Down type,[1] of which two fine Scottish specimens have been recorded—one from Whitehaugh Moss, Ayrshire,[2] and the other from Crawford Priory, Fifeshire.[3] So it is a question whether it was a knife or a spear-head. Two English examples of bronze knives have been figured by Sir John Evans,[4] and a Scottish specimen from West Cairns, Mid-Calder, has been described and figured.[5] These examples have flat blades with slightly rounded points, and they have a broad flat tang not quite so wide as the blade. The rounded point shows that they were meant as cutting, not stabbing, implements. The specimen exhibited to-night differs from these knives both in the shape of the blade and of the fixing. We cannot say what was the exact shape of the point when it was complete, but judging from the lines of what remains it seems more probable that it was drawn out to a sharper point than is seen in any of the knives. As for the fixing, at the first glance it may seem short, and more suitable for a short handle like that of a knife than for a long spear-shaft, but it is broken, and even in that incomplete condition it is longer than the short tang of the knives. That this object was a spear- or lance-head is further borne out by the size of the flanges. They are small, and show that the split end of the shaft must have been nicely dressed and tapered down, almost running into the line of the thickened centre of the blade before the flanges would overlap the wood. In a knife which is chiefly used for cutting it is not necessary to have the handle tapered down to the thickness of the blade, but in a spear or lance, which is meant for thrusting and penetrating deeply, its efficiency

[1] Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, 2nd edition, pp. 258, 260, figs. 324, 328.

[2] Anderson, *Scotland in Pagan Times: The Stone and Bronze Ages*, p. 181. *Arch. and Hist. Collection of Ayr and Wigtown*, vol. iv. p. 53.

[3] *Proceedings*, vol. xxviii. p. 219.

[4] *Ancient Bronze Implements*, pp. 210, 212, figs. 251, 252.

[5] *Proceedings*, vol. xxix. p. 209.

is much improved by having the shaft dressed to as near the thickness of the blade as possible, which seems to have been the case with this specimen. It also bears no resemblance to the knives of bronze found at Hissarlik, and so the probability is that it was a spear- or lance-head and not a knife.

The fixing of all British and other European bronze spear-heads, is a socket for the insertion of the end of the wooden shaft, the earlier examples, according to Mr George Coffey, having loops, and the later examples without loops but with rivet-holes in the socket.[1] It might have been expected that bronze spear-heads would have followed the same lines of development as seen in bronze axes: the flat dagger blade with a stem corresponding to the flat axe; a further development with the edges of the stem beaten over to form wings, as in this Ak Serai example, corresponding to the flanged axe or palstave; and finally the socketed and looped spear-head corresponding to the socketed and looped axe. But throughout Europe stemmed spear-heads with flanges or wings seem to be unknown. Mr Coffey has described the development of the Irish bronze spear-head from the broad dagger or halberd with rivets through the looped and socketed variety to the socketed spear-head with rivet-holes, showing that the earliest type of distinct spear-head is simply a halberd or dagger fixed to a socket, the junction of the blade and socket being abrupt and strongly defined, and unlike later examples, in which the socket is a continuation of the hollow midrib of the blade, or *vice versa*. That the early type is the immediate successor to the halberd blade seems borne out by the facts that the blades of the respective implements are much the same in shape, and that some of these spear-heads bear unnecessary protuberances near the junction of the blade and the socket, which resemble, and were suggested by, the rivets of the halberd blades. These protuberances, though perhaps ornamental, were not useful, as they lessened to a certain extent the penetrating efficiency of the weapon. Quite a number of this type of bronze spear-head have been found in Ireland, but we have no Scottish example in our Museum.

[1] *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, 3rd series, vol. iii. p. 486.

Perhaps the reason that there was no type of flanged spear-head in Europe is that the tanged variety was never common, and where it did exist the tang was too narrow to permit of its being beaten into the flanged form. But this example from Asia Minor shows that in the East such a form was manufactured, though perhaps it may never have become a common or popular type. Returning again to Schliemann's excavations at Ilios, he discovered in the older deposits what he considered lance-heads of bronze, from 7 to over 12½ inches in length, and from about 1½ to 2½ inches in breadth at the broadest part. And he has figured the fragment of a lance-head without tang or socket but provided with rivet-holes, which was found under the skeleton of a Trojan warrior.[1] This, however, may have been a dagger rather than a spear-head. No socketed spear-heads of bronze were discovered, and he says that "the Trojan lance-heads were therefore quite different from those of the Mycenæans, as well as from all those found in the Swiss lake dwellings, in the tombs from Frousletter, ... and many other sepulchres in Germany, Austria, and Italy, at Halstatt, in Denmark, and in Hungary, all of which have a tube in which the wooden shaft was fixed."[2] M. Salomon Reinach informs me that, so far as he is aware, this flanged type of spear-head is "absolutely new."

The only bronze implement approximating in type to this spear-head that I know of is in the collection of Sir John Evans, but it is not a spear-head. It is a bronze knife "which appears to be intermediate between those with sockets and those with merely a flat tang."[3] It has a single rivet-hole in the flat stem, and there are "loops extending across the blade on either side which would receive the ends of two pieces of wood or horn destined to form the handle, so that a single rivet sufficed to bind them and the blade between them firmly together." This specimen was found at Reach Fen, Cambridgeshire. The loops in this case are not circular in transverse section like those in palstaves and socketed bronze axes, but resemble flanges beaten over till they meet,

[1] Schliemann, *Ilios*, 1880, p. 507, fig. 968. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 475.
[3] *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 210, fig. 250.

contracting all the way, till at the junction they measure only about one-sixth of their length when they left the blade. The loops on this article show that the specimen belongs to a time when the Bronze Age founder had acquired a great amount of skill in his craft, and that it belongs to a time not long before the introduction of the socket as a fixing. The Ak Serai spear-head, however, belongs to an earlier period. Comparing it with the various types of bronze axes, it may be considered a contemporary of the flat axe just beginning to be supplied with flanges or wings, and belonging to the period before the palstave proper with its stop-ridge was developed. This is an early date in Western Europe, and much more so in Asia Minor. Besides belonging to an early period, this spear-head is of special interest, as it seems to show that, in Asia Minor at least, the fixing of the bronze spear-head followed to a certain extent the lines of development of the fixing of the bronze axe, in which it differs from the bronze spear-heads of Britain, where the socketed spear-head was the immediate successor of the flat halberd blade.

Since this paper was printed I have learnt that the flint implements found at Sizma, already mentioned, comprise two arrow-heads, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and a lance-head, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{11}{16}$ broad at the base. The arrow-heads are leaf-shaped, with a square base, and have a small square stem ; the lance-head is widest at the base, has straight edges, and tapers to a fine point.

Attention has been directed to the similarity between certain Scottish perforated bone objects and the ivory *joint pieces* from Ephesus. The excavations there have produced other interesting parallels to Scottish antiquities. The triangular bead of white, blue, black, or green glass, with yellow spirals, is the most common of our Scottish prehistoric beads. Quite a large number of triangular beads of black, brown, or buff colour, with yellow spirals, were found at Ephesus. They differ from the Scottish examples only in having the sides concave instead of straight.

II.

NOTES ON AN ARMORIAL STONE AT CARRICK HOUSE, EDAY, ORKNEY By WALTER L. BELL.

In the Orkney Islands stones carved with armorial bearings occur in fair numbers. These are found on tombs, as in St Magnus' Cathedral, and in many of the old houses now or formerly belonging to families of note. When not inside buildings or otherwise protected from the assaults of a stormy, wet climate, many of these armorial stones are now much weathered and defaced, and to one interested in the subject it becomes almost a duty to record their stories and the information that is available about them.

Carrick House, Eday, stands on the shores of the Calf Sound, opposite the small island known as the Calf of Eday, and looks out to the open sea between the Red Heads of Eday. It is a picturesque, irregular mass of buildings, with crow-stepped gables of early seventeenth-century type.

Since 1854 the island has belonged to the Hebden family, but it has passed through several hands during the last three centuries. In the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland there is an entry of a grant of lands in Eday by William Sinclair de "Ethey" to John Dalgleische in 1617; another in 1623 from Gul. Sinclair to Henry Aitken; a third to John Flemyng in 1627. On 14th January 1632, in the seventh year of James VI., the island of "Athey" together with the Calf and Holmes, were conveyed to John, "Comes de Carrick, dom. Kinclavin." Later on the lands appear to have passed into the Buchanan family, and next to the family of Fea of Clestrain (James Fea married a Margaret Buchanan), and from them to the Laings—Robert, Malcolm, and Samuel Laing being successively owners.

By deed in 1818, Malcolm Laing disposed of "all & whole the Burgh of Barony called the Burgh of Carrick, which were erected into one Burgh of Barony by a charter under the Great Seal of Scotland in favour

of the deceased John Earl of Carrick of date the 14th day of Janry. in the year 1632," with "houses, biggins, yards, crofts, tofts, townmaills, quoys, quoylands, outbrecks, outsetts, annexis, connexis, parts, pendicles and pertinents whatsoever."

The Baikies of Tankerness also appear to have owned property in Eday. In 1854 the island was acquired by Robert James Hebden, and is now owned by his grandson, Harry Hebden, Esq., of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

The house itself is of interest from its association with the notorious pirate John Gow or Smith. Local tradition has it that he was apprehended in the dining-room of the mansion; but according to the interesting account of his life and trial written by Daniel Defoe in 1725, and recently reprinted from the only known copy, in the British Museum, his capture was effected on the Calf Island, opposite the house, owing to the courage and "pawkiness" of Mr James Fea, younger of Clestrain, at that time the owner of the property.

Gow has been idealised by Sir Walter Scott in *The Pirate* into the gallant Cleveland; but from the contemporary account it would seem that, though not destitute of ability, he was a bloodthirsty ruffian—"A Superlative, A Capital Rogue," Defoe styles him—who richly deserved the fate which, along with seven of his companions, he underwent on 11th June 1725. The ship's bell of his vessel, *The Revenge*, with the pious motto, "Deo Soli Gloria 1640," is still preserved by Mr Hebden.

The stone which is the subject of these notes (fig. 1) is let into a recess in the wall of the courtyard of the house, above an arched doorway opening on to a path or walk by the seashore. The stone is a large one, nearly 3 feet square, and is sadly weathered, so that some of the details of the armorial shield which it bears are indistinct and defective, but the main features can be readily deciphered.

The quartering is as follows:—

Per pale—Dexter, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory. Sinister, quarterly: first and fourth, a lion rampant;

second, two stags lodged in pale; third, three birds. These last have very evident legs, but their species is difficult to determine.

Above the dexter half are the letters A B, and above the sinister half the letters M B. Below, towards the left-hand side, are the remains

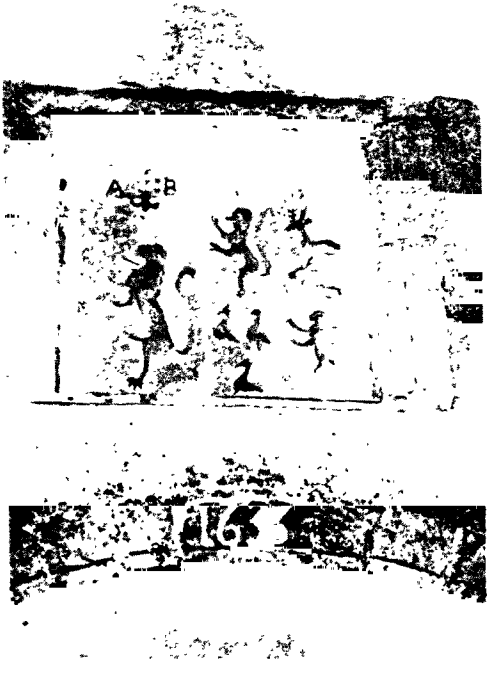


Fig. 1. Armorial Slab at Carrick House, Eday, Orkney.

of a date, of which only two figures, 66, remain. On the keystone of the arch, which is quite distinct from the stone slab bearing the arms, is the date 1633.

In *Orkney Armorials*, by Mr H. L. Norton Smith (1902), this shield is mentioned and briefly described. The writer states that the stone "bears the royal arms of Scotland impaling an achievement; quarterly,

first and fourth, a lion rampant; second, two stags; third, three birds, which are probably pelicans."

This is hardly adequate. I first saw the stone in 1900, and after some investigation am now able to furnish a more full and correct reading.

Carrick House is stated by MacGibbon and Ross (*Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, 1892, vol. v.) to have been built in 1633 by the first and only Lord Kinclaven. He was John Stewart, the second son of Robert Stewart, who was created Earl of Orkney, 28th October 1581.

This Earl Robert, formerly Abbot of Holyrood, was a natural son of King James V. by Euphemia, daughter of Alexander, Lord Elphinstone. He married Lady Jane Kennedy, eldest daughter of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis, and had, besides four daughters, three sons:—

1. Patrick, his successor in the Earldom, beheaded 1614.
2. John, Earl of Carrick, d.s.p.
3. James. He left issue Captain Robert Stewart of Eday, who married Lady Jane Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Sutherland. Their son, also Captain Robert Stewart of Eday, married Isabella Graeme of Graemeshall.

John Stewart, the second son of Earl Robert, was created a peer of Scotland 10th August 1607, by the title of Lord Kinclevin (also written Kinclaven), and was made Earl of Carrick in Orkney in 1630. There was considerable discussion by the Privy Council as to this latter patent, as it was pointed out that the title of Earl of Carrick is borne by the son of the reigning Sovereign. This, as is well known, dates from the time of Robert the Bruce. Lord Kinclaven explained that he desired to derive the title of Earl of Carrick, not from Carrick in Ayrshire, but from Carrick, a place on his property in Eday, and the patent was finally granted in 1630. The name Carrick is an imported one, being derived from the Gaelic *carraig*, a crag, and contrasts with the Orcadian place-names generally, which almost without exception are of Norse origin.

In old charters relating to the property, the house is called the Mansion-house of Calf Sound, long after Lord Kinclaven's time, and the new name does not appear to occur before the property was erected into the "Burgh of Carrick," by charter, 14th January 1632. What were Lord Kinclaven's reasons for wishing to adopt the style of Carrick one is unable at this date to say.

He married at Chelsea, on 26th October 1604, Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Charles, Earl of Nottingham, and relict of Sir Robert Southwell of Woodrising, in Hertfordshire, and died in 1652 without male issue.

As to the explanation of the arms above the Carrick archway, it might be supposed that they represent those of Lord Kinclaven and his wife.

Robert Stewart, first Earl of Orkney, bore—first and fourth quartered the royal arms of Scotland bruised with a baton sinister. In the case of his son Patrick, second Earl of Orkney, Lord Kinclaven's brother, the baton sinister became a ribbon sable turned to the right. The arms of Lord Kinclaven, as given in MSS. in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh, kindly shown me by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King, were :—"Two coats quarterly—first and last, Scotland differentiated with a ribbon engrailed sable. Second and third, a ship with raes (oars) in cross within a double tressure or."

In another MS. they are given as above, excepting that there is no mention of the ribbon, and with the addition "all within a bordure gobonated argent and azure."

As far as can be seen, the Carrick stone shows nothing of a ribbon or bordure. Further, the coat on the sinister half of the achievement is not that of Lady Elizabeth Howard, who would have impaled the Howard coat—Gules, a bend between three cross crosslets fitchee argent.

Some other explanation must be found, and the evidence which I have collected makes it clear that the arms have nothing to do with the royal arms of Scotland, but are those of a member of the Buchanan family,

who some time in the latter half of the seventeenth century acquired property in Eday.

Sir John Buchanan, generally known as Buchanan of Scotscraig, was the second son of Robert Buchanan, laird of Lenny, and was "Elemosinar" to James VI. He married Margaret Hertside or Hartside, daughter of Malcolm Hertside of Kirkwall, who was chambermaid to Princess Anne of Denmark, the King's wife. The couple were tried at Linlithgow in 1608, on the charge that Margaret Hartside had abused her position and stolen some of the Queen's jewels, in particular a "perle" said to have been "sauld to George Hereot, his Majesty's principall Jeweller." There is a strong suspicion that these charges were more or less of a trumped-up character, and that Mistress Buchanan was got rid of because of her too intimate knowledge of certain Court intrigues. Buchanan himself was only charged with being an accessory after the fact; but his wife was found guilty, sentenced to a fine of £400 sterling, and imprisoned in Blackness Castle until she found caution for the payment of the same. This having been forthcoming, she was liberated from prison, but was declared "infamous" and was banished for life to Orkney. However, after some years spent in obscurity, the Buchanans were received back into royal favour, and in 1612 the sentence of infamy and banishment pronounced on Margaret Hartside was revoked. Buchanan must have been knighted previously to this, for in the royal warrant annulling the sentence Margaret Hartside is referred to as "the Spous of Sir Johnne Buchanan Knyt." He became Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland about 1625, and some time afterwards returned south. Between 1622 and 1629 he purchased the estate of Scotscraig from George, Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie. Most of the property he had acquired in Orkney was subsequently sold to his nephew, Thomas Buchanan, who was also Sheriff and Provost of Kirkwall from 1636 to 1647. Sir John died in 1643.

Sir John Buchanan of Scotscraig had a son Arthur, known as Arthur Buchanan of Sound, in Shapinsay. In a family history of the Buchanans, by William Buchanan of Auchinvar (1723), it is stated that

the property of Sound was bought for Arthur Buchanan by his father, Thomas Buchanan, son of James Buchanan, merchant in Edinburgh, a brother of Sir John of Scotscraig; but Bishop Graham says (quoted by Mr Hossack, *Kirkwall in the Orkneys*) that Sir John Buchanan bought the lands of Sound and Shapinsay from James Tullo, and these lands were afterwards sold to Thomas Buchanan.

This Arthur Buchanan of Sound matriculated his arms at the Lyon Office, 1672–7:—Or, a lion rampant sable within a double tressure flory counter-flory of the second: a crescent for difference. He married an Englishwoman named Margaret Buxton. There are several families of that name in whose arms a stag or buck appears.

Buxton of Brissington, Derby, had:—Sable two bars argent, on a canton of the second a buck of the first attired or. Crest, a pelican.

Buxton of Shadwell, Norfolk:—First coat: argent a lion rampant sable, tail elevated or raised over the head. Second coat: as Buxton of Brissington.

After some correspondence with the Heralds' College, London (department of the Somerset Herald), I was enabled through the kindness of Mr A. T. Butler to obtain a reference to the Visitation of Norfolk, 1613. The following arms were then allowed to the family of Buxton of Dickleburgh, Co. Norfolk:—Quarterly, first and fourth, argent a lion rampant, tail elevated or raised over the head sable; second, or two bucks lodged gules; third, azure three herons or.

This is clearly the coat on the sinister side of the Carrick stone, and we are thus also able to explain the initials above the shield "A B, M B," which are evidently those of Arthur Buchanan and Marjory Buxton, his wife.

With regard to the date (1633) on the keystone of the arch, if this represents the date of the armorial achievement, the stone was erected during Lord Kinclaven's lifetime; but the remains of another date (probably 166–) below the shield seem to suggest that the stone bearing the Buchanan and Buxton arms has been inserted in its present position at some period subsequent to 1633.

The explanation of the Carrick stone which I have here given is confirmed by the fact that in the grounds of Balfour Castle, Shapinsay, there is another armorial stone (fig. 2) on which the same arms appear. This is placed over an ornamental archway in a wall bounding the "policies," and is a much more elaborate achievement than that at Carrick. I believe it stands on, or at any rate near, the former site of



Fig. 2. Armorial Slab at Balfour Castle, Shapinsay, Orkney.

the old mansion-house of Sound, burnt down after Culloden by way of punishing James Fea of Clestrain, who acquired it through his wife, Janet Buchanan, for his activity in the Prince's cause.

The carving appears to have been well executed, but is considerably weathered and defaced.

The arms represented are exactly those on the Carrick stone. The shield is surmounted by a helmet in profile, with visor open and the usual mantling. On the helm are some indications of a crest. Under-

neath is the Buchanan motto, "Nobilis est ira leonis." (This is now borne "for Lenny" over crest "a lion's paw erased proper" by Buchanan Hamilton of Spittal, Lenny and Bardowie). The upper border of the stone is ornamented by thistles and crowns alternately. Above is a triangular pediment, with a large monogram (for A B. M B.) and the date 1674. On either side, but not forming part of the achievement proper, is a figure, a man on the right side and a female on the left, while two unicorns "sejant" form supporters to the whole.

Though the Shapinsay stone is in somewhat better preservation than that at Carrick, both are much weather-worn. They are already so much defaced as to be deciphered only with difficulty. A few more years, with their rains and wintry gales, will complete the process of destruction, and the last traces of the quaint heraldic bearings will have perished.

Note.—The photographs of the Carrick stone from which the illustrations to this paper have been made are enlargements from a photograph lent me by the late Mr Harry Hebden of Eday. That of the stone on Shapinsay was most kindly presented to me by Mr Thomas Kent of Kirkwall (1900).

III.

A FRENCH MISSION TO SCOTLAND IN 1543. By WILLIAM MOIR BRYCE, F.S.A. Scot.

During the autumn of 1543 the political atmosphere in Scotland was in a highly disturbed condition. The Governor, the Earl of Arran, had suddenly abandoned his English policy, and joined the French party under the Queen Dowager and Cardinal Beaton. Consequently, Matthew, Earl of Lennox, who had been invited to Scotland on the definite understanding that he should replace his rival in the Governorship as the candidate of the French party, was left to reconsider his position in regard to the friends whose purposes he had served.

Until the 4th September 1543 Lennox was a good patriot, or, in the language of the day, a good "Frenchman," and "one of the rabble of the Kirkmen who would not agree that pledges be laid in England." During the next six months he was neither Frenchman nor Englishman, but a source of anxiety to both parties. In March 1544 it was reported that only fears for the safety of his brother, John Stuart of Aubigny, delayed his "affection" to the English King. The different phases of this metamorphosis may be studied in considerable detail in the papers which Jacques de la Brosse and Jacques Mesnaige carried back to France after their embassy to this country, as a record of the value of the oath, seal, and signature of this Earl of Lennox, the Queen Dowager, Cardinal Beaton, and Francis I., King of France. The principal documents in the register of this embassy (Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Fonds Français, vols. 17,330, 17,888, 17,889, and 17,890) are:—A report on the affairs of Scotland by the ambassadors; two copies, fair draft drawn up 13th November 1543 and copy dated 24th November, signed and corrected; secret instructions by Francis I. to the ambassadors, 12th February 1544; various receipts, warrants, and minutes of meeting at Stirling; guarantee by the Earl of Lennox in favour of the Queen Dowager and Cardinal Beaton, 13th October 1543, signed and sealed

(seal now wanting); two agreements between the same parties, signed and dated 24th and 25th October, the latter being also signed by the ambassadors; letters by the Earl of Lennox and the ambassadors to Francis I., dated 9th and 10th October 1543, and by Francis I. to them, dated respectively 12th and 25th February 1544. At least four documents are wanting:—The original instructions of the ambassadors, 25th June 1543, and letters of appointment in favour of the Earl of Lennox; warrant to Jehan de Vymond, treasurer, for payment of 9400 crowns to the Scottish nobility, according to the scheme of division agreed upon and signed at Stirling, 25th October 1543; and the letter of the ambassadors to Francis I., 27th January 1544. The following is a chronological summary of the purport of this register.

On the 25th June 1543 the envoys received instructions at Marolles to proceed on a mission to Scotland, "to treat and accord with our allies or their deputies concerning the surety and corroboration of our ancient friendship and alliance" (Commission printed, Teulet, i. 123, 1862). On 6th October they landed at Dumbarton, where they were received by Lennox, to whom they handed letters from Francis I., appointing him his councillor in all that pertained to the disposal of the finances and stores which accompanied the embassy. In accordance with their instructions, they also transferred the treasure-chest containing 83,600 livres to Dumbarton Castle, which at that time was in Lennox's possession. On the 7th, or at least the 8th—too late to save the treasure—messengers arrived from the Queen Dowager, with directions that nothing should be disembarked within the territory of the Earl. In the absence (unexplained) of the ambassadors, these orders were communicated to the captains, who therefore landed the stores and ammunition in the Argyll country, and placed the ships in safety. At their meeting at Dumbarton, Lennox had furnished La Brosse and Mesnaige with his views on the political situation in Scotland, and alleged that he had been instrumental in effecting the release of the two Queens—the dowager and her infant daughter—and the Cardinal from the imprisonment to which they had been subjected by authority

of the Governor, Arran. In return for his services on their behalf, they —the Queen Dowager and the Cardinal—now consorted with the Governor and had cast him off, with the result that a considerable number of the nobility favoured his appointment as Governor, and were assembled at Edinburgh (6th October) for that very purpose. In brief, the kingdom was in a sad state owing to the divisions among the aristocracy. Nevertheless, he had won over to service of the King of France many of the nobility who formerly were "servants" of the English King. This description of the political situation, when compared with the later information brought from Stirling, doubtless caused the ambassadors to regret their precipitancy in disembarking the treasure. For the present, they attempted to allay the Earl's resentment against the Queen Dowager on account of the orders transmitted to the captains, and persuaded him to consent to an interview with her at Stirling. On the journey thither, the French envoys met the English lords at Glasgow, and were requested to explain the nature of their mission, as well as to exhibit their commission. To this demand they returned an evasive answer, asserting that they were sent to favour the public welfare, and not to support any particular quarrel. At this point, the envoys remark on the unsettled condition of the country, and the bands of armed men to be seen; so that "not only is the nobility in arms, but the churchmen, the religious, and the peasants do not walk through the country save in large companies, and all armed with jacks, swords, buckler, and a half-pyke in hand, which is called in this country a lance." At Stirling, they ascertained the full gravity of Lennox's defection; while their efforts to procure a rupture of the English marriage by a lavish distribution of French crowns promised to be attended with little success, so long as the treasure remained in the Earl's keeping. With a view to its recovery, they proposed that the hand of the infant Queen should be offered to him, in accordance with their instructions to secure her marriage with a native of the country "who was fit to govern the kingdom." Lennox agreed to this proposal, and, on 13th October, granted a declaration under his seal and signature that, "in default of

the consent of the Estates, the consent of the said widow lady to the said marriage between the said Lady Queen and us is null and of no effect without need of any other declaration of nullity"; as also in regard to the consent of the Cardinal. Accordingly, on the 24th (in the absence of the Governor) the Queen Dowager, the Earl of Lennox, and the Cardinal agreed, "under forfeit of honour, wealth, and life," (1) that they would exert themselves to the utmost to marry the young Queen to a Scottish lord who could preserve the kingdom, and that no offer would induce them to consent to the English marriage; (2) that this triumvirate would act in accordance with the decision of its majority, and that its aim would be the confirmation of the Franco-Scottish alliance in the next Parliament; and (3) in consideration of the merits of the Earl as a ruler and administrator, and subject to his foregoing promise, the Queen Dowager consented to his marriage with the Queen, and promised to assist him by every means. Further, because the said Earl had promised to maintain the Catholic faith and the ceremonies of the Church, as well as the realm and the alliance confirmed by the late King, she gave her solemn promise to advance his estate, "as of him whom we hope to have as the future husband of the Queen our daughter." It was further arranged, verbally, that the treasure stored in Dumbarton Castle should be placed in the hands of the Queen Dowager; and that 4000 crowns should be given to the Cardinal, 2000 to the Earl of Lennox, 500 to Hume, and 300 to Seaforth and the Sieur de "Marcar" (Mercer), who had recently been engaged in irregular fighting on the border with some success. On the following day, Lennox resiled from this arrangement, and informed the envoys that he would not allow the treasure to be removed from Dumbarton Castle before the meeting of the Estates of Parliament, as it would secure to him many supporters in his endeavour to wrest the Governorship from his rival. "To avoid a greater inconvenience," it was then agreed that the treasure should remain in his keeping until Christmas, in consideration of his solemn obligation to hand it over to La Brosse and Mesnaige for distribution as agreed upon by the majority, provided it were stored in Glasgow.

At the same meeting, an interim distribution of 9400 crowns was also agreed upon, according to a scheme of division signed by all the parties. The warrant for this payment is not to be found among the ambassadors' papers, but there is a draft warrant for the payment of 8000 gold crowns:—To the Earl of Arran, Governor of the State and realm of Scotland, 2000 gold crowns; to the Earls of Argyle, Bothwell, Moray, and Huntley, each 1000 gold crowns; to Fleming, Erskine, Livingstone, Wemyss, Tulibarnie, and the "Chevalier de Candar," each 300 crowns; and to Mr David Panter, secretary of the Queen of Scots and of the Governor, 100 gold crowns. There can be no doubt that Lennox did hand over a considerable portion of the treasure for the purposes for which it was intended and that, in the beginning of January 1543–4, the amount remaining in his hands did not exceed 16,869 livres and 400 double ducats. For the time, it seemed impossible to gauge the limits of the Earl's petulance, and it was thought that the most certain method of compelling him to come to terms was to secure a majority in favour of France in the next meeting of the Estates. The documents which he had just signed and entrusted to the safe-keeping of the envoys formed a convenient, although treacherous, means wherewith to sow suspicion between him and the English faction; "so that, if the said Earl desired to withdraw to the said King of England, neither that King nor his servants can hope for any support or good faith from the said Earl of Lennox." On the 13th of November, the ambassadors claimed that the Anglo-Scots mistrusted him; and, shortly afterwards, Lennox proposed to them that he should marry the Queen Dowager. This was a much more practical step towards securing the Governorship than the proposed marriage with the infant Queen, which the Earl evidently now regarded as a somewhat remote, if not doubtful, contingency. On the other hand, his endeavour to force the hand of his opponents promised to facilitate the recovery of the remaining portion of the treasure, if he could only be persuaded to pass to France to discuss the marriage with the Duke and Duchess of Guise. The decision was, therefore, referred to Francis, with the advice that the

Earl should be withdrawn from Scotland, on account of the rivalry and "ancient enmity" between him and the Governor. "Without him everything would be in peace, and accomplished according to the pleasure of the (French) King; inasmuch as the foresaid supporters of the King of England would be powerless to sow dissension in the kingdom against the said Governor." "The Governor conducted himself so well and honestly in the administration of the affairs of the kingdom, and even acted in all things according to the good advice and counsel of the Queen." On the other hand, Lennox had prejudiced the interests of France by his endeavours to supplant the Governor, and by his practices with the nobility, to whom he alleged that the French King was prepared to assist him with money and stores. The envoys could not but admit the justice of the complaints against the Governor as the "abettor of heresy in the country," and as the "malversator of James V.'s fortune," said to amount to 300,000 livres. They explained, however, that his Anglophile leanings had been entirely due to the presence of Lennox in Scotland, and to his avowed intention of seizing the Regency. Hence the Governor went in fear of France, and favoured the English marriage, not unmindful of the promise of the Princess Elizabeth for his eldest son. There was now, however, no longer any doubt that he was a "good Frenchman"; and, along with the Earls of Argyle, Huntley, and Bothwell, he had promised that the marriage of the young Queen *with one of her subjects* would be decided in the coming Parliament, in accordance with the pleasure of Francis. The political situation had indeed changed, and with it the veracity of the ambassadors! As men of law and learning, they further proposed that an examination of the Register of the Scots Parliament be made, in the hope of discovering some flaw in the promise of marriage between Mary and Edward of England. Pedantry was, however, unnecessary; Henry's violence, and the seizure of the Scottish ships, had aroused the nation. The marriage was repudiated, and the "auld lyig and baund" with France was reconfirmed in the Treaty of Edinburgh, a decision which cost the French King 41,700 livres—part of the treasure—in *presents and expenses!* On 27th January

following, La Brosse and Mesnaige completed the narration of the discomfiture of the English faction, in their report of the submission of Lennox and Angus to the Governor. Francis replied, expressing his approval of the manner in which 41,700 livres of his finances had been spent, "looking to the evident fruit of that expenditure, and to the fact that the said kingdom remains entirely outwith the will and disposition of the King of England, under which it was about to fall."

There was, however, one regret: Lennox was still in possession of a portion of the treasure. In spite of "his great fickleness and evil misconduct," they were instructed to hold the "most gracious and amiable discourse" with him, so as to dispose him to come to France, and to hold out a hope of his marriage with the Queen Dowager, no steps having been taken in the recent Parliament to determine the marriage of the young Queen. At the same time, Francis directed that the Queen Dowager, the Governor, and the Cardinal should be informed that this step was taken solely to remove Lennox's unwelcome presence from Scotland. In his letter to Lennox, Francis expressed his pleasure that the dissensions of the Scottish nobility had been composed without bloodshed, and attributed to his influence the happy results of the recent meeting of Parliament, as well as the return of the Earl of Angus to the number of good Scotsmen, seeing that "he had always kept the said kingdom in trouble and division." "My cousin," he continued, "as it is presently necessary to take measures not only for preserving and defending the said kingdom of Scotland, but also, if necessary, for taking the initiative against the King of England, our common enemy, and, as I desire to employ every means within my power in this purpose, I beg you to come towards me with my councillor Mesnaige, so that I may decide with you as to what is necessary and *send you back immediately thereafter.* While you are here, I hope that some conclusion may be arrived at for the welfare and advancement of yourself and of your house, in the matter of which my ambassadors have heretofore written to me. For this purpose, I have retained at court my cousins, the Duke and Duchess of Guise, who await your arrival." This

letter did not reach Scotland until March (20th to 25th), at which date the Queen Dowager and the Cardinal decided that it should not be delivered to the Earl, and that Francis "should be informed of the inconvenience which might result therefrom." Its honourable purpose may be surmised from the imprisonment of his brother, John Stuart of Aubigny, who was sent to the Bastille without trial, in spite of the laudable intentions with which Sadler credited Lennox. Contemporary opinion of this intrigue was succinctly expressed by Montgomery, when he reproached Cardinal Beaton with being the ruin of an innocent man. Its justice in regard to the Cardinal is unquestionable, and it may be regarded as impartial in the case of the Earl, if considered in relation to the causes rather than to the results.

One point in this Register deserves notice. The Cardinal received payment of 1000 crowns, which he had advanced to the captains for re-victualling the French vessels, and the Queen Dowager 500 crowns, which she had given to the Earl of Moray. Further, in consideration of the expenses incurred by her in his service in Scotland, Francis granted her suit for letters of exemption from payment of certain taxes in respect of her dower-lands in France. These personal contributions to the party funds, as well as the marked confidence reposed by the French Court in the discretion of the Queen Dowager in the management of Scottish affairs, are a significant illustration of the dual policy which this talented ambassadress brought to a successful issue by the discomfiture of the Governor in 1554; and, incidentally, they tend to disprove the gossip reported by the English agent during her visit to France after the Treaty of Boulogne. In 1546, after the first attempt upon the Regency had definitely failed, she was entrusted with the French purse, to be used at her discretion—although, ostensibly, in accordance with that of the Governor and the Cardinal—to produce general contentment (MS. Balcarres Papers, vol. iii. 102). In 1548 the French courtiers submitted to a levy of 15,000 crowns, "drawn from their purses," to tide over the financial difficulties of the campaign which had sorely tried her temper (*ibid.*, iii. 24–25). This fit of ill-humour found expression in an

acrimonious correspondence with her brothers, remarkable for its candour and for the views expressed in regard to her daughter's kingdom, which she was defending in her family's interest. She evidently thought little of her brothers' chivalry. "It is true, I have found it strange, being happy to have so many brothers, that I have never been visited by one since I have the enemy on my arms (*depuis le temps que j'ay l'ennemy sur les bras*). I make you judge. Has one of you offered to assist me with a penny (*denier*) in all my necessities?" "When it is the question of the loss of a kingdom, nothing must be spared, for others are not easily gained." Her temper, she admitted, was not of the best; but she had passed the age when one can change a nature such as hers. She must be privileged to scold, because her troubles had reduced her to a chronic state of anger. If she had reigned according to her comfort, and forgotten her service to the affection of the French King, she would have consented to the treaties which her neighbours (the English) asked for; "which shows you I have desired to know (*connaitre*) none but the King." A kingdom which has been accustomed to be subject only to one of its own nation is not so quickly subjected to a new master, the beginning being very difficult. Her family fail to perceive that she is called upon to bear the whole burden; for she must do two things—one against the enemy, and *the other to reduce those people to the new subjection* (*et l'aultre à ranger ces gens là à la nouvelle subjection*). She believes her brother does not desire her place. It is none the less at his disposal for all the pleasure she has of it. During the financial impasse, she melted down all her own table plate, in order to coin money for the foreign troops in Scotland who were clamouring for their wages—"la cavalerie françoise se trouvera bien estonée sy elle n'a de la nostre pour la guider." She had even pledged her own finger-rings and everything of value which she possessed; so that she was out of patience, because there scarce remained sufficient plenishings for the service of her household (*Mémoires, Journaux de Duc de Guise*, pp. 32–6). The Rhingrave had given her his table vessel (MS. Bal. Pap., iv. 23 and 85) and as much money as he could obtain

(1265 livres) when she was unable to secure a further loan of 3000 crowns on behalf of the French King. She had received similar assistance by way of loan from the Governor, the Archbishop of St Andrews, the Earl of Cassilis, and others; while the Hamiltons had become security for the loans to the French soldiers—"as the King loves the affairs of Scotland, so may the Governor be satisfied"—and other Scots had lent the French soldiers as much as they could afford. During the visit to France—one object of which was to silence her detractors at the French Court—James Hamilton, Commendator of Kilwinning Abbey, granted an acquittance for 9600 livres (Tournois) on behalf of the Governor and the Archbishop; the Earl of Cassilis, one for 6600 livres; and Patrick Ruthven, one on behalf of his father for 1200 (MS. Bal. Pap., vol. v. 144 and 147). Mason reported that the French Court was wearied by her demands for money. They were, however, just demands, and amounted to a goodly sum independently of the Dowager's personal claim; and it is indeed a regrettable reflection that contemporary diplomacy had so attenuated the difference between the Scots and the defeated at Marignan that the proverb, "Pas d'argent, pas de Suisse," was also to be applied to them with but the slightest of mental reservations.

IV.

NOTICE OF A PREHISTORIC KITCHEN MIDDEN AND SUPERIMPOSED MEDIÆVAL STONE FLOOR FOUND AT TUSCULUM, NORTH BERWICK. By JAMES E. CREE, F.S.A. Scot.

Early in the spring of last year, when walking in my vegetable garden, I noticed a few whelk and limpet shells on the top of the ground. On directing my gardener's attention to this and inquiring if any soil had been brought into the garden, he assured me that, to his knowledge, no fresh soil had been added to the original soil for at least twenty odd years. On further examining the ground, I soon found two or three pot-sherds of mediæval pottery, of fine texture, and having on the outer surface a rich dark-green glaze. Inquiring again from my gardener as to whether he could throw any light on the matter, I was informed that there was a strip of ground where he never could get vegetables to grow well, except in an unusually wet season. That there must be some good reason for this I felt assured, and with a view to testing the ground mentioned, I dug a small hole with a spade, and at once, at a depth of 14 inches, came upon several fairly large stones laid so as to present a level surface.

I at once determined to investigate the matter as thoroughly as possible, and started two men to work. At the point where I dug the hole, it happened, as we afterwards found out, that the stones were nearer the surface than at any other part afterwards excavated. After uncovering a considerable area, there was little doubt, from the numerous pieces of pottery and other articles found, that I had laid bare the floor of some mediæval structure (Plates I. to IV.). As we proceeded towards the south, the ground rose, and finally covered the floor with sand and soil to a depth of about 4 feet. Unfortunately, from its ruinous condition, it was impossible to determine the shape or character of the structure. Nearly the entire excavated area was covered with rough stones of varying sizes, laid without lime in the red, sandy soil, with

usually the smoothest side uppermost. Probably the greater number of these stones would not exceed 10 lbs. in weight, but there were a few that might possibly weigh as much as 150 lbs. These latter, however, were sunk deeper in the ground, and consequently did not appear above the general level. Generally speaking, the stones were laid in one single layer, but in places two or perhaps three stones had been placed one on top of another. This may possibly have been done in order to fill up inequalities in the ground.

The entire floor was not unearthed, as I considered that, as it was impossible to make out any definite detail, no useful purpose would be served by doing this. The soil, to the depth of about a foot overlying the stones, was put carefully through a half-inch riddle, and resulted in bringing to light, as shown on fig. 1, the following objects of interest:—

A thick-backed iron knife with tang (No. 2), the blade measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the tang $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length.

An iron staple (No. 3), squared at the close end, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, and the width of opening $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Possibly this staple may have been driven into a post in a position to receive a bar or rail.

An iron object (No. 6), possibly a candle socket with tang which could be driven into a wall. The socket measures 1 inch in width, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in depth, and the tang is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length.

Several iron nails (Nos. 5, 8, 9, and 10).

A leaden whorl or sinker (No. 4). This measures 1 inch in diameter, $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, and the diameter of the hole is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. It is flat on one side, and convex on the other.

A small strip of lead (No. 7), about $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch in width, and $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in thickness. Two small rivets have been put through one end of this.

A small brass whistle (No. 1) having six ventages. This most interesting musical instrument is made out of a small piece of brass pipe. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and in outside diameter, which is the same at both ends, it measures $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. The mouthpiece is cut back $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch so as to admit of the wooden plug being inserted, and the ventages are about $\frac{1}{5}$ an inch apart, the first one being $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches from the mouth. Presumably this whistle has been made for a youth, as, the finger-holes being placed so closely together, it would be difficult for the fingers of an average adult to cover them with any degree of certainty.

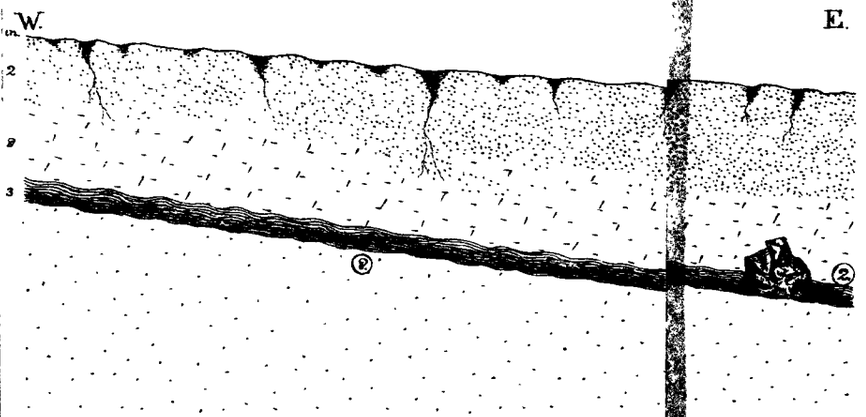
A considerable number of potsherds were found, some of which are represented on fig. 2.


Peg 1
Peg 2
Peg 3
Peg 4
Peg 5
Peg 6
Peg 7
Peg 8
Peg 9
Peg 10
Peg 11
Peg 12
Peg 13
Hearth
Scale 6 inch to Foot
To Peg 13, 75 feet

Section I.

	Ft	in.		Ft	in.
1. Surface Soil.	1	2	to	2	2
2. Reddish brown Sand	1	6	to	1	9
3 Prehistoric Stratum	-	4	to	-	3
4. Yellow Sea Sand					

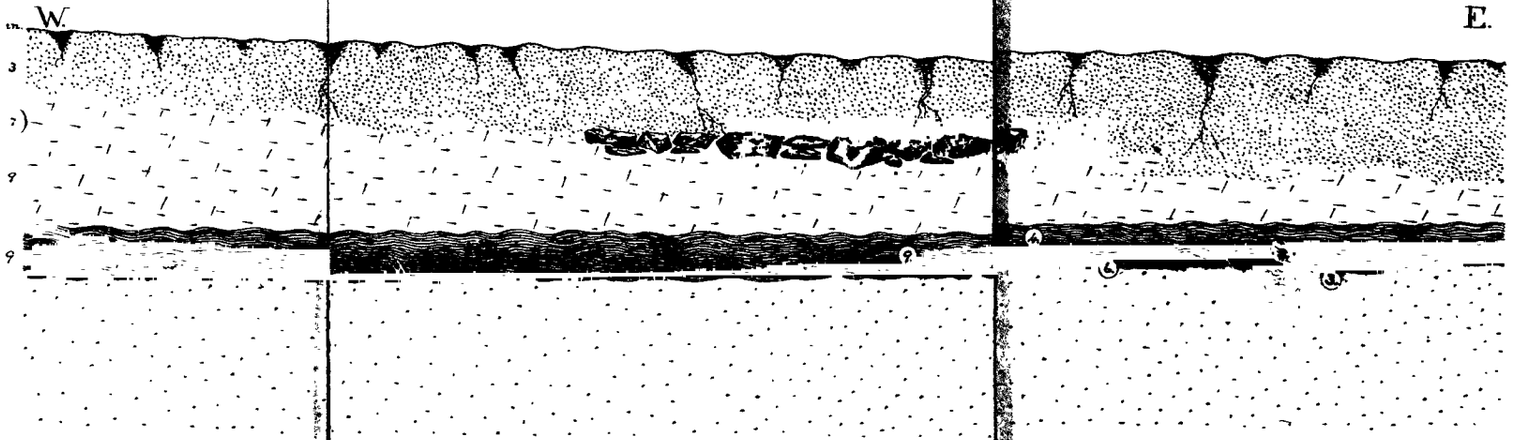
W. E.



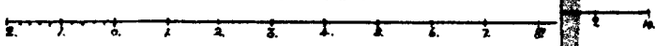
Section II.

	Ft	in		Ft	in.
1. Surface Soil	1	2	to	2	3
2. Mediæval Floor	(	-	to	-	)
3. Reddish brown Sand.	2	7	to	-	9
4. Prehistoric Stratum	1	-	to	-	9
5. Yellow Sea Sand					

W. E.

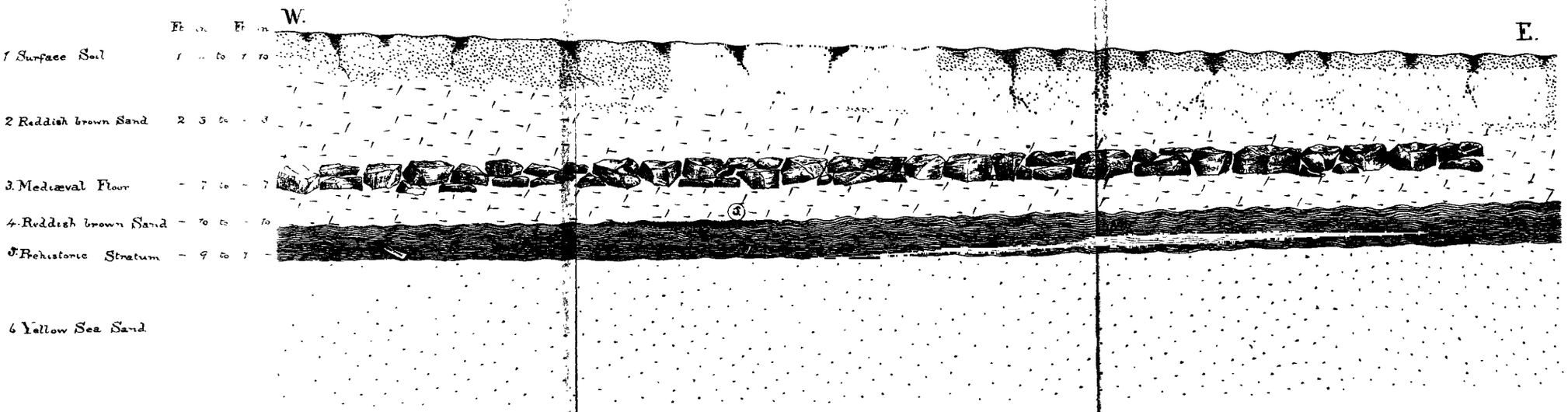


Scale ½ inch to Foot

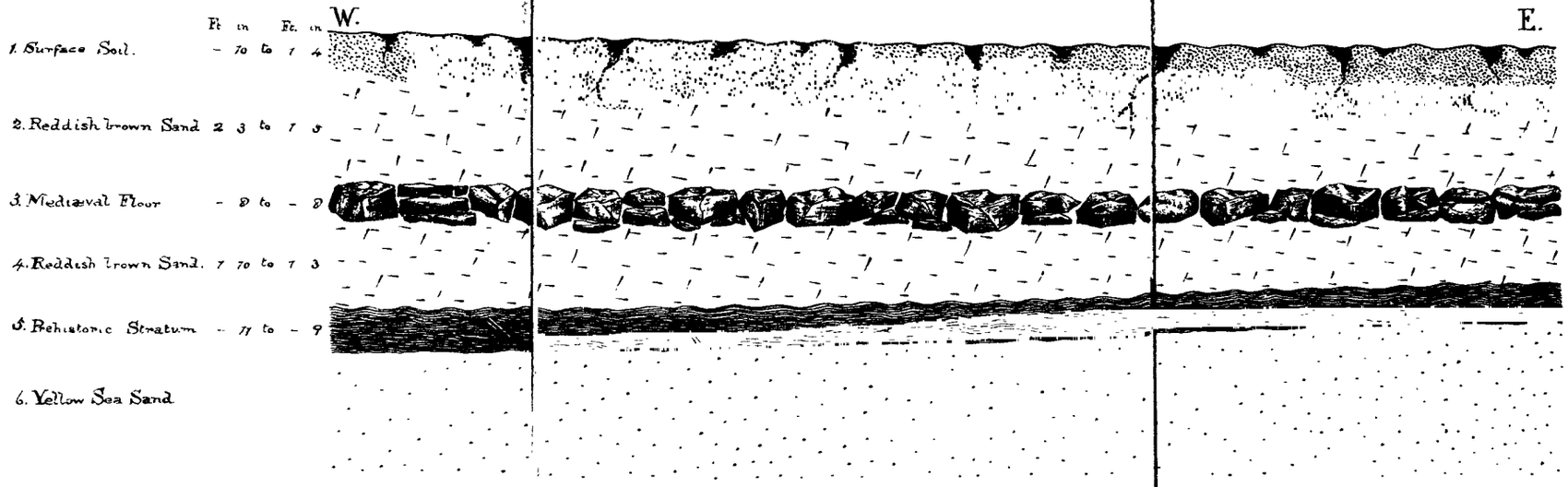


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Section III.



Section IV.



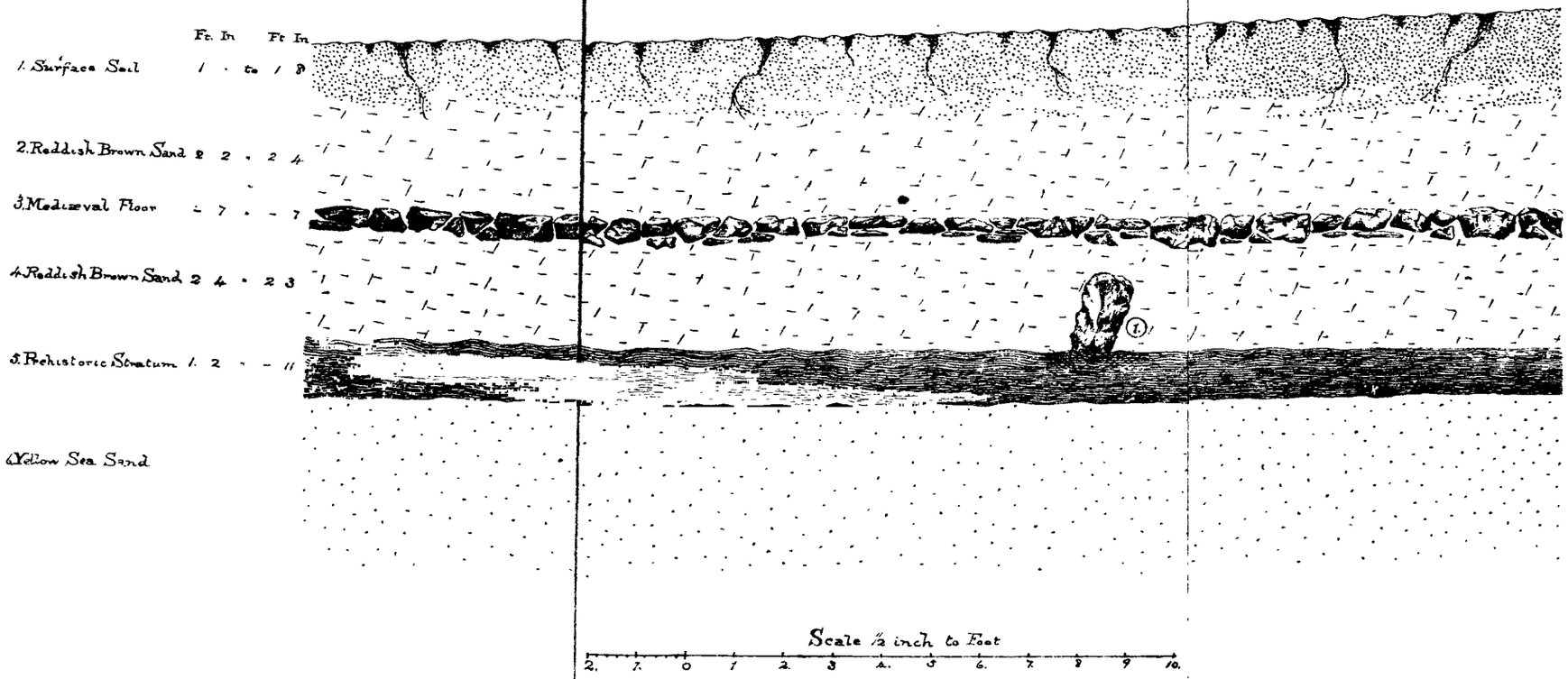
Scale 1 inch to Foot

2. 1. 0. 1. 2 3 4. 5 6. 7 8 9 10

Geo Waterston & Sons Lith Edinburgh

Section V.

W. E.



Scale ½ inch to Foot

2. 1. 0 1 2 3 4. 5 6. 7 8 9 10.

W. Anderson & Son, Lith. Edinburgh.

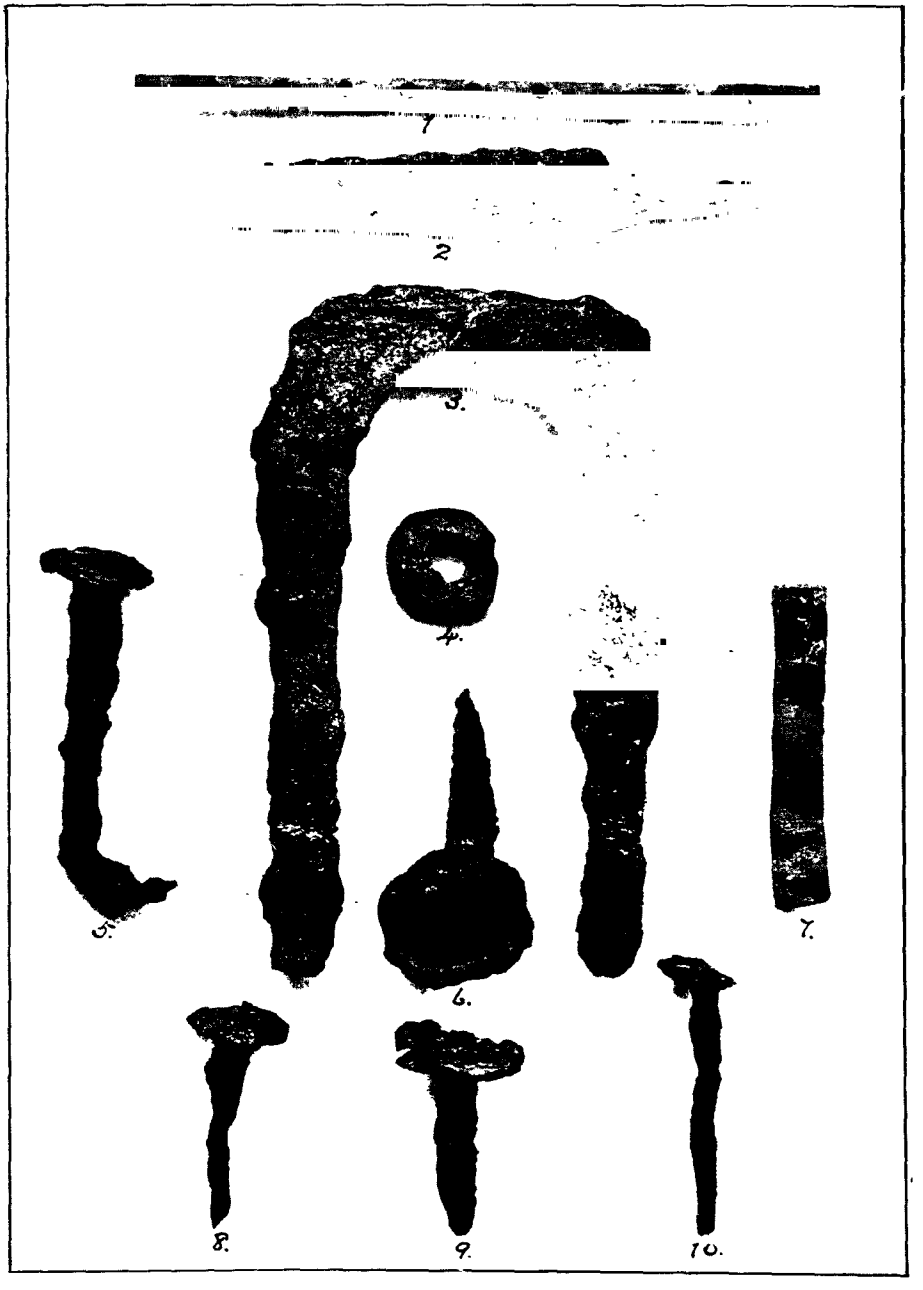


Fig. 1. Iron Implements, etc., from the Mediæval Floor. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

No. 1 is a portion of the wall of a vessel of fine texture, and is covered with a bright green glaze. It is of about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, shows white in fracture, and has two applied fillets running vertically down a portion of it These latter are indented, giving a slightly wavy appearance.

No. 2 is also a portion of the wall of a vessel. It is slightly coarser in texture, and is unglazed. The decoration in this case consists of a vertical band, formed by repeating three indentations made by some pointed instrument, and running diagonally. The majority of the fragments were glazed on one side only, but a few were glazed on both.

No. 3 is a highly glazed fragment and is also of fine texture, and is decorated with a raised ornament. Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are portions of rims of vessels, No. 5 being highly glazed, No 6 slightly, while Nos. 4 and 7 are unglazed.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are portions of various handles which must have belonged to vessels of considerable dimensions. No. 8 is of fine texture, shows considerable decoration, and is very highly glazed. No. 12 is also of fine texture, Nos. 10 and 11 coarser, all three pieces being glazed ; while No. 9 is of yet coarser texture, and is unglazed.

The only other fictilia noticed were some fragments of coarse tiles. Some of these were also glazed, but most of them were unglazed, and of a coarse texture.

A large number of animal bones, including those of the ox, sheep, and pig, were brought to light, and it was noticed that many of them had been split in order to extract the marrow.

Some bird and fish bones, and a large number of whelk and limpet shells, together with a few oyster shells, were also found. These had all, no doubt, formed part of the food-supplies of the people inhabiting this site, and were scattered over the entire surface of the floor; some even were recovered from underneath it, having evidently worked down between the stones.

Before passing on to what was undoubtedly by far the most interesting part of my excavations—the prehistoric kitchen midden—I must allude to the finding of a single stone, set up on end (marked 1 in Plates I. and IV), which had been sunk down into the prehistoric stratum, and was entirely below the mediæval floor-level. The dimensions of this stone were as follows: height above prehistoric deposit, 1 foot 6 inches ; thickness at top, 6 inches from north to south, by 11 inches from east to west. That this stone did not belong to the prehistoric occupation, was evident from the fact that the underlying prehistoric deposit had



Fig. 2. Pottery Fragments from the Mediæval Floor. (⅓.)

been disturbed by the stone having been sunk into it. But whether it can be attributed to the mediæval occupation, or was referable to a period between the prehistoric occupation and the mediæval, it is impossible to determine. For what purpose this single stone can have been placed in the position described, I am unable to say, as nothing was revealed by the most careful excavations, first on all sides, and finally below it to a depth of several feet.

Prehistoric Kitchen Midden.

Having already removed a considerable quantity of surface soil and sand, in the process of laying bare the mediæval floor just described, I determined, in view of an addition I purposed making to my house, to ascertain whether suitable building sand could be procured within a reasonable depth. Accordingly I gave instructions that a small hole should be dug at a point on the north-east side of the mediæval floor, and in a very short time my men had penetrated the prehistoric deposit, finding almost immediately at the point marked 6 on Plates I. and II. the beautiful black flint flake knife (fig. 4, No. 1) afterwards described, together with one or two tines of deer horn. The importance of this find was at once apparent, and I resolved to commence further excavations without delay. As at a later date I discovered another similar and entirely distinct deposit to the north of that originally found, and at a distance of about 30 yards from it—the latter extending below my house from one side to the other—I have, for distinctive purposes, numbered these deposits respectively Nos. 1 and 2, and I shall now proceed to give a description of No. 1.

The method I adopted in measuring the site was as follows:—Taking a compass, I ran a line due north and south for some distance over the ground I proposed to excavate. I then ran parallel and transverse lines 10 feet apart, thus forming squares of 10 feet; and numbered pegs were then inserted at the corners. These lines were afterwards extended in either direction as more ground was opened up. In this way, it was easy to keep accurate details of all objects found. A considerable

portion of the deposit was marked off in sections 3 feet square, and the "find" from each section was kept separate; but this was ultimately discontinued, as it appeared to serve no useful purpose. The whole of the deposit was put through a half-inch riddle, and the position of the principal objects found was carefully noted.

Roughly speaking, this midden covered an area of about 50 yards in length by 12 or 15 yards in width: this I ascertained by having holes dug at various points. At the south end of the excavation, where I stopped work, the deposit lay about 8 feet under the surface, and I could proceed no further, as it would have necessitated the removal of a brick wall. The deposit, except where it tapered off to nothing at the edges, was principally from about 10 to 12 inches in thickness, and from this it may be judged that the occupants of the site must have been fairly numerous, and the place occupied for a considerable period.

One of the most important, and at the same time interesting, discoveries made during the whole course of the excavations, was the finding of two small pillars, marked 2 and 3 on Plates I. and II., at a point not far from the edge of the deposit at the north-east end. Both of these pillars were built of small, irregular stones laid in yellowish clay. The base of pillar 2 was on a level with the bottom of the prehistoric deposit, and was placed on the yellow sand. It was about 14 inches in height, 15 inches in width at the top, from west to east, and 9 inches in width from north to south, and it extended about 4 inches above the top of the deposit. At a distance of 7 feet to the south-east the pillar marked 3 was found. This pillar was perhaps more regularly formed than the one already described, and was more cylindrical in shape. Its base had been sunk 8 inches below the bottom of the deposit, and the pillar was entirely covered by it to a depth of about 4 inches. This pillar was 1 foot in height, 1 foot in width at the top from east to west, and 9 inches in width from north to south, and the top of it was formed of half a water-worn stone, having the flat side uppermost. Embedded in the clay, of which this pillar was partially composed, were several fragments of pottery, which I shall describe

later. That these pillars were at least coeval with the deposit is, I think, certain. There was no indication of the deposit having been disturbed, and this would inevitably have been the case had they belonged to a later period, and been sunk down through it. For what purpose these pillars can have been built it is impossible to say, but that they may have had some relation to a dwelling is not improbable.

It is worthy of note, that within a few feet to the westward of these two pillars by far the largest number of bones, and nearly all the pieces of deer horn, were found, at the spot marked 4 in Plates I. and II. A stone axe-like implement, at the spot marked 8 in Plates I. and II., and illustrated in fig. 5, No. 1, and the flint knife already mentioned, were obtained from the same side, the former at a distance of 7 feet 10 inches from pillar 2, and the latter at a distance of 3 feet 3 inches from pillar 3. Only one well-defined hearth was noticed, at the spot marked 5 in Plates I. and III.; but as this was situated on the top of the deposit, it would seem to have been in use only towards the latter part of the occupation. Throughout the deposit, however, fragments of charcoal occurred in more or less abundance.

Of the vegetable kingdom, but few examples had withstood the ravages of time. Two small pieces of the bark of the Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*, L.) were, however, found (fig. 3, No. 3), and two portions of the outside shell of the horse-chestnut (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L.) (fig. 3, Nos. 1 and 2). The latter were found west and south-west of pillar 3 (Plates I. and II.) and about 10 feet apart, and they are probably of exceptional interest. That they came out of the prehistoric deposit there can be no doubt; but whether they had, at some more or less remote period, been carried down by some rodent, it is of course impossible to say. I no doubt came across one or two old rabbit-holes which had penetrated the prehistoric deposit, but there was no evidence of any hole having existed at or near the point where the pieces of chestnut shell were discovered; and unless one were to attribute the portions of bark to the same agency, there is no good ground for supposing that the presence of one was due to rodents, while the other had lain in the

deposit since the Prehistoric Age. It is true that the chestnut has never been considered a native of this country, but it is worthy of note that General Pitt Rivers mentions the finding of fragments of the wood of the edible chestnut (*Castanea vulgaris*, Lam.) in his excavations at Woodcuts.[1]

At Rotherley (vol. ii. p. 229) he also came across fragments of the

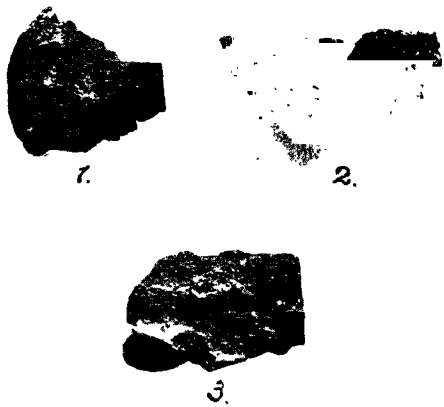


Fig. 3. Remains of Horse-Chestnut and Scotch Fir from the Prehistoric Midden No. 1. (½.)

same wood in three pits, and he remarks with regard to the latter find, that "the fact of its being pretty evenly distributed in Rotherley shows

[1] Vol. i. p. 177. The presence of the chestnut is noteworthy. This tree has not generally been thought to be indigenous to the soil of England. Professor Carruthers, however, informs me that he has of late been led to doubt this, and its presence amongst the ancient woods identified in Woodcuts appears to confirm the doubt. On the other hand, all the specimens of this wood submitted to him were found to come from the north-west quarter, which, as already seen, was prolific in relics of Roman workmanship, no specimens of it having been found in any other part of the village; and it is just possible that the chestnut may have been introduced in objects of furniture, boxes, or other articles of Roman origin, used by the inhabitants of this rich quarter of the village.

that it was in all probability indigenous at the time, thereby throwing light on a disputed question."

I am much indebted to Professor Bayley Balfour, and Mr H. F. Tagg, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, for the annexed Report kindly given me on the subject.

REPORT upon Material found in an Early Bronze Age Deposit at North Berwick.

REGIUS KEEPER,—I have to report that I have examined the material submitted by Mr James E. Cree from the Early Bronze Age deposits investigated by him at Tusculum, North Berwick. I have identified the following :—

1. Portion of the fruit-capsule of the horse-chestnut, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L.
2. Piece of bark-scale of Scots pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, L.
3. Roots of ivy, *Hedera Helix*, L.
4. Piece of lignite.

Remarks.—I have no hesitation in referring the piece of fruit-capsule to the horse-chestnut. This tree is not considered indigenous, and the discovery of a portion of the fruit of the tree in such a situation is certainly remarkable. Greece is generally regarded as the native country of the horse-chestnut, and the earliest records of its introduction into Western Europe do not go further back than the seventeenth century, when it is said to have been introduced into France. Its introduction into Britain is considered to have taken place about the same time.

The Scots pine has always been considered indigenous, and the finding of the piece of bark-scale of this tree is not therefore so remarkable.

The nature of the lignite unfortunately cannot be given. A portion of the specimen was submitted to Mr Gordon, of the Geological Department of the University of Edinburgh, who was good enough to prepare sections of the materials for me. It was then found that the lignite possessed no structure that would enable one to identify the nature of the wood.

The roots of ivy run through pieces of sand-encrusted lime, which in most cases are roughly cylindrical in shape. The roots form a core to the balls of lime, and several pieces of lime are thus strung together on the longer roots. Surrounding the roots, and not easily distinguished from the lime with which it is mixed, is a dark-coloured earth. This core of darker-coloured earth penetrated by the roots of ivy and running through the nodules of lime, Mr Cree suggested might be an old and somewhat disintegrated tree-root, possibly the root of an *Æsculus*. I find that, by carefully dissolving the lime with weak acid and allowing the sand to settle, the roots of ivy may be separated from their inorganic surroundings. After this is done there still exists, surrounding the ivy roots, which are copiously but shortly branched, a dark-coloured flocculent matrix, which is made up of disintegrated tissues of a vegetable nature, portions of tracheids and other vegetable cells being distinctly recognisable when the substance is examined under the microscope.

The ivy roots, as the presence of mycorhiza with characteristic fungus mycelium clearly shows, have been feeding upon this vegetable substance. This vegetable matrix is the darker-coloured earth above referred to as surrounding the ivy roots, but it is so completely disorganised, largely as a result, no doubt, of the activity of the ivy mycorhiza, that it is quite impossible to hazard an opinion as to the original nature of the structure, whether root or stem, or what description of plant the structure formed part of.

All one can say is that it was some vegetable structure, and that the ivy roots have followed the lines of its distribution through the lime nodules.

HARRY F. TAGG.

21*st February* 1908.

Turning now to the stone (including flint) articles found, I shall divide these into three classes: (1) flints fashioned; (2) stones fashioned, and (3) stones unfashioned, but having been used as pounders, etc.

(1) The flints form an interesting group, and are all illustrated in fig. 4. I have already mentioned the finding, at an early stage, of a flint knife, No. 1. This is made of a flake of black flint, and is $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length, by $\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch in breadth, curved longitudinally, and worked round both sides of the upper surface.

No. 2 is a flake leaf-shaped scraper of black flint, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, by $\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch in breadth. It is also trimmed on both sides of upper surface.

No. 3 may also be called leaf-shaped, but it is only trimmed on one side of the upper surface. It is of greyish flint, and measures $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length, by $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in breadth.

No. 4 appears to have been a knife, and is also of grey flint. It has been fractured longitudinally, and is trimmed from the point of fracture round the entire side of the upper surface. It measures $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length.

Nos. 2, 3, and 4 all show the original crust of the flint of which they were made.

No. 5 is a small discoidal scraper of grey flint, which measures about 1 inch in diameter.

No. 8 is a reddish flint flake, measuring $1\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in length, by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in breadth, and it is trimmed also, on one side only of the upper surface.

No. 10 is a small scraper of whitish flint, which appears to have been much weathered. It measures $\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch in length, by $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch in breadth, and has been only trimmed at the broad end.

Nos. 6, 7, 9, and 11 are all fragmentary, and show trimming on one side only.

No. 12 is of grey flint, and is of extremely rude workmanship. It measures $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in length, by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in breadth, and was found at the spot marked 7 in Plate I.

One small burnt flint, No. 13, was obtained.

Before proceeding to the second class mentioned, I must not omit to record the finding of a core of red flint, No. 14. This, however, was found in the red sand, about 15 inches above the prehistoric deposit, and may therefore be referable to a later period.

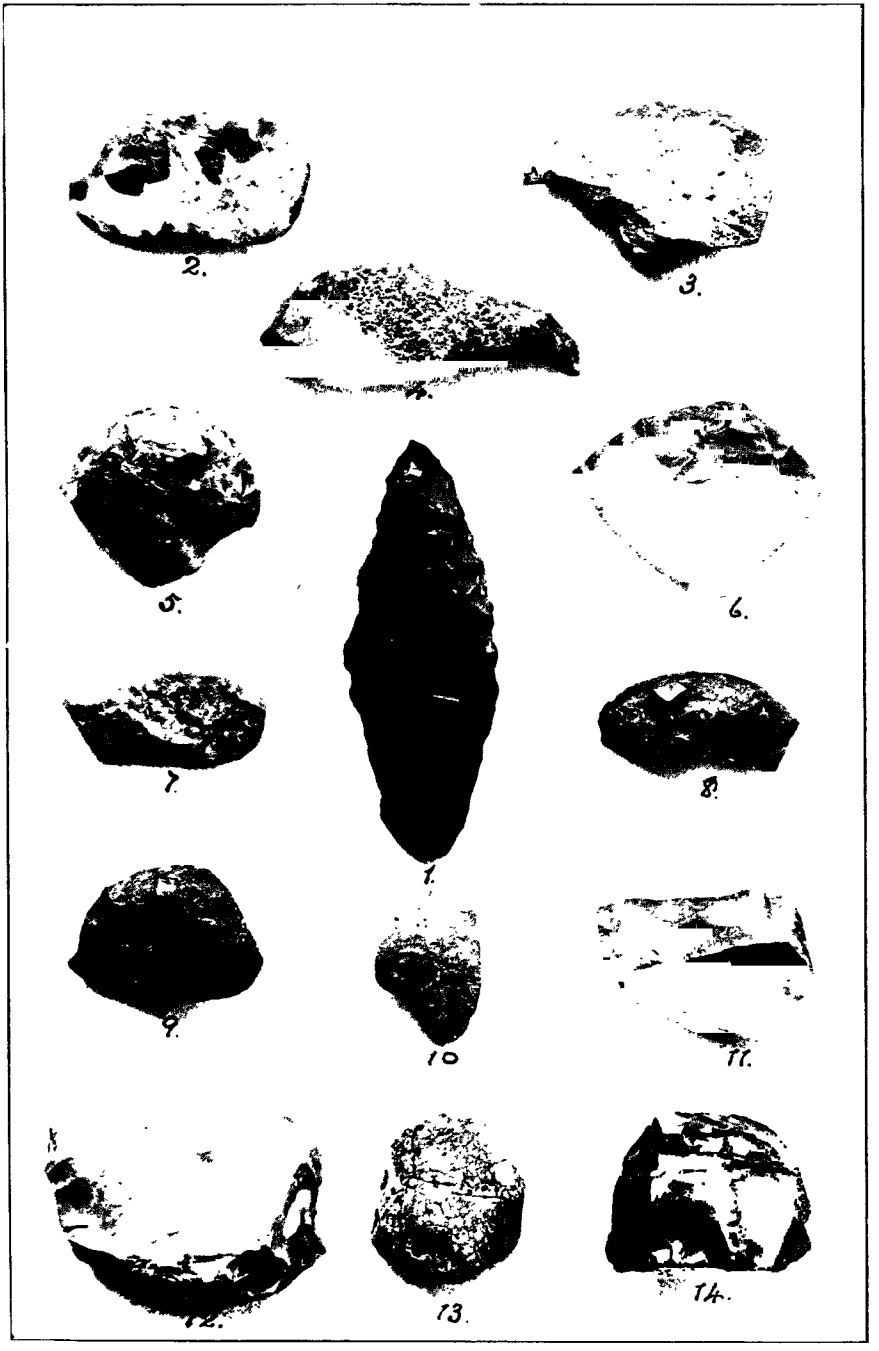


Fig. 4. Flint Implements from the Prehistoric Midden No. 1. (½.)

(2) Implements of stone found were comparatively few, and consist of the following:—

A stone axe-like implement of greywacke (see fig. 5, No. 1), which was found at the spot marked 8 in Plates I. and II., measures $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches in length, by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in breadth at the broad end, and is worked from both sides into a cutting edge.

A fragment of a water-worn stone (fig. 5, No. 2) is flat on one side and rounded on the other. It measures $2\frac{13}{16}$ inches in length, by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in breadth, and shows battering at the end.

No. 4, fig. 5, is the half of a water-worn stone, and measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in breadth. This stone has on one side a slight irregularly shaped depression, formed by a series of indentations made by some pointed instrument. It also shows battering at the end.

(3) Five stones which have served the purpose of pounders were brought to light. These are merely small, naturally shaped, water-worn, irregular stones, and are of convenient size to hold in the hand, and are shown in fig. 6.

No. 1 is of greenish granite, and measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, by $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches in breadth. It is flat on one side and rounded on the other, and has been considerably used, as it shows much battering on its periphery.

Nos. 3 and 4 are fragments, both showing a series of small indentations on one surface.

No. 5 is a nearly circular piece of sandstone, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, which has been so much used on all faces that nearly all the original natural smooth surface has been battered away.

No. 6 is a longish, irregularly shaped stone, measuring $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in breadth. It has been much used on all sides as a pounder.

Only four fashioned bones were obtained.

No. 1, fig. 7, is an implement $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth at the broad end, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in breadth at the narrow end. It has been made from a bone split longitudinally, and is smoothed at the small end, from the outside towards the inside. A portion of one of the sides also shows signs of having been smoothed.

No. 2 is an implement measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, and $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in breadth. It has been cut or rubbed down from the inside towards the outside to a rounded, sharp edge.

Nos. 3 and 4 are the pointed ends of bone pins. The former measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, and about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in breadth at the broad end; and the latter measures $\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch in length, by $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in breadth at the broad end.

I now come to the unfashioned animal and bird bones found. Numbers of these were in a somewhat fragile condition, requiring very careful handling and immersion in a weak solution of glue, in order to preserve them. The presence of numbers of the smaller bones in the deposit was merely indicated by a whitish powder, and it is more than

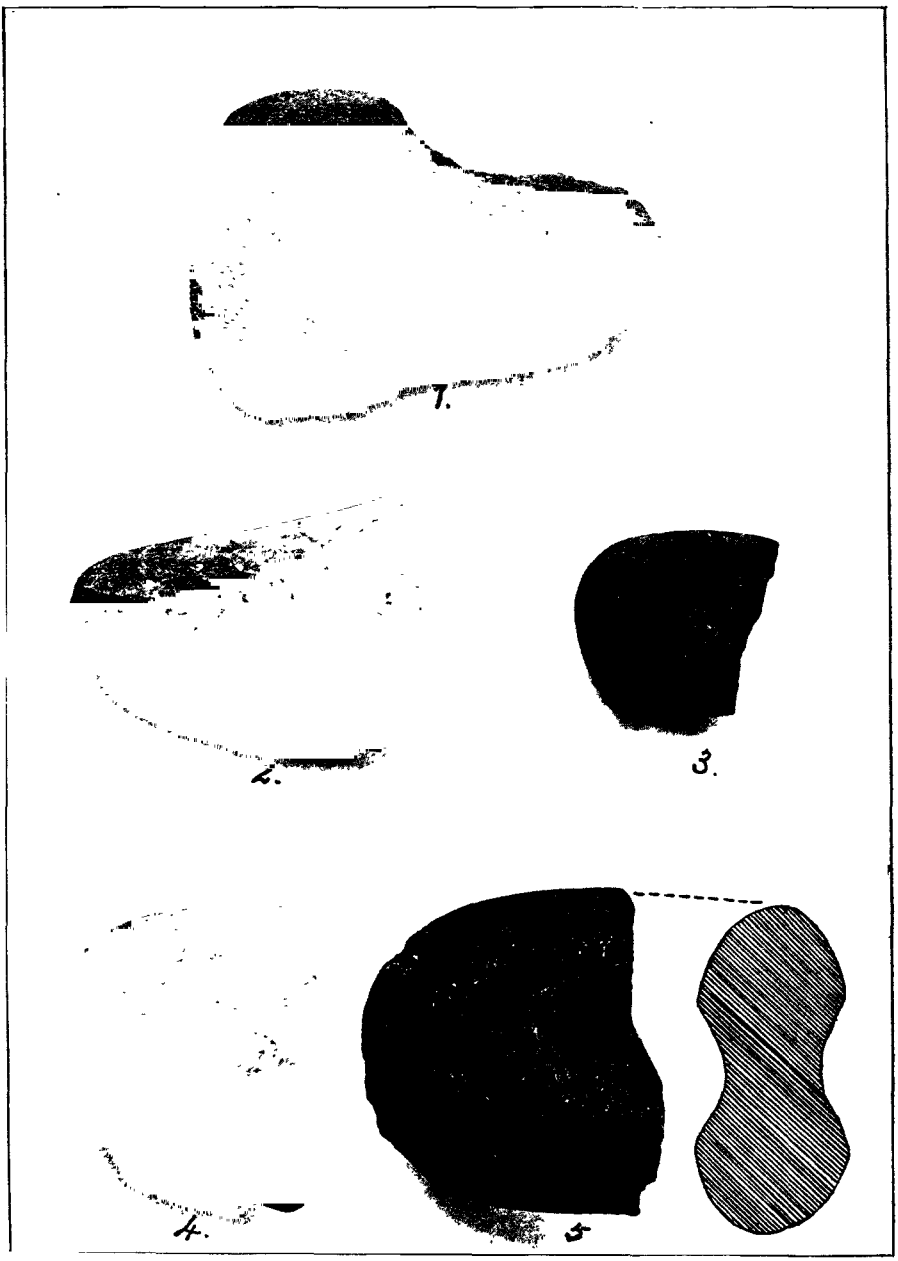


Fig. 5. Implements of Stone from the Prehistoric Middens Nos. 1 and 2. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

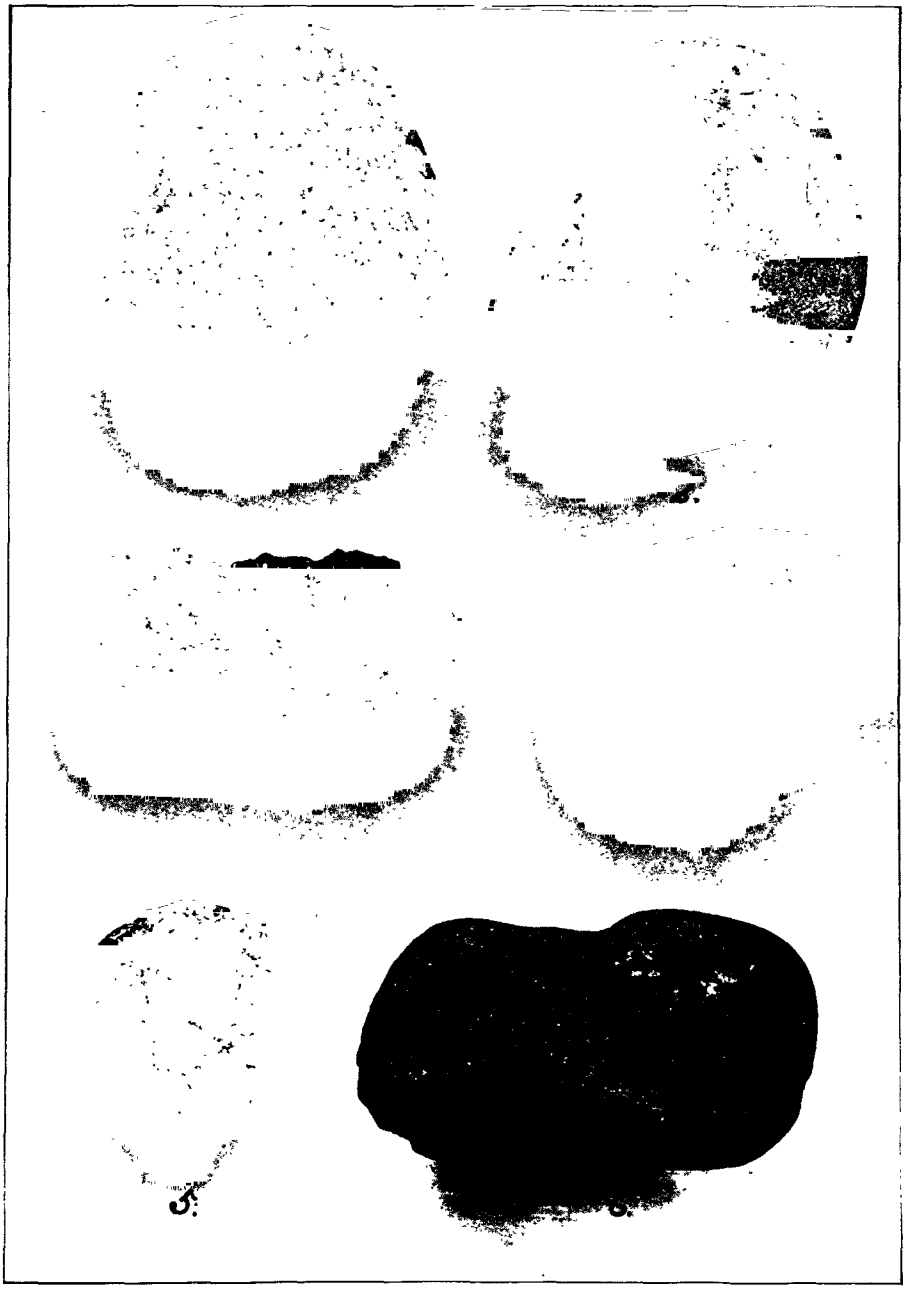


Fig. 6. Stone Pounders from the Prehistoric Middens Nos. 1 and 2. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

likely that large quantities had disappeared entirely. Most of the larger bones had been split in order to extract the marrow, and some showed unmistakable signs of burning. The bones of domestic animals, together with those of the red deer and roe-deer, were represented. Of the horns of the roe-deer I have only been able to identify two small portions, but several tines and other portions of the red deer were found. Still adhering to pieces of the skulls are the bases of two antlers, which

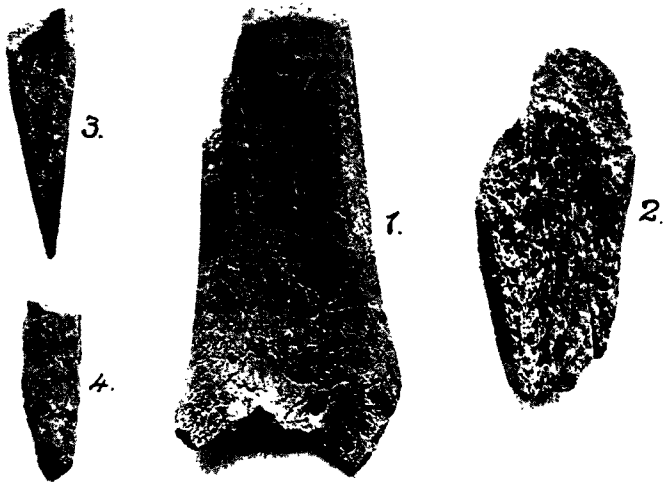


Fig. 7. Bone Implements from the Prehistoric Midden No. 1. (¼.)

evidently, from their dimensions, have not belonged to the same animal. These antlers appear to have been cut or sawn across, about 2 inches above the skull, and the branches would no doubt be utilised to form tools or implements. Presumably these animals had been killed in the chase, and the carcases brought home to form a welcome addition to the food-supplies.

Shell-fish appear, however, to have been the principal food consumed by the people who inhabited this site. This is only as might have been

expected, as, owing to the close proximity of the sea—about 250 yards—unlimited quantities of whelks and other shell-fish could be easily and constantly procured.

Large numbers of whelks, limpets, and other marine shells, including a few oyster shells, were found everywhere throughout the deposit: and portions of crabs' claws and a few fish bones were likewise brought to light. Shells of the whelks largely predominated, and the limpet was evidently by no means despised. It was noticeable that none of the shells found were too small for the molluscs to be worthless from the standpoint of providing food, and a few of the whelk shells were of a very large size, only now, I believe, to be equalled in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. I previously mentioned that a portion of the deposit was marked off into sections 3 feet square. Forty-six sections were so measured off, covering an area of about 24 feet by 18 feet. This was at the south-east end of the excavation, and although it proved far less prolific in prehistoric remains of all kinds than the southern portion, yet some idea may be gathered of the numbers of whelk, limpet, and land-snail shells scattered throughout the deposit, from the figures which I have summarised as follows:—The total numbers of whelk, limpet, and land-snail shells counted in the area given were respectively 6269, 1630, and 1208, or, roughly, in the proportion of four whelks to every limpet, and five whelks to every land snail. Bearing in mind the difficulty with which land snails would be collected, their number, which is not far short of the limpet, is remarkable. Is it possible that they also were accepted as an article of food?

I am indebted to Mr Eagle Clarke, of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, for the following complete list of the shells found in excavating this midden:—

Helix nemoralis.
Patella vulgata.
Littorina obtusata.
Ostrea edulis.
Cardium edule.
Pecten puso.
Cyprina islandica.
Buccinum undatum.
Littorina litorea.
Purpura lapillus.
Turritella terebra.
Tapes palustra.
Modiola modiolus.

I shall now describe the fictile remains, of which a large number were found. Altogether there are 734 pieces. None of these, however, are of large dimensions, but I have fortunately been able to put together fragments of one side of a vessel from rim to near the base (fig. 8), which

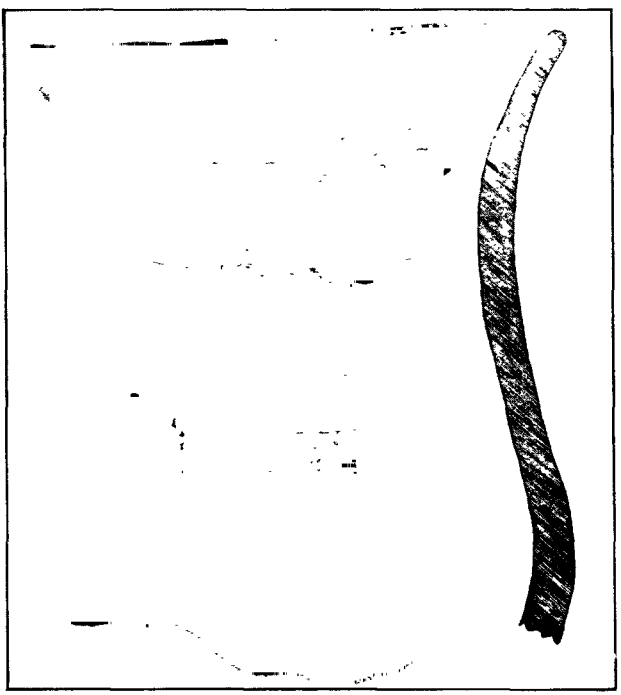


Fig. 8. Portion of the side of a beaker-shaped Vessel reconstructed. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

is sufficient to convey an idea of its shape and size. These fragments were found, as I have already indicated, embedded in the clay which had been used in the building of the pillar marked 3 in Plates I. and II. Whether these fragments were fortuitous, or had been purposely placed in the clay with a view, perhaps, of binding it more closely together, it is impossible to determine.

The vessel appears to have been of graceful form, bulging slightly at

the middle, contracted towards the neck, and having a slightly everted rim. The inside diameter at the rim appears to be about $6\frac{3}{16}$ inches, and the thickness at that point is only $\frac{5}{32}$ of an inch. The vessel is of a dark-brown colour, is of fine texture, and appears to have been well and evenly fired. A black, sooty incrustation still adheres to portions of the inside. The pattern is a simple impressed cord device, which extends in horizontal lines from close to the rim to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches down, leaving apparently a plain band beneath, before the base is reached. Unfortunately, none of the bottom of this vessel was found. By far the largest number of fragments of pottery were decorated with horizontal impressions of a twisted cord, and these fragments were all of fine texture and of no great thickness. I shall not attempt to estimate the number of vessels which the numerous fragments discovered would imply, but I will detail portions of some of the rims found, showing various decorations, thicknesses, and shapes, which necessarily must have belonged to distinct vessels. I have taken the thickness of all rims at a point about half an inch from the top.

Commencing with the rims that appear to be straight in section, all the fragments shown on fig. 9 are decorated with the impressed cord device. No. 2, however, has in addition short diagonal lines made by either the finger-nail or by a pointed stick. These extend from near the top to where the twisted-cord pattern commences, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch down. The decorations of the various pieces commence from $\frac{9}{32}$ of an inch from the top, in the case of No. 3, to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in the case of No. 10, and the pieces vary in thickness from $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in Nos. 4 and 6, to $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in No. 2.

On fig. 10 a number of portions of rims are shown, all somewhat thicker than those last described.

No. 1 is brown in colour, of fine texture, and measures about $\frac{9}{32}$ of an inch in thickness. The design commences at about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the top, and consists of two horizontal lines close together, below which is a reticulated band about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in depth. Underneath this is another horizontal line, followed by another, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch further down. These horizontal lines seem to have been made by a notched instrument, the marks of which have been almost obliterated, possibly by a pointed instrument having subsequently been run over them.

No. 2 is a small fragment with the impressed cord design.

No. 3 measures $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, is of a more friable paste, and is of yellowish colour. The design consists of shallow horizontal impressions made by a notched instrument.

The lips of Nos. 3, 6, and 8, it will be noticed, are bevelled away from the inside towards the outside.

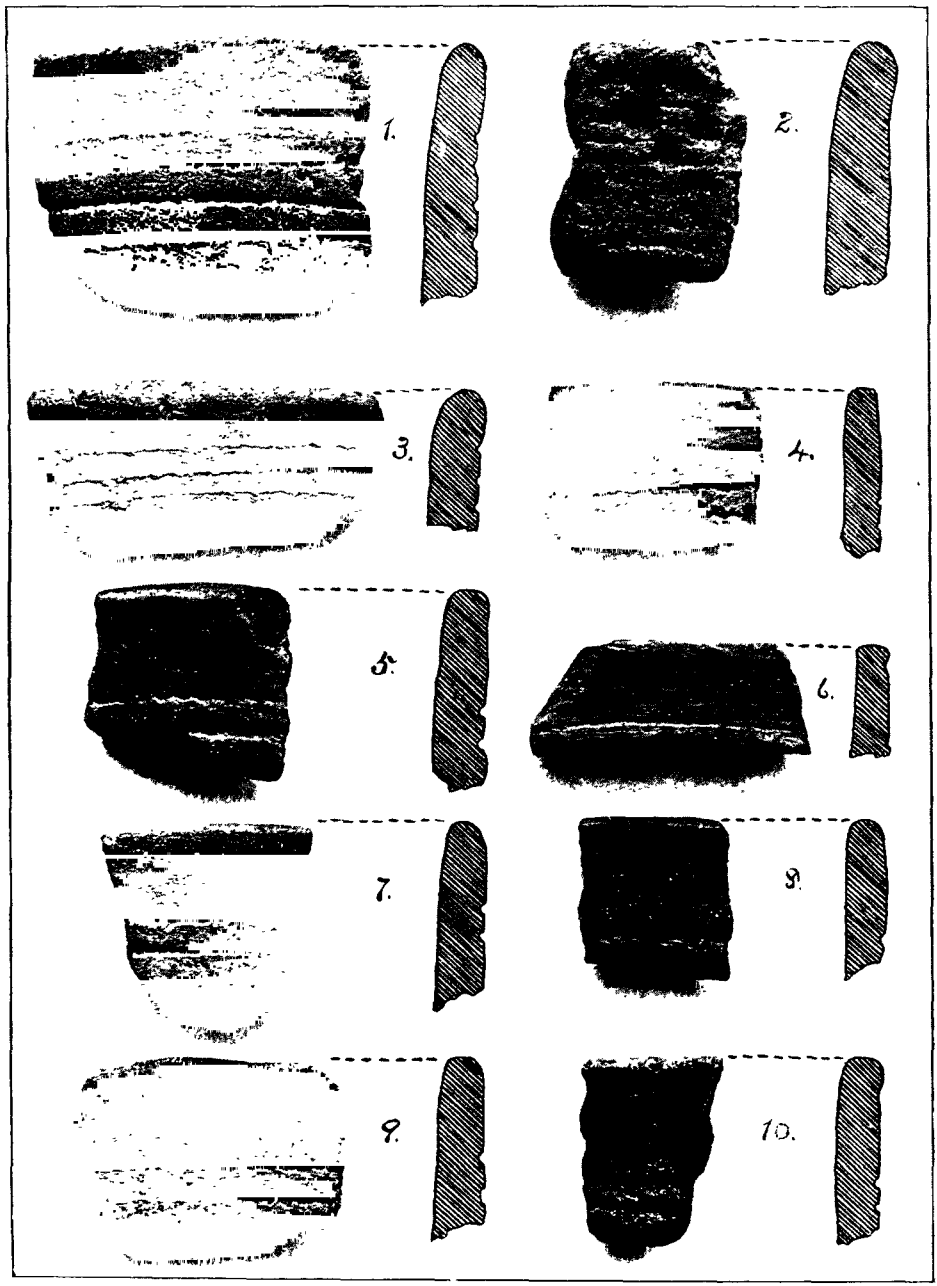


Fig. 9. Pottery Fragments from the Prehistoric Midden No. 1. Vessels with rims that are straight in the vertical section. (½.)

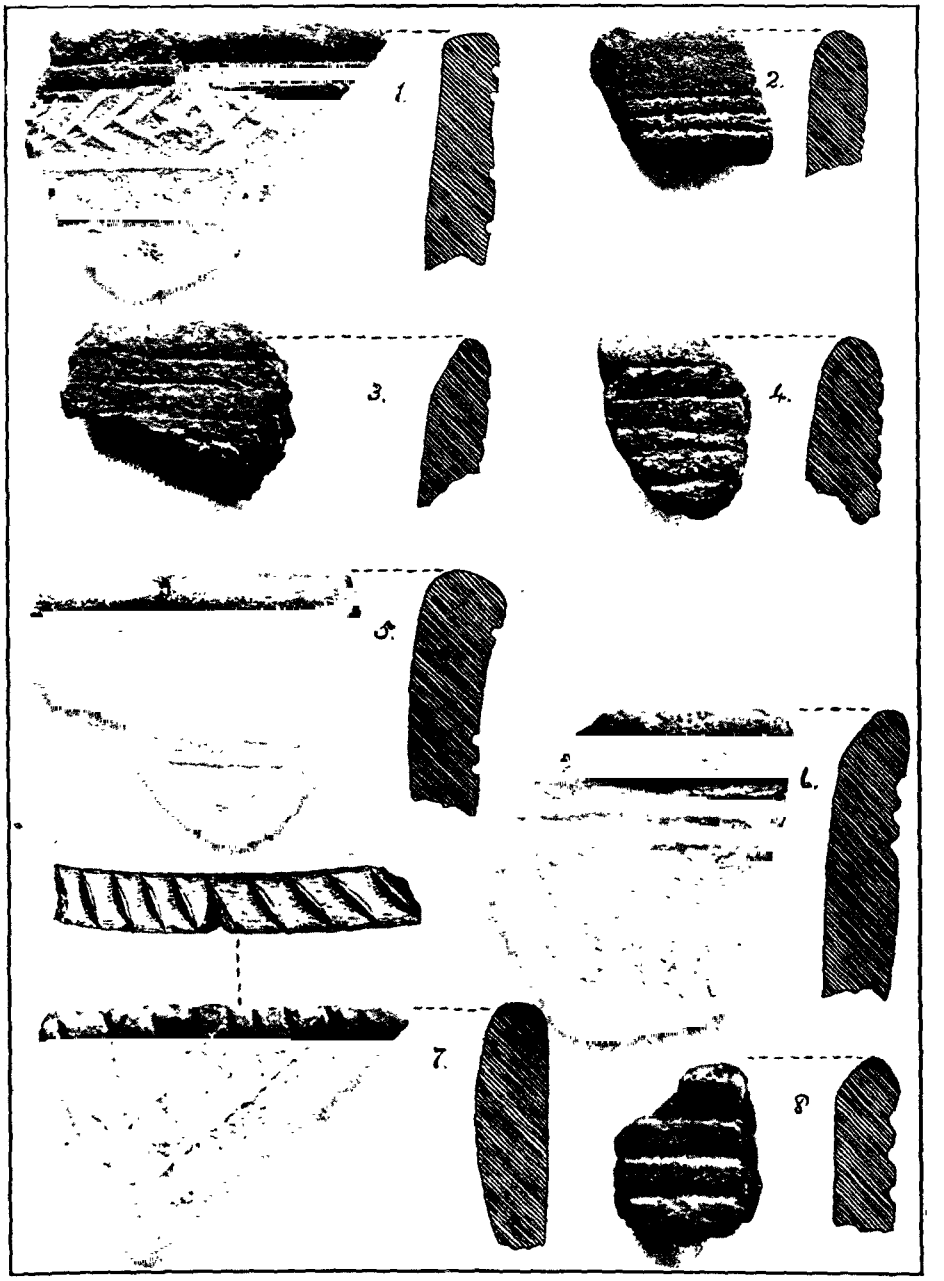


Fig. 10. Pottery Fragments from the Prehistoric Midden No. 1. Mostly vessels with rims that are straight in the vertical section. (½.)

No. 4 is of finer texture than the preceding fragment, No. 3, and measures $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, and it also is of a yellowish colour. The design commences close to the top, and consists of a number of short diagonal lines between two horizontal lines. About $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch below is a single horizontal line, followed by another series of diagonal lines between two horizontal ones.

No. 6 is of coarser paste, and contains numerous small fragments of stone. It measures $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, and is of a reddish-yellow colour. Its decoration is simple, and commences $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch from the top, and consists of three lines running horizontally, below which are a number of lines running vertically.

No. 7 is of fine texture, and is of a reddish colour. It is well and evenly fired, and measures $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness. The decoration, which is in the form of lozenges, has been made by a sharp-pointed instrument, forming deep indentations, which cover the whole fragment. The top of the rim, as shown, is decorated as well, deep gashes running diagonally across it.

No. 8 is a small fragment of a reddish-brown colour, and has been made of fine paste. It measures $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, and is decorated with three horizontal lines commencing close to the top.

On fig. 11, Nos. 1 and 2 show fragments of rims having no decoration. They are both of fine texture, reddish in colour, and the former measures $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch, while the latter measures $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, in thickness. In No. 1 the wall of the vessel at $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch from the top has been reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, giving a slightly bulging appearance below that point.

No. 2 has been similarly treated, although this shows more distinctly in the photograph than on the fragment itself.

I now come to the rims that appear to be everted.

No. 5 on fig. 10 is of fine texture and of a reddish colour. It measures $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, and the decoration commences close to the top. It appears to consist of a large chevron pattern, formed by the impressions of a comb-like instrument, divided at the angle by two horizontal lines.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 (fig. 11) are all of fine texture, of reddish colour, and undecorated. Nos. 4, 5, and 6 vary in thickness from $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. No. 3, however, has been fractured vertically, so that it is impossible to give its exact width.

No. 7 is also reddish in colour, and has been made of a very fine paste, and seems to have been well and evenly fired. It is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, and is decorated with a horizontal impressed cord device, commencing at 1 inch from the top.

No. 8 is $\frac{5}{32}$ of an inch in thickness, is of fine texture, and is reddish-brown in colour. No decoration appears on the outside, but on the inside of the lip a pattern consisting of diagonal lines extends from the top to $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch down.

On fig. 12 portions of nine rims are shown, all being of fine texture, of a good red colour, and well and evenly fired.

Nos. 1 to 8 have all the impressed cord decoration, commencing at from $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch from the top in the case of No. 5, to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from the top in the case of No. 7.

The rims vary in thickness from $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in No. 8 to $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in No. 3.

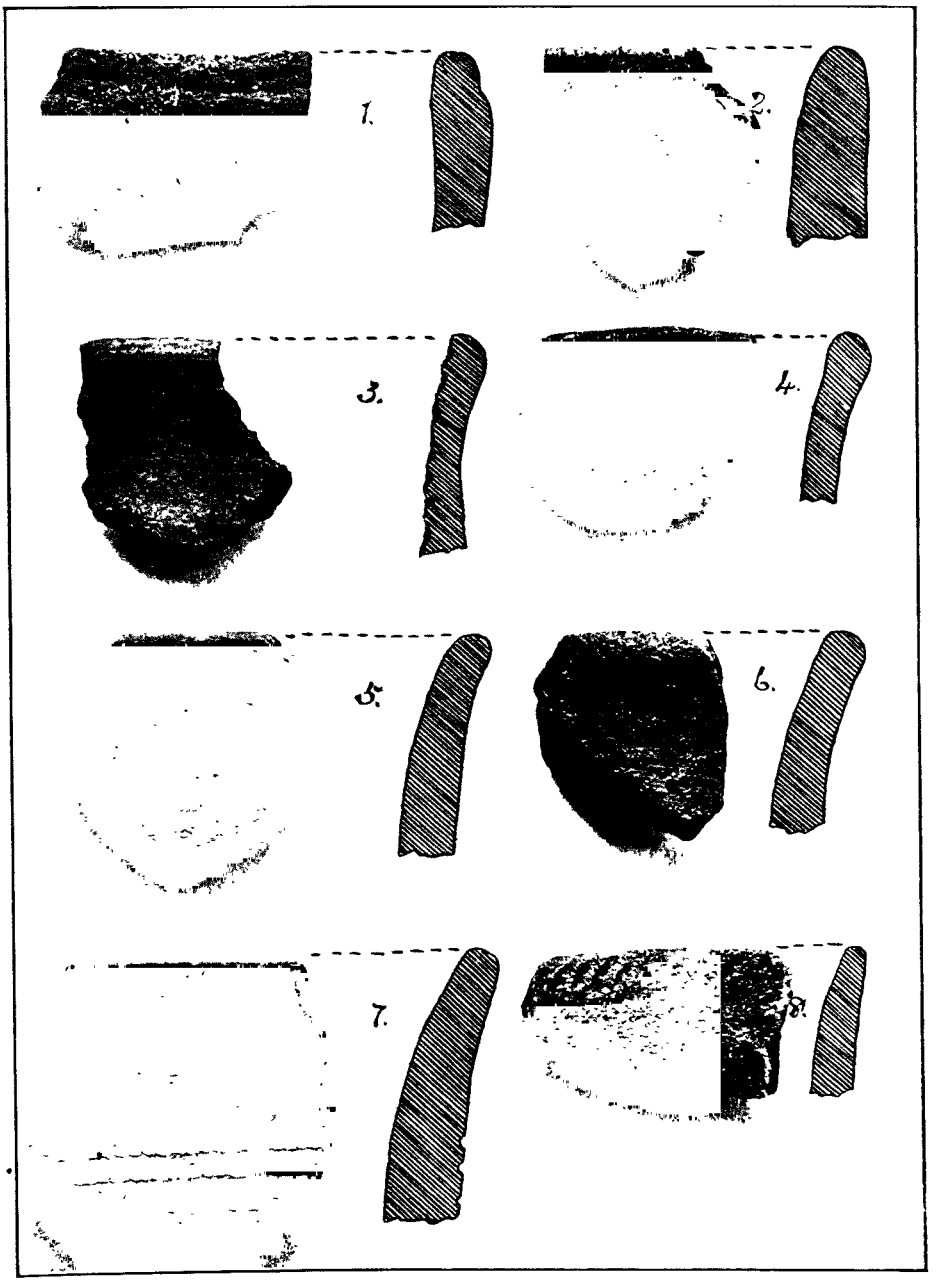


Fig. 11. Pottery Fragments from the Prehistoric Midden No. 1. Vessels with rims more or less curved in the vertical section. ($\frac{1}{1}$.)

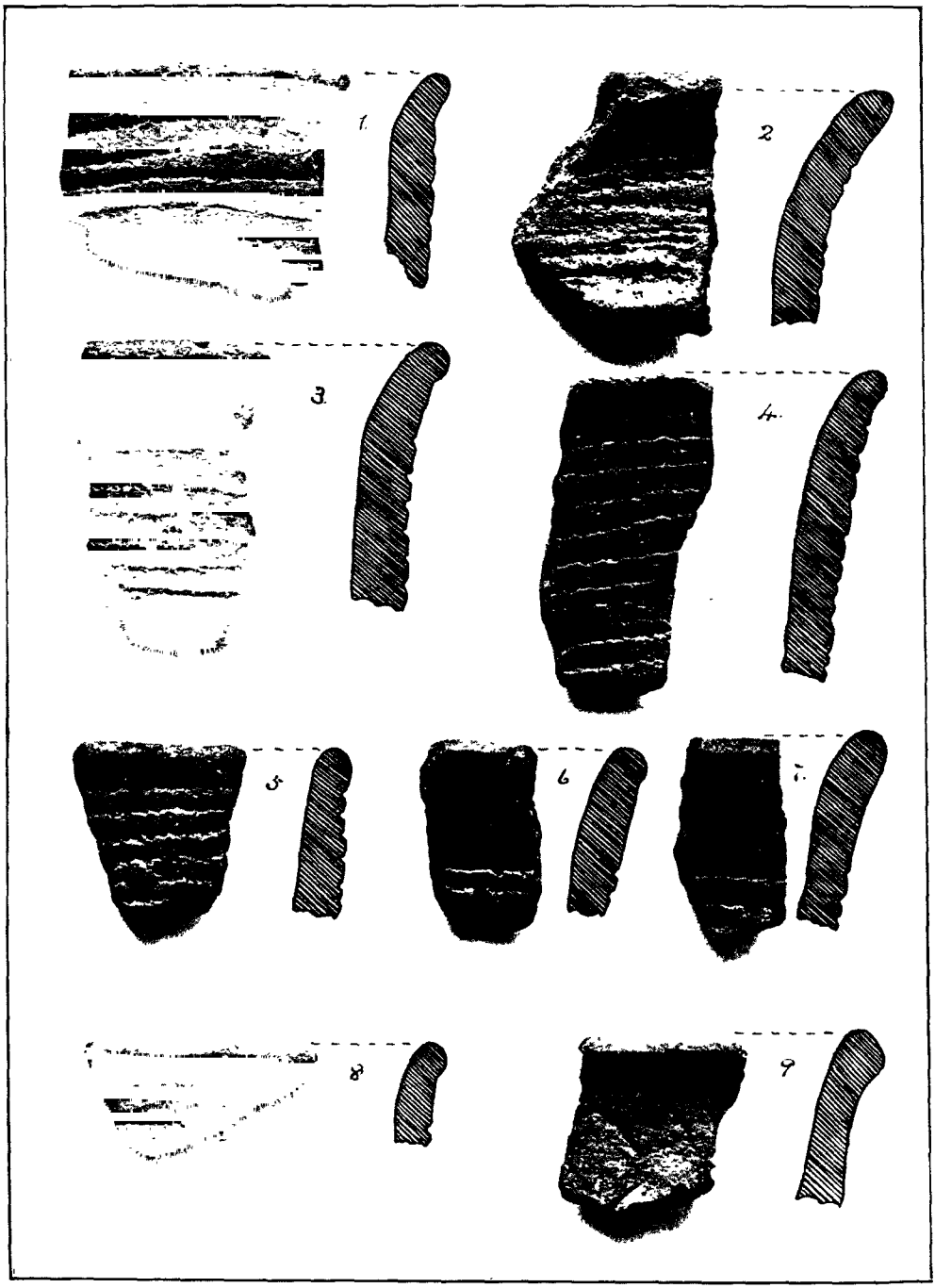


Fig. 12. Pottery Fragments from the Prehistoric Midden No. 1. Vessels with more or less everted rims. ($\frac{1}{1}$.)

No. 9 has a slightly overhanging rim, and is $\frac{7}{32}$ of an inch in thickness. The decoration is formed of thumb-nail impressions, placed diagonally, and running round the vessel; the upper line being from left to right, while the lower appears to be from right to left.

Only one small fragment of pottery of coarser texture was found in this midden, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in breadth. This fragment is $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, and is slightly more friable in character than the rims above described, and it may possibly have belonged to the bottom or side of some coarse vessel. As a considerable quantity of coarser pottery, however, was found in Midden No. 2, the presence of this fragment in Midden No. 1 may have been fortuitous.

The excavation of Midden No. 2 was confined to an area of 9 feet from north to south, by 25 feet from east to west. The remainder of the midden (which extends under my house) was proved a further distance of 55 feet towards the north.

The deposit lay at a depth of 5 feet under the present surface, and it was about 1 foot in thickness.

The following flint implements shown on fig. 13 were found:—

A fine black flint scraper (No. 1), measuring 2 inches in length, by $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in breadth. This is curved longitudinally, and trimmed up the entire left side and round the end to a point about half way down the right side.

No. 2 is a small discoidal scraper, measuring $\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch across at its greatest breadth, and is trimmed round two-thirds of its circumference. This is also of black flint.

No. 3 is a scraper of grey flint, and measures about 1 inch in length, by $\frac{11}{16}$ of an inch in breadth. This has a ridge down the back and is bevelled to the edge, trimmed round the end and down the left side.

No. 4 is a scraper of a claw-like shape. It is of brownish-black flint, and is very finely trimmed for a distance from what might be termed the point of the claw, to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch back on the right side.

Nos. 5 and 6 are two cores, respectively of whitish and grey flint. It may be remarked that No. 3 is apparently of the same flint as core No. 6, and may have been struck off it.

As will be observed, on Nos. 1 and 2, a white, chalky incrustation still adheres to portions of the surface. At a subsequent date, while workmen were engaged in digging a trench along the east side of the deposit and within a few feet of it, they came upon (at approximately the same level as the deposit) four large nodules of flint. Two are of reddish-brown flint, and two are of black flint. The two latter have still adhering to them some of the chalk in which they had been

originally embedded. It thus seems beyond doubt that the flint was obtained in the rough state, and that the implements and tools were manufactured locally. One small piece of chalk, about 1 inch in length



Fig. 13. Flint Implements and cores found in Midden No. 2. ($\frac{1}{1}$.)

and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in breadth, was also obtained in close proximity to the flints above mentioned.

Of the fashioned and unfashioned stones found in this midden, there are only three examples.

No. 3 on fig. 5 is a thin piece of water-worn stone. It has abrasions on both sides, and measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth, and about $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in thickness.

No. 5, fig. 5, is one half of a hammer-stone measuring $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length and $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches in breadth. This stone has roughened circular depressions on both faces, and shows some battering at the end. These depressions have apparently been made to the actual depth by a pointed instrument, producing a series of small punch-marks or indentations.

No. 2, fig. 6, is similar to No. 1 on same figure, and has been also used as a pounder. It measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, by $2\frac{11}{16}$ inches in breadth, and shows a considerable amount of battering at both ends.

No fashioned bones were found in this midden, and the unfashioned bones were similar to those found in Midden No. 1; the bones of the roe-deer, however, were absent.

The deposit in Midden No. 2 contained even larger numbers of whelk, limpet, and land-snail shells than that in Midden No. 1. In a section 4 feet 8 inches in length by 2 feet 5 inches in breadth, no less than 2950 whelk shells, 359 limpet shells, and a few land-snail shells were counted, the proportion of whelks to limpets in this section being about 8 to 1.

I will now describe some of the fictile remains found in this midden, and, as in Midden No. 1, will commence with those portions of rims apparently straight in section.

On fig. 14, all the portions of rims illustrated, except Nos. 4 and 7, appear to be straight, and they vary in thickness from about $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. All are well fired and are of fine texture, with the exception of No. 8, which is slightly coarser; and they vary in colour from a dark brown, as in No. 8, to a reddish yellow, as in No. 3. The decoration on No. 1 commences $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch from the top, and consists of two horizontal lines followed by a moulding, below which appear to be other two horizontal lines.

No. 2 has a slight swelling about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch from the top, below which are three horizontal impressions of the twisted cord. A moulding occurs 1 inch from the top, again followed by the three horizontal cord impressions.

No. 3 has a slight horizontal depression immediately below the top, and a moulding $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch below the top, between which is a single row of punch-marks.

No. 5 has a simple decoration consisting of five horizontal lines of the twisted cord impression, commencing at about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the top.

No. 6 has a deep indented line running horizontally, commencing about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the top. Other two horizontal indented lines are placed $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch further down and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch apart. A heavy moulding, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness, commences $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from the top, and is followed immediately below by another indented line.

No. 8 shows no decoration.

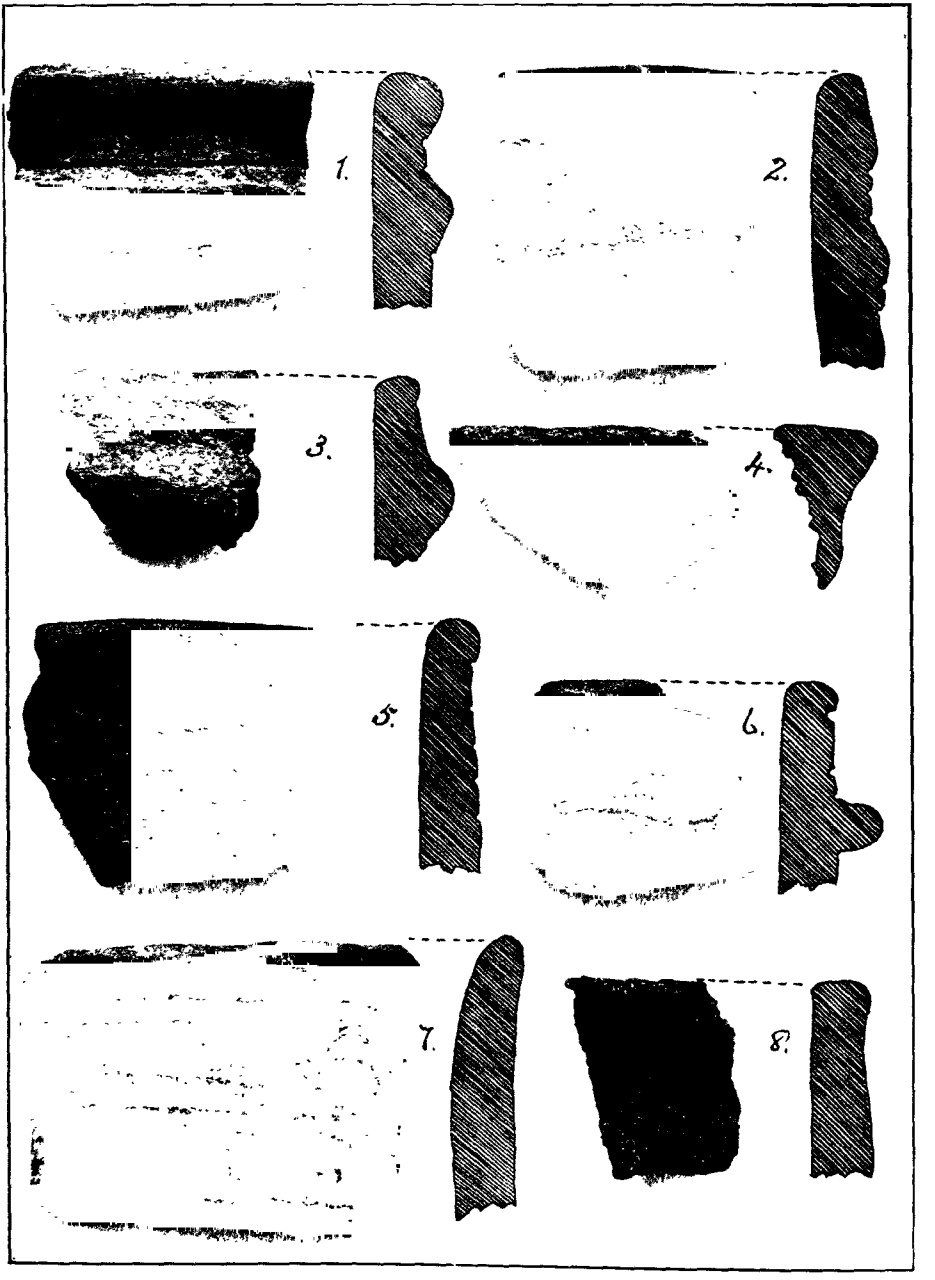


Fig. 14. Pottery Fragments found in Midden No. 2. Mostly vessels having rims of straight vertical section. ($\frac{1}{1}$.)

On fig. 15, at No. 5, one small portion of a straight rim is shown, reddish in colour, of fine texture, and having no decoration.

On fig. 17 there is a portion of a straight rim, shown at No. 3, which appears to be without decoration except for a moulding running round at $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch from the top. This fragment measures $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, is brown in colour, and is slightly coarser than the rims heretofore described.

I now come to the portions of rims which appear to be everted. Two (Nos. 4 and 7) are illustrated on fig. 14.

No. 4 is split vertically, which precludes the possibility of giving its thickness. As will be seen, however, the top is quite flat, and the only ornamentation visible (which unfortunately, however, does not appear in the illustration) is a repeated thumb impression close to the lip.

No. 7 is $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, and the decoration commences at $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the top. It consists of a band of five horizontal lines, made by a notched or comb-like instrument. Below is a plain band $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch in breadth, and another similar decorated zone appears to be below this.

Both the above fragments seem to have been made of a fine paste. No. 7, however, is finer in texture and redder in colour than No. 4, which is more of a reddish brown.

On fig. 15 a number of fragments are represented, varying in thickness from $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch, as in No. 1, to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, as in No. 6.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 are all of fine texture, red in colour, well fired, and show reddish brown in fracture.

Nos. 6 and 9 are slightly coarser in texture, No. 6 being red in colour, while No. 9 is brown.

Nos. 1 to 4 are decorated with the impressed cord device, running horizontally, and commencing at from $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch from the top, as in No. 2, to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch from the top, as in No. 4.

No. 3, it will be noticed, has a slight groove running round the inside of the lip.

No. 6 is bevelled on the inside, $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch downwards from the top, and its decoration consists of a single impression of a large cord placed horizontally, $\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch from the top.

Nos. 7 and 9 show no decoration.

On fig. 16, eight fragments of everted rims are shown. These are all decorated with the impressed cord pattern placed horizontally, and commencing at a distance of from $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from the top, as shown in Nos. 8 and 3 respectively. In thickness these shards vary from $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch, as in No. 6, to $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch, as in No. 1. All are made of a good paste, are reddish in colour, well fired, and, with the exception of No. 8, show reddish brown in fracture. The latter is of a paler red colour, and shows a blue-grey in fracture. As will be seen from the illustration, this fragment is decorated on the inside with four rows of the twisted-cord pattern.

No. 7 has an overhanging lip.

Three undecorated everted rims, Nos. 1, 2, and 4, are shown on fig. 17. These are all of fine texture, well fired, and of a good red colour. No. 2,

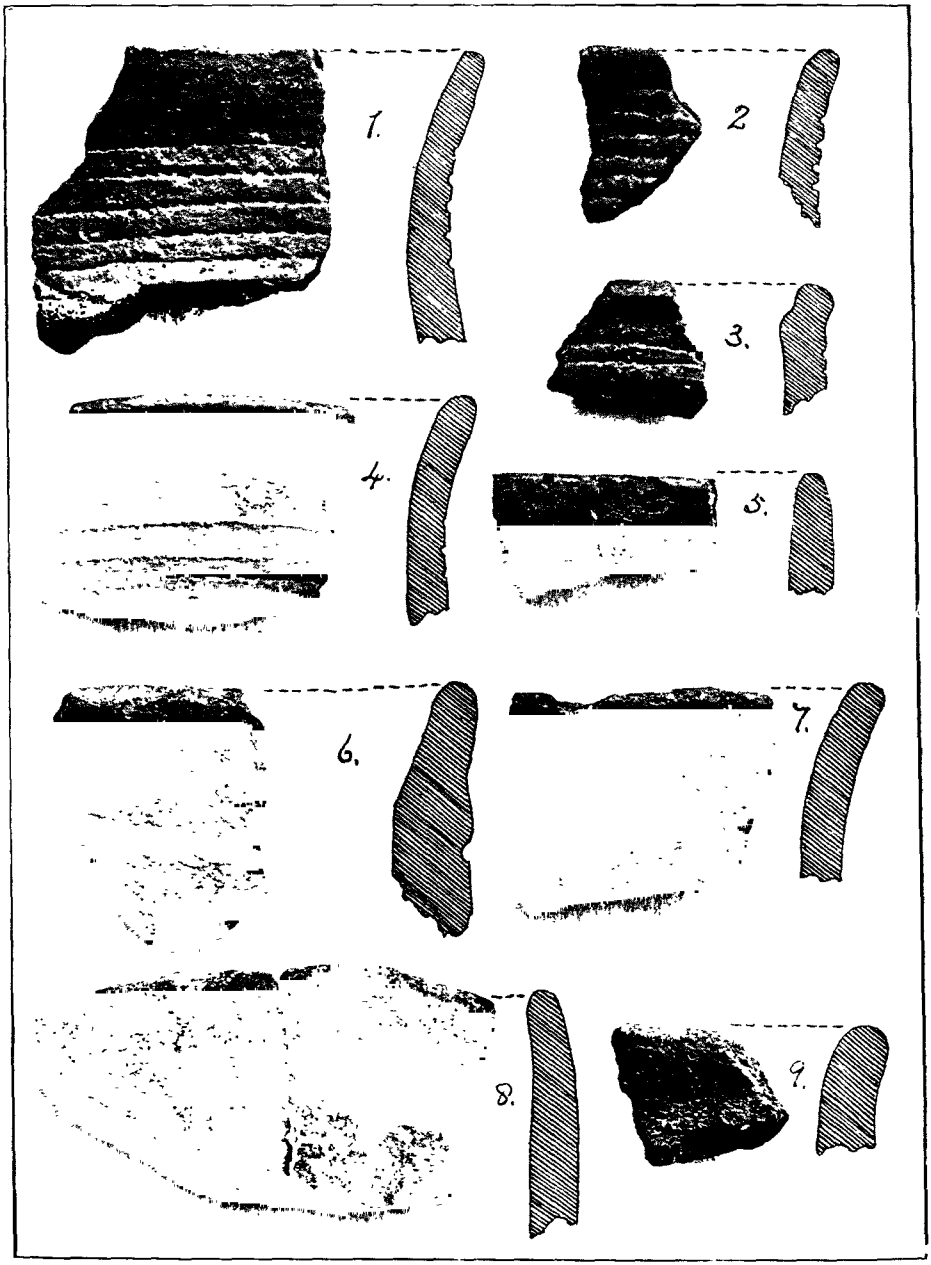


Fig. 15. Pottery Fragments found in Midden No. 2. Mostly vessels with everted rims. (½.)

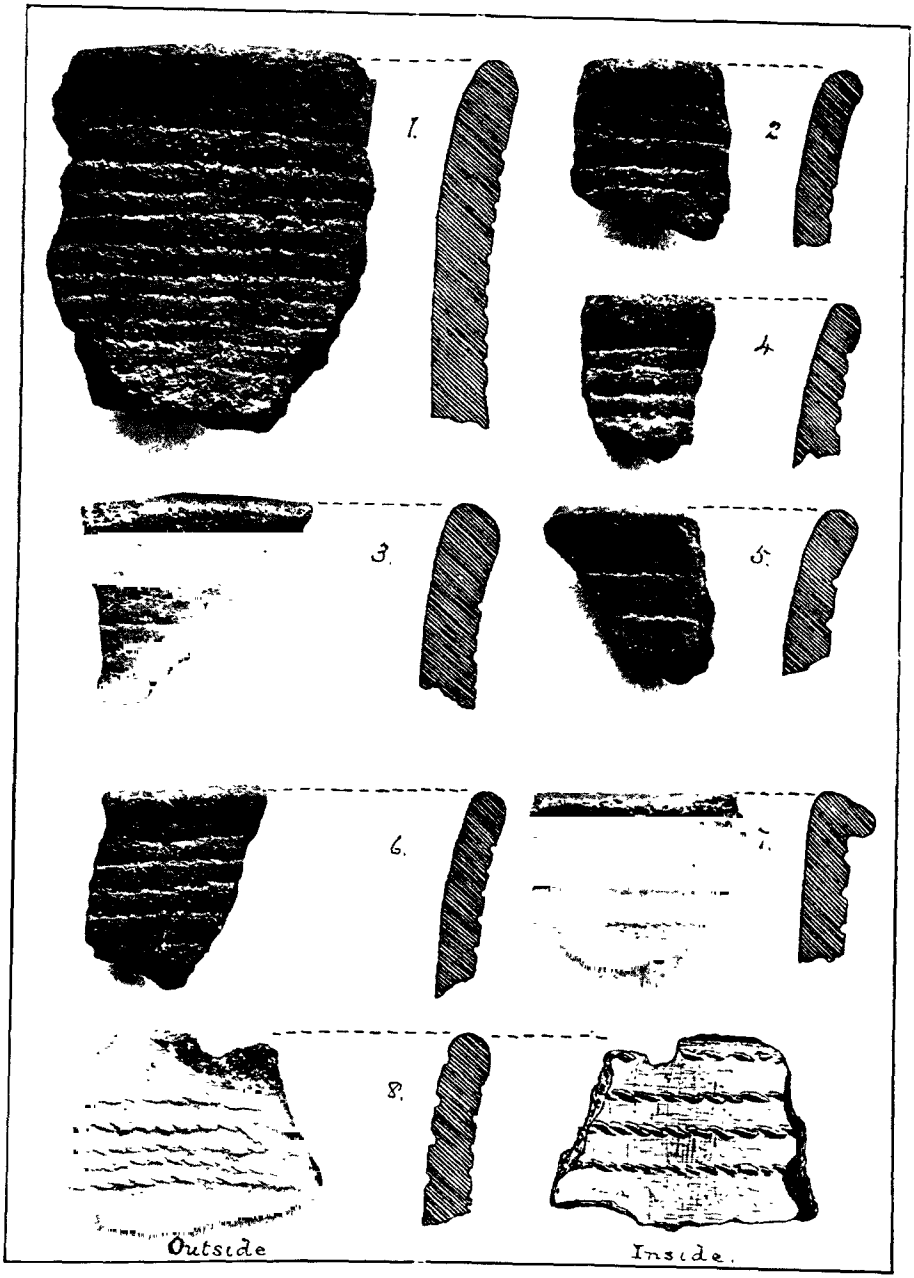


Fig. 16. Pottery Fragments found in Midden No. 2. Mostly vessels with slightly everted rims. ($\frac{1}{1}$.)

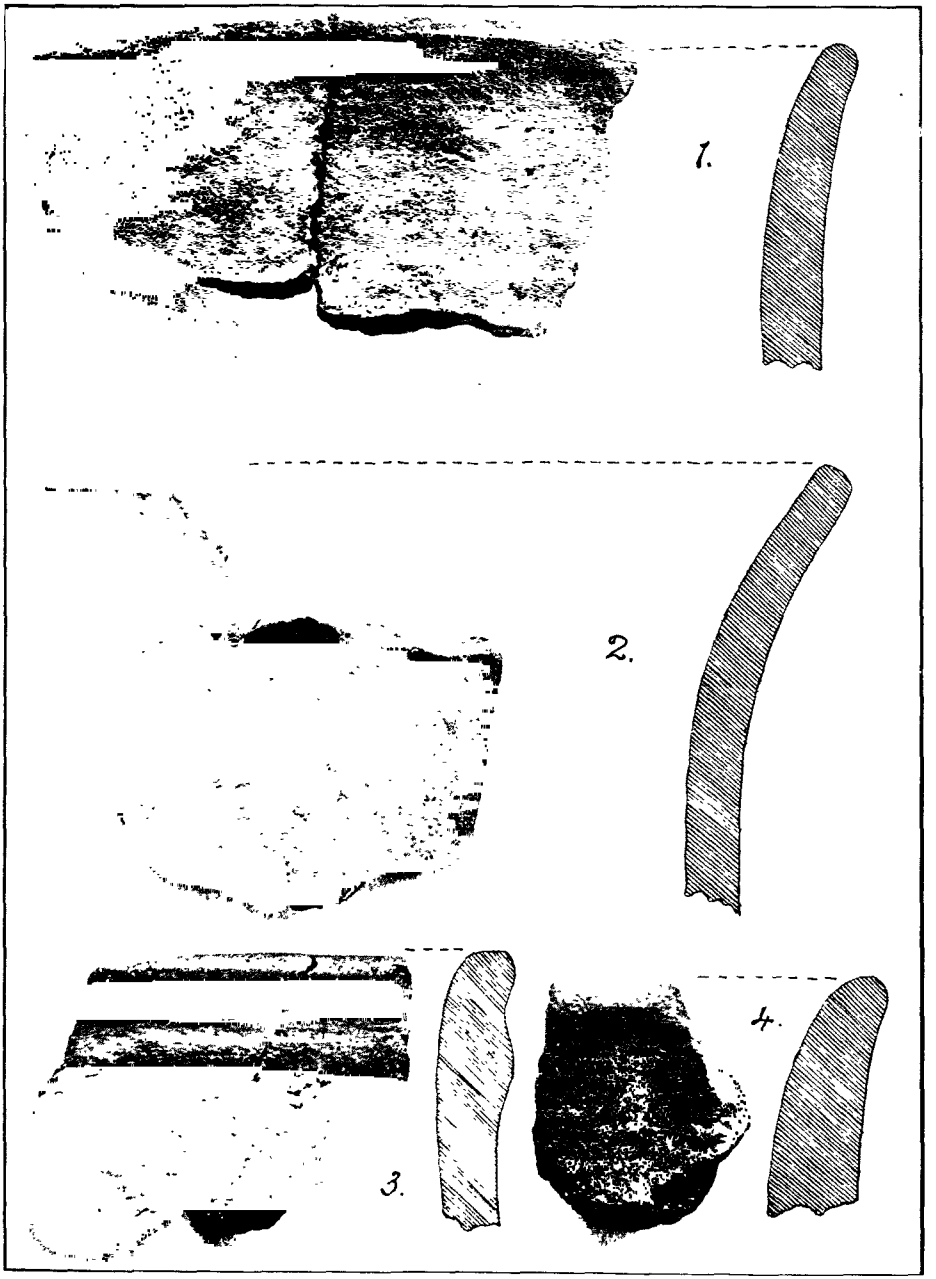


Fig. 17. Pottery Fragments found in Midden No. 2. Vessels with everted rims. (½.)

which is much everted, is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness, No. 1 is slightly thicker, and No. 4 is $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch in thickness.

I must now refer to the unusual example of a rim turned inwards. Fragments of only one vessel of this kind were found, and a portion of the rim is shown on fig. 15, at No. 8. It measures $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness, is red in colour, shows a bluish grey in fracture, and is undecorated.

On fig. 18 various fragments of vessels are illustrated. Nos. 1 and 3 show portions of the bottoms and walls of vessels. These are decorated with the impressed cord pattern, the former to within $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from the bottom, and the latter to about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the bottom. They are both reddish brown in colour, and are well and evenly fired, No. 3 being slightly more friable than No. 1.

No. 2 is a fragment of the wall of a vessel, brownish in colour, and slightly red in fracture. The decoration consists of horizontal indented lines, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch apart.

No. 4 is a small fragment, which shows decoration in the form of four rows of minute punch or comb-like indentations, running horizontally, and about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch apart.

No. 5 is merely decorated with horizontal lines, drawn with a sharp-pointed instrument.

The decoration on Nos. 6 and 8 consists of the impression of the flat side of a pointed stick, or like instrument.

No. 7 is a portion of the wall of a vessel, probably near the shoulder. It is of a dull brown colour, about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, and is made of a very fine paste. The decoration is of the impressed cord pattern, a single line of which is noticeable above a plain band, which is about $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in breadth. Beneath this the impressed cord pattern again appears.

No. 9 is another portion of the wall of a vessel. This also appears to be about the shoulder, showing a plain band at that point, and both above and below it the impressed cord decoration appears. This fragment measures $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness, is of a dull brown colour, and shows reddish brown in fracture.

On fig. 19 six fragments of pottery are shown, which are all of coarser texture and different in decoration from any previously described. All are of reddish-brown colour, and the paste of which they are made contains numerous small stones.

Nos. 1 and 2 are portions of rims, both of which are $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness at the point of measurement. No. 1 has a groove running round the inside of the lip, and a similar depression on the outside, below which is a slight moulding. The decoration consists of a horizontal line of a large impressed cord placed immediately below the moulding. The space above the moulding has a zigzag impressed cord device, and, as will be seen, the impression of a twisted cord also runs round the top. No. 2 is bevelled towards the inside. It is decorated with two rows of indented lines, which appear to have been drawn with a blunt-pointed stick or instrument; beneath this, diagonal lines extend.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are portions of the walls of vessels, Nos. 3 and 5 being about $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, and Nos. 4 and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in thickness. No. 3 has a moulding running round it, above which is a horizontal twisted-

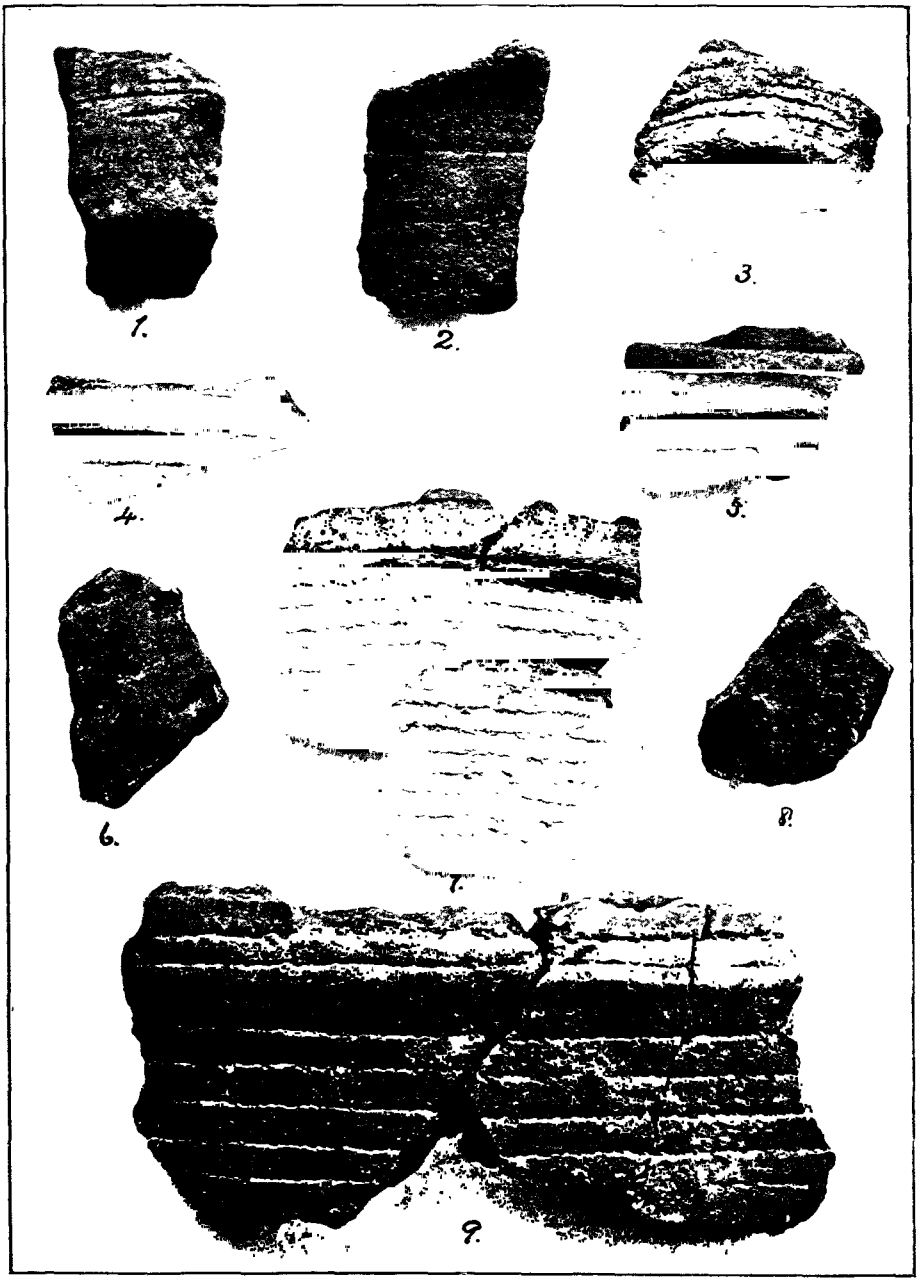


Fig. 18. Pottery Fragments found in Midden No. 2. (½.)

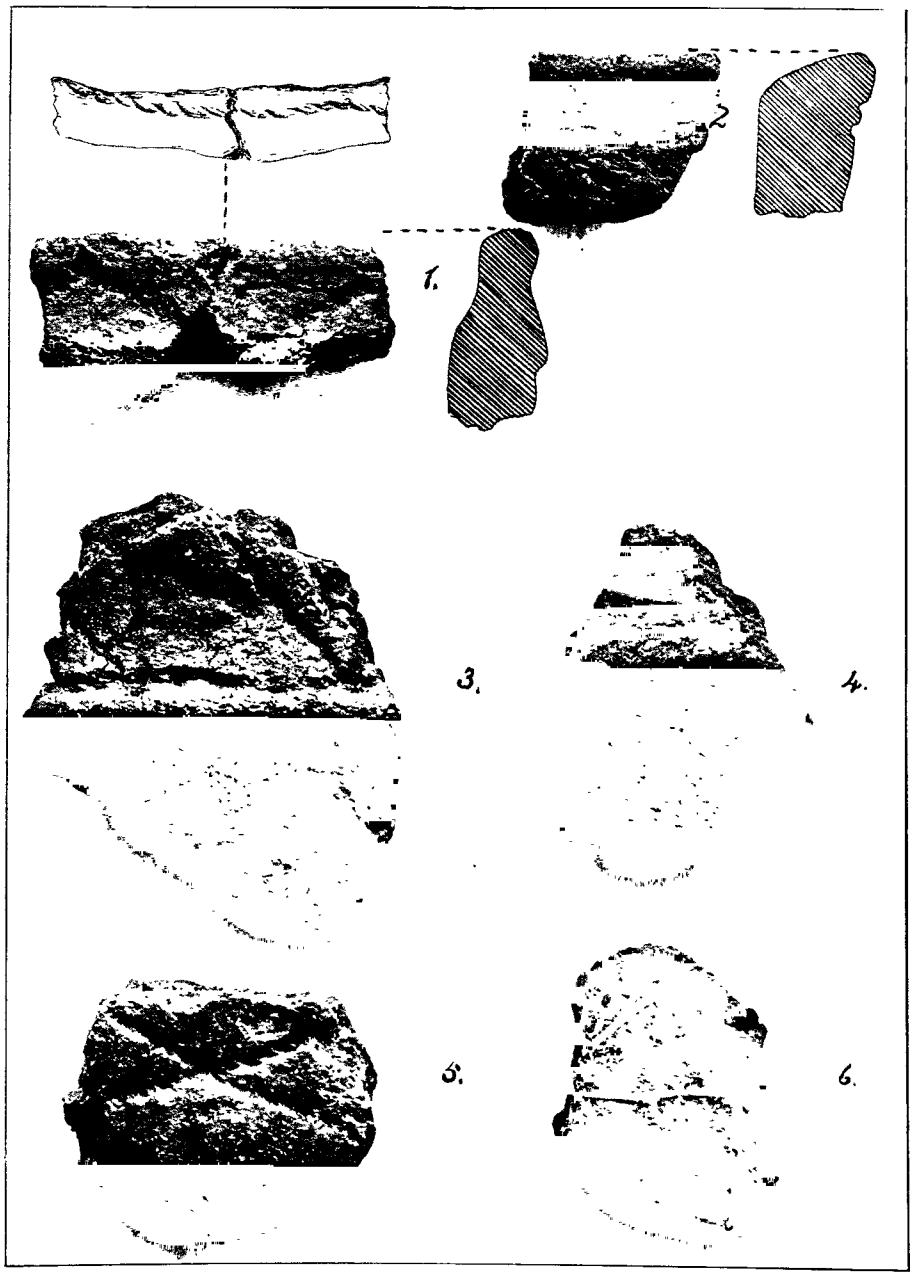


Fig. 19. Pottery Fragments found in Midden No. 2. ($\frac{1}{1}$.)

cord impression, and from this extend zigzag impressions, also of the twisted cord. No. 5 appears to have been decorated with a lozenge-shaped design of a twisted cord.

Nos. 4 and **6** have both slight swellings, at what may have been the shoulder. Above this point in both are horizontal indented lines, from which, in the former, a chequer pattern of crossed oblique lines appears to extend ; while in the latter, two indented lines appear to run more or less diagonally from the horizontal indented one.

One vessel, reddish brown in colour (the lower part of which, together with a considerable portion of one side, I have been able to put together), was found in close proximity to several nodules of clay, and it seems probable that this vessel may have been the receptacle of the clay in question. The bottom, which is $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in thickness. The vessel is made of a very coarse paste, which contains numerous small stones. It must have been of considerable size, as in inside diameter, at 2 inches from the bottom, it measures 7 inches, and a portion of the wall measures 6 inches vertically.

On the bottom of a vessel which I have been able to put partially together (fig. 20), and which seems to have been of no great dimensions, are the impressions of three grains of wheat, together with what appears to be a portion of a rachis. It is evident that these must have become embedded in the clay after the vessel was made but still unbaked. The finding of these grain moulds is of considerable interest, as it shows beyond doubt the cultivation of cereals in Scotland at a very early period.[1] Mr J. R. Mortimer was able to establish the cultivation of cereals[2] by the finding, in East Yorkshire, of a portion of a head of wheat containing three grains which had become embedded in the clay forming the wall of a food-vessel, and which had become carbonised in the firing. These grains, he says, "seem to belong to a small variety." The mould of one of the grains found by me measures nearly $\frac{9}{32}$ of an inch in length, by $\frac{5}{32}$ of an inch in breadth, the other grains being slightly smaller. With

[1] Curved flint knives which "may not impossibly have supplied the place of sickles," have been found in various parts of England, and these have suggested the growing of grain south of the Tweed in prehistoric times.—Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 358.

[2] J. R. Mortimer's *Forty Years' Researches*, p. 111.

a view to comparing the dimensions of the mould given with wheat grains of the present day, I have examined a small quantity of wheat grown in Scotland, with the following results:—Out of 200 grains measured, I find $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. measure $\frac{9}{32}$ of an inch in length, $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. measure $\frac{8}{32}$ of an inch in length, and 39 per cent. measure $\frac{7}{32}$ of an inch in length. It is of course impossible to determine whether the



Fig. 20. Piece of Pottery with Impressions of Grains of Wheat, from Midden No. 2. ($\frac{1}{1}$.)

impressions of the grains on the bottom of the vessel mentioned are those of average grains of the period or not; but it is noteworthy that by far the largest percentage of the grains measured are of a similar length, and therefore are not far inferior to those of the present day.

Finally, I must not omit to mention the finding in both middens of several pieces of lignite. Perhaps more was obtained from Midden No. 2 than from Midden No. 1, and the pieces from the former were also

somewhat larger than those from the latter. All the pieces presented a smooth, rounded surface, and the largest was not more than 3 inches in length. Whether these pieces of lignite served any useful purpose in the domestic economy of these prehistoric people, or were purely fortuitous, it is impossible to say.

In summarising the results of my investigations, I must at once make it clear that no signs of burial, either by inhumation or incineration, were at any time noticeable, and there can be little doubt that the sites of these two kitchen middens had been occupied purely and simply as dwelling-sites by the people of prehistoric times.

As to the fictilia found, it will have been noticed that all the potsherds from Midden No. 1 were of fine texture, and, as seen from the measurements, none were of great thickness. This can also be said of a considerable portion of the shards found in Midden No. 2. Generally speaking, only a few of the rims found in both middens were plain, the large majority being decorated.

No fewer than 454 potsherds of various sizes and thicknesses were found in the excavation of Midden No. 2. A number of these were of the impressed cord pattern, and were of similar thickness to those in Midden No. 1. Numerous fragments, however, were of much coarser texture, some plain, others decorated, and it would thus seem that the two middens may not have been contemporaneous.

As the potsherds were so fragmentary, I do not feel absolutely justified in asserting that they were portions of beakers and food-vessels of the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age; but if many at least of these fragments have not belonged to beakers and food-vessels, to what class of vessel can they properly be assigned? The late Mr Albert Way, in speaking of burial urns of the Prehistoric Age,[1] says that "the food-vessel and the drinking-cup appear unquestionably designed for the ordinary purposes of life"; and Mr J. R. Mortimer, in his *Forty Years' Researches*, page 55, coincides with the opinion expressed by Dr Thurnam, who says that "the true type of the drinking-cup is not

[1] *Hydriotaphia Cambrensis*, p. 70.

recurved at the top"; and Mr J. R. Mortimer goes on to say, "I believe the real drinking-cup had generally a straight vertical lip, a form which would be found far the best adapted for its everyday use; and that any vessel having another form of lip had not been specially made for this purpose. Probably the finer class of vase with recurved lip and the drinking-cup were two special kinds of domestic pottery." Canon Greenwell, however, on the other hand, takes a different view in his well-known work on British Barrows. In discussing the question as to the suitability of food-vessels and drinking-cups for ordinary domestic purposes, he says that "even the strongest of these are but ill adapted for household work, and would certainly not bear the knocking about to which such vessels must necessarily be submitted. Nor do any of them seem, from their shape, to be well suited for such purposes as domestic utensils are intended for." Again, he objects that "the thickness of the walls" and the "width of the lip of the rim" of food-vessels would make them very inconvenient and "unsuitable vessels in the economy of daily life." He further avers that "they could not have been used in cooking, for, apart from the fact that none of them show signs of having been placed upon a fire, they could not bear its action."

Whether these opinions are well founded or not, makes little difference, for, as already seen, some of the rims brought to light in these kitchen middens are straight, others everted, while one rim at least is curved inwards. None of the rims from Midden No. 1, and few of those from Midden No. 2, are thicker than the average beaker or food-vessel, and in point of texture and decoration they correspond with many vessels found in the graves of the Bronze Age.

If Canon Greenwell's view were accepted, then the people who inhabited the sites of these two kitchen middens cooked none of their food in vessels, as the fragments of these vessels (which he says could not have withstood the heat of the fire) were all the fictile remains found, and, excepting the coarser pieces from Midden No. 2, were all of the same average thickness as beakers and food-vessels. I think it is reasonably certain, however, that the people occupying these sites did

cook their food in these vessels. None of the whelk shells had been broken in order to extract the body of the mollusc; and as it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get them out of the shells when alive, it may be presumed that, as in the present day, boiling was resorted to. The body could then be readily picked out, possibly with a bone pin. None of the shells showed any traces of fire, which would have been the case had they been roasted.

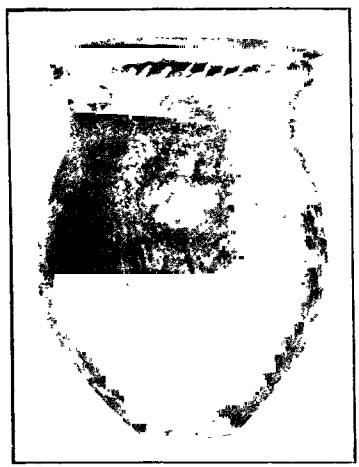


Fig. 21. Cooking Vessel of Pottery from New Mexico. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)



Fig. 22. Cooking Vessel of Pottery from New Mexico. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

It is, of course, impossible to say that any of the fragments of pottery found in these kitchen middens had been subjected to the heat of the fire, but I cannot think that their thinness would have precluded them from being so used.

Some years ago, I brought back from New Mexico two vessels (figs. 21 and 22), one now the property of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. The walls of these both measure $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, and are no thicker than the average type of beaker. The larger vessel I found at a recently vacated camp of Apache Indians, and as it

was cracked, and had necessarily become useless, it had been thrown aside. That this vessel had stood the heat of the fire is certain, as the outside still has numerous traces of soot incrusted upon it. The smaller vessel (fig. 22) I bought at the Pueblo Indian village of Tesuque, near Santa Fé, New Mexico, and I picked it out from the ashes of the fire, where it had evidently been used for cooking a part of the midday meal.

As no other fictile remains were found in the prehistoric deposits, it would seem beyond doubt that the vessels, as represented by the fragments found, had been used for the ordinary domestic purposes of the people inhabiting these sites. But if it is conceded that all the vessels found served a domestic use—and this can hardly be doubted—it must be admitted that many of the fragments might well have belonged to beakers and food-vessels, and that therefore these vessels at least cannot longer be regarded as purely sepulchral. It certainly seems more probable that a vessel of the ordinary domestic type (not necessarily one that had been in use) would be placed in the grave, containing either food or water for the departed spirit, as considered necessary by the living.

With reference to some of the coarser pottery found in Midden No. 2, which in some respects bears a considerable resemblance in texture, thickness, and decoration to cinerary urns, it may not be improbable that, if these fragments ever belonged to cinerary urns, they may have been manufactured at the dwelling-site, for the purpose of being placed in a grave with incinerated remains, or they may have been used for domestic purposes, in common with the vessels of thinner quality, resembling the beaker and food-vessel types, already described. Should I be correct in ascribing some of the fragments of coarser pottery to vessels of the cinerary urn type, and if these were introduced later than beakers and food-vessels,[1] it would then follow that Midden No. 2 was occupied as a dwelling-site subsequent to Midden No. 1, in which, as has been seen, fragments of this type of vessel were entirely absent.

[1] Rice Holmes, *Ancient Britain and the Invasion of Julius Cæsar*, p. 193; British Museum *Guide to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age*, p. 45.

It will have been noted that no metal of any description was found in either of the deposits, and judging from the character of the various types of pottery found, one might very readily ascribe both of these Middens to the Age of Bronze. On the other hand, from the fashioned flints, stones, and bones brought to light, there is nothing incompatible in attributing either deposit to the late Neolithic period.

I am indebted to Dr Joseph Anderson and to Mr A. O. Curle, F.S.A. Scot., for valuable assistance and advice, kindly given during my excavation of these middens.

MONDAY, 13*th April* 1908.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, LL.D., Lyon King-of-Arms, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

JOHN ALEXANDER BALFOUR, F.R.Hist.Soc., Kelvindare, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
GEORGE LOGAN, 9 Calton Road.
ALEXR. ORROCK, 13 Dick Place.
Rev. WILLIAM MORRISON, M.A., 7 East Mayfield.
Rev. JOHN STIRTON, B.D., Minister of Glamis, Forfarshire.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By Rev. ANGUS MACKAY, M.A., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., through JAMES MACDONALD, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.

A finely worked, hollow-based Spear-head of Flint, found about 1875, after heather burning, in the bank of a burn at Rhifail, Strathnaver.

This fine specimen (fig. 1) is notable for its resemblance to a type not uncommon in Scandinavia. Its beautiful workmanship by ripple-flaking over the greater part of its surface is also a feature which is more common in Scandinavia than in Scotland, where the fine, parallel, ripple-like flaking is chiefly confined to the smaller hollow-based and lop-sided arrow-heads, with a projecting wing or barb at one of the angles of the base. It measures $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in greatest breadth, and is nowhere more than $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in thickness.



Fig. 1. Spear head of Fint from Rhifail, Strathnaver. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

(2) By J. H. Stevenson, F.S.A. Scot.

Mould of Steatite, for casting three buttons with holes through the shanks, found at Leaburn, Whalsay, Shetland. It is an irregularly shaped block $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches in breadth and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. The moulding cavities for the buttons, which are circular, and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, are placed on one side, in close proximity to each other, and on other two sides of the block are grooves or oblong cavities which may have been used for other castings.

(3) By David Barnett, 26 Cumberland Street, Edinburgh.

Line-sinker of Sandstone, an oblong, water-rolled pebble $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in breadth and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in greatest thickness, the ends rounded as well as the sides, which have a longitudinal groove down the middle of each, intersecting as they pass round each end. A peculiarity of the specimen is that on one side the middle part of the groove is enlarged into a cavity with straight sides and ends, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in width and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in depth. It was found in June 1906 by workmen excavating for a new sewer in Ferry Row, Invergordon, Ross-shire, at a depth of 5 feet under the surface.

Drawing of a polished Axe of indurated Claystone, in the form of a truncated cone, the butt end rounded off, the cutting face somewhat sharply sloped towards the edge on one side and rounded on the other, found about ten years ago in digging the foundation for a house that forms the corner block of Montgomery Street and Wellington Street, Edinburgh, and now in the possession of Mr William Leadbetter, mason, 5 Easter Road. It measures $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest width and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in greatest thickness.

(4) By Robert Glen, F.S.A. Scot.

The point end of a broken Spatha, or weaving implement, of bone, shaped like a sword-blade, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches in breadth, and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, from Shetland.

(5) By Alan Reid, F.S.A. Scot.

Portion of the hilt end of a Sword, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with broken guard and pear-shaped pommel, found at Holyrood in 1879.

(6) By Joseph Dechelette, Hon. F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Fifteen Archæological Pamphlets on Gaulish and Roman Antiquities: Fouilles de Mont Beuvray de 1897 à 1901; Le Camp Romain de Hofheim; Montefortins et Ornavasso; La Nécropole Gallo-Romaine de Roanne; La Sépulture de Chassenard; Ornaments Flamboyants des Époques Gauloise et Romaine; La Bélier sur les chenets Gaulois; La Fabrique de la Graufesenque, Aveyron; Les Graffites de la Graufesenque: La Nécropole Gauloise de Dion; Les Antefixes Céramiques de Fabrique Gallo-Romaine; Une Antefixe de la Huitième Légion; Découverte d'un Vase Sigille de Fabrique Arverne dans la Prusse Orientale; L'Inscription Autunoise de l'Ichthys; Les Petites Bronzes Ibériques; L'Archéologie Préhistorique et les Fouilles de Carthage.

(7) By Ludwig Jacobi, Hon. F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Das Romerkastell Saalburg bei Homburg. Two vols. 8vo. 1897.

(8) By D. Crawford Smith, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Historians of Perth and other Local and Topographical Writers to the end of the Nineteenth Century. 4to. 1906.

(9) By T. C. Smith, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The History of the Parish of Ribchester, in the County of Lancaster. 8vo. 1890.

(10) By the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Notes on the Repair of Ancient Buildings. 12mo. 1903.

(11) By the Keeper of the Records of Scotland.

Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, A.D. 1544–1660. Edited by Professor P. Hume Brown, LL.D. Vol. viii. Second Series. 1908.

(12) By the Edinburgh Architectural Association.

Incongruity and Disfigurement in Edinburgh and elsewhere. An Address to the Edinburgh Architectural Association, by the Right Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., Lord Justice-Clerk.

(13) By William Crawford, the Author.

Knox Genealogy : Descendants of William Knox, and of John Knox the Reformer. 4to. 1896.

(14) By the Royal Scottish Academy.

Eightieth Annual Report of the Royal Scottish Academy. 8vo. 1908.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTE ON A PAIR OF PIPE BANNERETS OF REAY'S FENCIBLE HIGHLANDERS (1794-1802) OFFERED TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES AS A LOAN EXHIBIT ON BEHALF OF THE CLAN MACKAY SOCIETY.

By GEORGE MACKAY, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.S.A. Scot.

During the latter half of the eighteenth century the military resources of this country were severely strained, not only by our wars with France, but by our efforts to maintain peace among the disaffected population of Ireland.

The plan of raising fencible corps in the Highlands was first proposed and carried into effect by Mr Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, in the year 1759. In England, county militia regiments were raised for internal defence in the absence of the regular army, but in view of the comparatively recent occurrences in connection with the 1745 rising, it was not deemed prudent to extend this system to the Highlands of Scotland, where it was believed that the Stuarts and their adherents were still fomenting Jacobite plots. An exception, however, was made in favour of the people of Argyll and Sutherland, and letters of service were issued to the Duke of Argyll and to the Earl of Sutherland respectively to raise a fencible regiment within their own districts. Unlike the militia regiments, which were raised by ballot, the fencibles were to be raised by the ordinary mode of recruiting, and like the regiments of the line the officers were to be appointed and their commissions signed by the King.

Between the years 1759 and 1799 twenty-six fencible regiments were embodied from time to time. No less than four of these were connected with the county of Sutherland. The first Sutherland Fencibles, raised in 1759, were disbanded in 1763. A second Sutherland Fencible Regiment, raised in 1779, was disbanded in 1783; and a third Sutherland Fencible Regiment was raised in 1793, and though nominally disbanded in 1798 a large number of the men subsequently enlisted in the 93rd Regiment (the Sutherland Highlanders), which was added to the regular

army in the year 1800. A fourth regiment from this district was known as the "Reay Fencibles."

On the 24th of October 1794 a royal warrant for raising a regiment of fencibles from Lord Reay's territory was issued to Colonel Hugh Mackay Baillie, grandson of the Hon. Colonel Hugh Mackay of Bighouse. Unfortunately the chief of the Mackays, Hugh, Lord Reay, was at the time incapacitated from leading his clan, and the command was assigned to Colonel Baillie as a military officer of note and proved experience, and a near kinsman of the chief. He was greatly assisted in getting the men together by Colonel George Mackay of Handa, afterwards of Bighouse, and by the Hon. Eric Mackay, cousin-german of the chief, whom he succeeded in 1797.

In the month of March 1795 the Reay Highlanders were embodied, by Sir Hector Munro of Indian fame, at Fort George. The regiment consisted of 800 men, 700 of whom had the Gaelic prefix "Mac" to their names. No sooner was the regiment embodied, uniformed, armed, and drilled for a few weeks, than it was ordered to proceed to Ireland, where, by its steady conduct and soldierly bearing, it soon attracted the attention of Generals Lake and Nugent. The former was particularly attached to his "honest Reays," who frequently formed his bodyguard. The regiment was first stationed in the north of Ireland, in Belfast and neighbouring towns, for about two years and a half. The conduct of the regiment in these quarters met with the highest commendation from the general officers commanding the district, and gained the universal respect and esteem of the inhabitants amongst whom it was quartered.

When the Irish Rebellion broke out in 1798 the Reays saw active service, and on the 26th of May of that year particularly distinguished themselves at the battle of Tara Hill. The regiment was eventually disbanded in 1802. Many officers and men who served in it attached themselves thereafter to other regiments in the regular army.[1]

[1] I would refer those who wish further information to the interesting historical sketch of the Reay Fencibles written by the late Mr John Mackay of Hereford, and published in 1880 for the Clan Mackay Society by Charles Mackay, 263 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Shortly after the restoration of St Giles' Cathedral the present Lord Reay presented one of the regimental colours to the authorities of that church, and it now hangs from one of the pillars near to the organ. It is to be hoped that its companion colour may ere long be placed beside it, but in the meantime I have reason to believe that it is in the possession of Sir Robert Farquhar, Bart., the elder brother of Lord Farquhar and a grandson of Eric, Lord Reay, who sold the family estates.

As already stated, Colonel George Mackay of Bighouse was largely instrumental in raising the regiment, one of the companies of which, known as the Bighouse Company, had its first headquarters in the neighbourhood of his house at the northern extremity of Strathhalladale and close to the township of Melvich. His great-grandson and direct representative, Mr Colin Campbell Mackay of Morinish, Wilmer, British Columbia, has recently conveyed to the Clan Mackay Society a pair of bannerets which had come into his possession along with other family relics, and I have been instructed by the council of the Society to request the Society of Antiquaries to accept the custody of these little flags as a loan exhibit to be placed in its Museum as near as possible to another banner which we value as a clan relic, namely, the "Bratach Bhan."

Each of these flags consists of a double fold of silk, probably originally of violet tint, now faded into a grey mauve. Each is about 2 feet 9 inches in length by $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, stitched at one side to a thin rod presumably of whalebone, and having three pairs of small silk ribbons attached thereto. Presumably they were used or intended to be used for the adornment of the drone of a bagpipe. One side of each flag bears the device of a large Scottish thistle supporting a pair of leaves worked in gold thread and sequins, surmounted by a border 4 inches in depth carrying the inscription "Reay's Fencible Highlanders" worked in similar material.

II.

NOTE ON A SNUFF-MULL BELONGING TO COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENURE (A.D. 1752). By GEORGE MACKAY, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.S.A. Scot.

I have been further requested to offer at the same time for safe custody as a loan exhibit another relic of considerable historic interest and of older date. It is the snuff-mull which was in the pocket of Colin Campbell of Glenure when assassinated near Ballachulish on the 14th of May 1752. His romantic story may be briefly told.

After the suppression of the Rebellion of 1745 many Highland gentlemen attached to the Jacobite cause found themselves outlawed or in exile. The policy of the Government of the day was to place the forfeited estates under the care of gentry loyal to the Hanoverian party, whose business it was to transmit to the Barons of Exchequer in Edinburgh the rents which they gathered from the not too well affected tenantry. The funds so obtained were spent mainly, if not entirely, in the making of roadways, bridges, etc.; and by opening up the Highlands and facilitating intercourse this policy appears to have succeeded in gradually pacifying the turbulent Highlanders.

Colin Campbell of Glenure, a younger son of Campbell of Barcaldine, was thus entrusted with the factorship of the sequestrated estate of Charles Stewart of Ardshiel, besides other estates lying in the shires of Argyll and Inverness. At Whitsunday 1751 he caused a certain James Stewart, by repute a natural brother of Ardshiel's, to be removed from a farm called Glenduror on the said estate of Ardshiel, and in the month of April 1752 had given notice that certain other persons would require to remove at Whitsunday, *i.e.* the 15th of May 1752.

On the 14th of May, Colin Campbell was returning from Fort William to his own house of Glenure, after transacting some business relating to the factorship of the estate of Locheil. He had passed the ferry of Ballachulish and was riding through the wood of Lettermore,

accompanied by Donald Kennedy, a Sheriff's Officer of Argyllshire, who was on foot and some way ahead of him (the road being bad for horses), and by Mungo Campbell, a young writer in Edinburgh, who also was riding a little before him. Behind him at some distance was John Mackenzie, his servant, also on horseback. While the little cavalcade was thus proceeding, some one hidden in the wood fired at Colin Campbell from behind, and he fell mortally wounded with two balls through his body, and died upon the spot in less than an hour afterwards. His companions pursued the murderer, but he succeeded in making his escape without being certainly identified. It was suspected that the shot was actually fired by Allan Breck Stewart (an outlaw from the '45 who absconded immediately after the event); but James Stewart of Acharn, who had harboured Allan Breck, was accused of the murder, as being at least an accessory if not the instigator of it.

Viewing the matter dispassionately from this distance of time, it must be confessed that his trial was not conducted under the fairest conditions. The Duke of Argyll, incensed at the murder of his clansman Glenure, took advantage of his position as hereditary Justice-General of Scotland to preside at the trial, and held it at Inveraray. A jury of Campbells, with hereditary antipathies to a Stewart, were not likely to give a favourable verdict, and in the end Stewart was hanged near the scene of the murder. The popular belief has always been that James Stewart was practically innocent of the crime, but the mystery has never been entirely solved.

For these and other reasons the Appin Trial[1] (as it is usually called) has always been regarded as a *cause célèbre* in the annals of the Scottish Bar. Moreover, it has been seized upon by the romantic imagination of Robert Louis Stevenson and woven into his picturesque historical novel *Kidnapped* and its sequel *Catriona*.

[1] See (1) *The Trial of James Stewart in Auchurn in Duror of Appin for the Murder of Colin Campbell of Glenure, Factor for His Majesty on the Forfeited Estate of Ardshiel.* Printed for G. Hamilton and I Balfour, 1753. (2) *The Trial of James Stewart* (*The Appin Murder*). Edited by David N. Mackay, Writer, Glasgow. Published by William Hodge & Co., Glasgow and Edinburgh, 1907.

Glenure married Janet Mackay, the heiress of Bighouse, in Sutherland. He left two daughters, one of whom succeeded to the family estate, and by her marriage with George Mackay of Handa brought back the clan name to the old home in Strathhalladale. George Mackay of Handa became Colonel George of the Reay Fencibles. I cannot show you his portrait, but here is one of Louisa, his wife, the daughter of Glenure (from a painting by Raeburn), and it is not improbable that the little banners previously exhibited were made by her hands or by some of her numerous daughters. She had twenty-one children.

I show also a photograph from a miniature of Captain Colin Campbell Mackay, the grandson of Glenure, for whose company of the Reay Highlanders the banners previously exhibited were presumably worked.

The snuff-mull is made of wood (rosewood ?), and is of a rather quaint, pitcher-like shape. It stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, having an oval outline measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch at its base, widening in its upper part to 2 inches by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The base is of silver, a fluted silver band encircles its middle, the rim and hinged lid are also bound in silver, and a small silver plate fixed to the centre of the lid bears the initials of its original owner, "C. C."

III.

NOTES ON A FIFTEENTH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT OF "THE MIRROR OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST" IN THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY. By W. K. DICKSON, Secretary.

The manuscript described in these notes is of interest both as a work of art and as a heraldic record. It is a copy, written and illuminated in England in the latter half of the fifteenth century, of the *Mirrour of the Blessed Life of Jesus Christ*, a free translation into English of the *Meditationes Vitæ Christi*, attributed to Cardinal Bonaventura. The English version is perhaps best known as being one of the books printed by Caxton; there is a copy of his version, printed about 1488, in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow. Editions were also printed by Pynson and Wynkyn de Worde. There appears little doubt that the translator was Nicholas Love, Prior of the Carthusian house of Mount Grace, Yorkshire. In 1410, as appears from a Latin note appended to this manuscript, the translation was submitted to Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, and received his approval "*ad fidelium edificacionem et hereticorum sive Lollardorum confutacionem.*" It was very popular; Mr Lawrence F. Powell, who has recently published an edition of the text, states that he has traced twenty-three manuscript copies in various libraries, public and private, besides that now described.

The book is an outline of the Life of Christ, paraphrased from the Gospels and arranged in seven parts, for reading on the seven days of the week. Part I., for Monday, deals with the Annunciation, Nativity, and Circumcision; Part II., for Tuesday, with the Flight into Egypt, the Youth of Our Lord, and His Baptism; Part III., for Wednesday, with the Fasting and Temptation, the Sermon on the Mount, and the earlier miracles; Part IV., for Thursday, with the Transfiguration, the later miracles, and the Entry into Jerusalem; Part V., for Friday, with the Passion; Part VI., for Saturday, with the events between the

Crucifixion and the Resurrection; and Part VII., for Sunday, with the Resurrection and Ascension, and the Descent of the Holy Ghost. A concluding chapter treats "Of that excellent and worthiest Sacrament of Cristis blessed body."

The manuscript in the Advocates' Library (MS. 18. 1. 7), which is on vellum, is a volume measuring $13\frac{1}{4}$ by $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and consisting of 164 leaves, including two fly-leaves. Each leaf contains two columns of thirty-four lines each. It has been rebound in dark brown calf, apparently in the eighteenth century. It contains the seven parts above enumerated, divided into sixty-four chapters and prefaced by a detailed table of contents.

It is written in red and black, in a good English hand of the fifteenth century. Its chief interest, however, is in its illuminations, and in the miniatures with which it is adorned, which are fine examples of English work of the period.

At the beginning of the volume is a heraldic page containing a coat-of-arms of many quarterings, a beautiful piece of fifteenth century decorative heraldry. There are two coats impaled. The first is—Quarterly, first and fourth, barry of six argent and azure, in chief three torteaux; second and third, quarterly, first and fourth, or, a maunch gules: second and third, barry of eight argent and azure, an orle of ten martlets gules. The second coat is—Quarterly, first and fourth, or, a lion rampant azure; second and third, gules, three lucies or pikes haurient argent. Crest, a wyvern, or, on a cap of maintenance. Motto—*Soli Deo honor*. The motto is repeated over an elaborate diapered background of red and gold.

When I first examined the manuscript some years ago I sent the blazon of these arms to my friend Mr J. H. Stevenson, Unicorn Pursuivant, and received from him the following note regarding them: "The coat-of-arms in the *Mirrour* seems to be—First coat, quarterly, first and fourth Grey de Ruthyn; second and third, quarterly, Hastings in the first and fourth, quartering Valence in the second and third. Roger, first Baron Grey de Ruthyn, married Elizabeth, daughter of John, second Baron Hastings, and his first wife, Isabel, sister and co-heir of

Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. The second coat is, quarterly, Duke of Brabant and Louvaine in the first and fourth, quartering Lucy in the second and third, as still borne by the Duke of Northumberland. Edmund, fourth Baron Grey de Ruthyn, created Earl of Kent in 1465, married Lady Katherine Percy, daughter of the second Earl of Northumberland, and died 28th May 1489." The date of this marriage corresponds with the period of the execution of the MS., and thus we have a clear indication of its original proprietorship.

This heraldic page is placed at the beginning of the table of contents. In the body of the book there are sixteen fine full-page miniatures. Of these the first represents St Bonaventura in his Franciscan habit, engaged in the writing of his book, his cardinal's hat being placed on the desk beside him; below kneels a red-winged, golden-robed angel bearing a shield of the impaled arms above described, while above two similar angels bear the separate coats. The next miniature is the finest in the book. In a circular medallion in the centre is depicted the Coronation of the Virgin. The central picture is surrounded by sixteen panels filled with figures in adoration, Dominations, Principalities and Powers, Cherubim and Seraphim, Prophets, Apostles, Martyrs, and Confessors. At the four corners of the design appear the symbols of the Evangelists, and underneath are the kneeling figures of the fourth Lord Grey de Ruthyn and his wife, the original proprietors of the book. The remaining miniatures represent respectively the Nativity, the Flight into Egypt, the Baptism, the Temptation, the Sermon on the Mount, the Disciples plucking the ears of corn on the Sabbath Day, the Feeding of the Multitude, the Agony in the Garden, the Crucifixion, the Virgin and the Apostles in the Upper Chamber, the Appearance of Christ in the Garden after the Resurrection, the Ascension, the Descent of the Holy Ghost, and a Procession of the Blessed Sacrament. Generally speaking, one miniature is placed at the beginning of each of the daily sections of the book and one in the middle of the section. In addition to the miniatures there are throughout the book a large number of splendidly decorated initials and borders. The

execution is very fine, especially as regards the decorative work; gold is lavishly employed throughout. A notable feature of the book is the extensive employment of secondary colours, such as lake and pale green, in addition to the strong primary colours which are more familiar in the illuminated work of the period. In the miniatures the drawing of figures and animals, while exceedingly vigorous and effective, is sometimes rather crude; the decorative work, on the other hand, is very delicate in finish. The backgrounds are often very beautiful, especially the skies, in which a pure ultramarine blue heightened with gold is largely used. Some of the figure subjects, notably the Crucifixion, are relieved against diaper backgrounds of gold and colour, very minute and elaborate in design. The miniature of the Agony in the Garden has unfortunately been seriously damaged, the greater part having been torn away, but with this exception the miniatures are complete.

It, along with most of the other mediæval manuscripts in the Library, has recently been examined in detail, collated, and described by Miss Catherine R. Borland, who during the past two years has been engaged in preparing a Calendar of the Mediæval MSS. in the Library, and to whose notes I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness.

VI.

NOTICE OF THE EXAMINATION OF PREHISTORIC KITCHEN MIDDENS ON THE ARCHERFIELD ESTATE, NEAR GULLANE, HADDINGTONSHIRE, IN NOVEMBER 1907. By ALEX. O. CURLE, Secretary.

The links which fringe the shore on the Archerfield estate are, on the east side of Gullane Bay and northward of the Black Rocks, deeply indented by a series of long ravines running inland among the sand-hills in an easterly direction. From their surface the sand is being constantly blown by the prevailing westerly winds, and there have been thus exposed to view sites of former occupations readily recognisable from the number of bleached whelk and limpet shells scattered over them. Quantities of bones and teeth, of oxen and other animals, lie strewn about the surface, and numerous small cairns also testify to the presence here of a community in prehistoric times. The more important of these ravines are four in number, and of these the second, approached from the direction of Gullane, now particularly claims our attention. From the upper edge of the old raised beach which crosses its entrance it extends landward for several hundred yards. On the south side, where its walls are some 20 feet in height and about 60 yards inwards, lies a low mound of loam and sand whose highest elevation is 3 to 4 feet above the gravelly floor exposed towards the opposite side. The breadth of the ravine at this point is 37 paces. The area over which the bleached shells lie strewn is not capable of accurate definition, but is approximately 24 paces from north to south and 20 paces from east to west. Except on the summit of the mound, the shells lie almost entirely on the surface. There, however, a few feet out from the bank, beneath a depth of 2 or 3 inches of blown sand, lay two well-defined deposits of sandy soil, much discoloured, and thickly interspersed with food refuse. The first lay towards the seaward end of the mound, and was found to measure about 12 feet by 9 feet. For a foot or two near the centre a compact mass of shells, etc., lay to a depth of about 4 inches, and thence the

deposit gradually diminished in depth till at the limits of the excavation it was represented merely by a thin black streak. The shells of whelks and limpets greatly predominated, but there were also in smaller quantities shells of the oyster and mussel, portions of crab claws, bones of various animals, and parts of horns of the red deer. Intermingling with this refuse lay a number of fragments of coarse, hand-made pottery, portions of two vessels of a finer quality decorated in parallel rings with the impress of a twisted cord or thong, two scrapers, and several flakes of

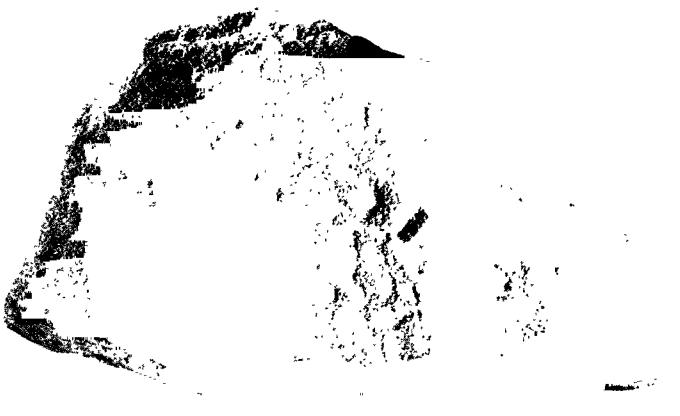


Fig. 1. Rubbing Stone of Sandstone. ($\frac{1}{3}$.)

flint; and likewise, strangely out of place, a small copper coin, a "turner," of the reign of Charles II. From this area there came also part of a block of sandstone (fig. 1) $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 6 inches in breadth, broken at one end, and showing on its upper side two parallel hollows. The larger, which occupies about two-thirds of the area of the stone, has its surface smooth except for a number of small indentations suggesting some secondary use. In the smaller hollow are faintly discernible certain smooth, parallel faces such as would be produced by polishing or sharpening a narrow, flat-edged tool. Similar

rubbing stones are common among the relics of the Swiss lake dwellings, and have been found elsewhere.

The second deposit lay 5 feet east from the first, and at the same level. The conditions disclosed were identical, the discoloured sand or soil being almost black and very full of food refuse. The deposit, from a thickness of about 4 inches in the centre, gradually thinned away till at



Fig. 2. Bone Pin and Chisel-ended Bones. ($\frac{3}{4}$.)

the edge of the excavated area, which also measured 12 feet by 9 feet, it was represented by a mere streak. The relics, however, were much more plentiful, and included portions of eighteen different vessels, most of which were highly decorated and of a character quite distinct from that of the heavier fragments found in the adjacent deposit. There were also found a bone-pin 3 inches in length (fig. 2), a portion of a chisel-ended implement of bone, which may be compared with somewhat similar objects found in the Oban caves and in the shell mounds at Oronsay

(described in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxii.), a flint knife, two scrapers, and a few flakes of flint (fig. 3). To make sure that no other deposits lay near, the surrounding sand was examined till an area 54 feet by 12

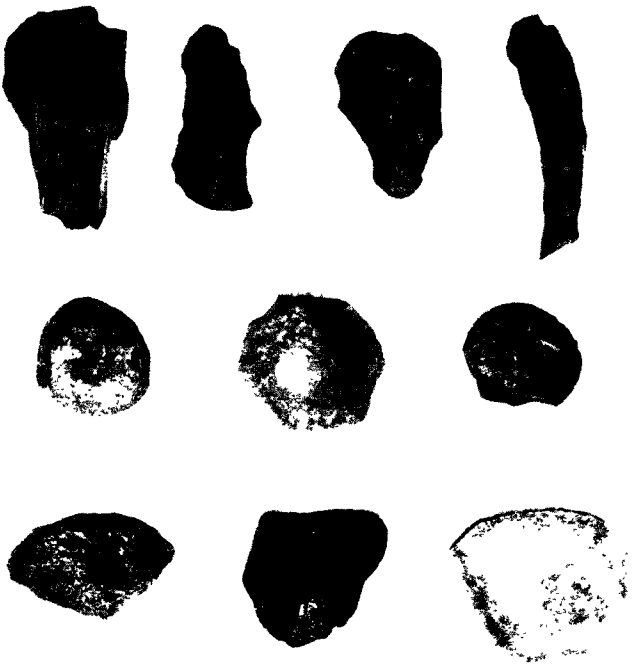


Fig. 3. Flakes and Scrapers of Flint.

feet had been cleared, but except a few small fragments of pottery, some of which was much weathered, and a few pieces of flint, nothing further was discovered.

Twenty feet or so eastward were surface indications of a similar midden. Here also, when the upper sand had been removed, there was

exposed a layer of sand blacker than in the other areas and containing traces of charcoal and charred wood. The shells, though less numerous, were of the same character, and there were a few broken animal bones. Remains of pottery were much less abundant and less varied than in the deposit previously examined. Eight distinct vessels are, however, represented by fragments contrasting markedly in character with the pottery from the other two sites, viz. four vessels of the thin red ware decorated with the impressed twisted cord, three with the class of ornament predominating on the shards from the second site (two of which, however, are represented only by single small fragments), and one of the coarse thick quality found in the first deposit. A few scrapers and flakes of flint were also obtained. The area examined, the sand from which, as in the previous cases, was all passed through a half-inch riddle, covered about 30 square yards.

No remains of cairns lay in the immediate vicinity of these middens (the only one in this particular ravine being upon the opposite side, about 40 yards distant), nor were there any indications whatever of a burial, either by inhumation or after cremation, in connection with them. At the seaward end of the bunker and in those adjacent are a number of shell-bestrewn areas presenting similar features, but though I made a partial examination of several of them, from none did I obtain a trace of pottery or flint.

The pottery of which portions have been recovered resolves itself into two main classes, (1) thick coarse vessels of large diameter, and (2) vessels of finer texture, smaller diameter, and with decoration in repeating zones. The first class is represented by the remains of five vessels, four of which came from the first, the most westerly site, and one, a solitary fragment, from the eastmost site furthest up the hollow. They are distinguished by the thickness of their walls and consequent weight as well as by the character of ornamentation. The three of which sufficient portions remain to warrant an opinion of their forms appear to have been cylindrical, with raised mouldings around the brim. In one case (fig. 4) these mouldings, four in number, are on the outside, while

on No. 1 (fig. 5) there is a single moulding on the inside. On both vessels the hollows which define the mouldings bear impressed markings. On No. 2 (fig. 5) the three prominent mouldings are also on the inside.

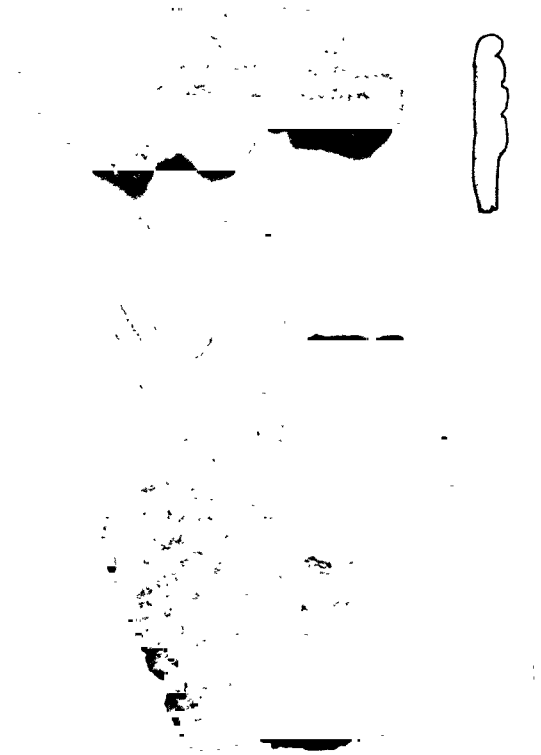


Fig. 4. Portion of cylindrical Vessel with exterior mouldings round the rim. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

The additional ornamentation on the body of the vessel shown in fig. 4 consists of longitudinal stripes of herring-bone pattern enclosed between two narrow parallel lines $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart. The pattern is repeated at $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches distance. Both stripes converge slightly towards the base,

suggesting a gradual restriction of the diameter of the vessel in that direction. The height of the fragment (which does not extend to the

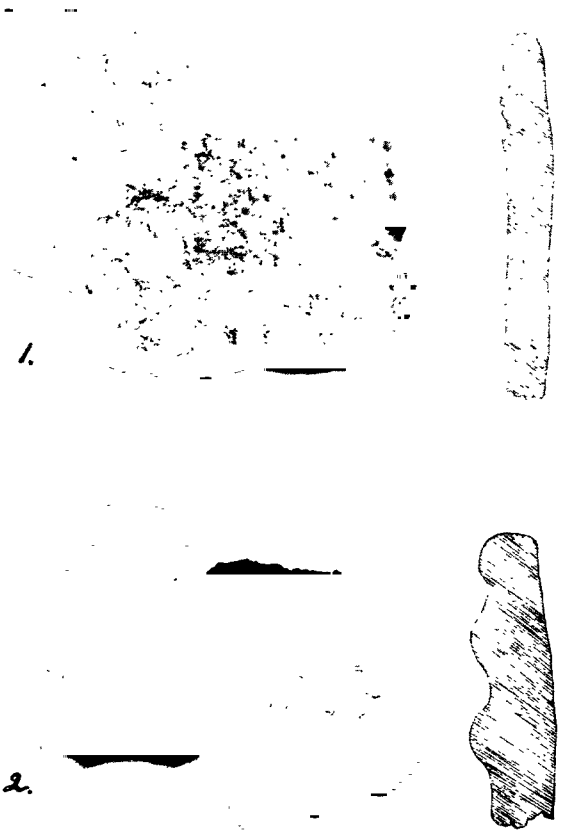


Fig. 5. Portions of Vessels with interior mouldings round the rim. ($\frac{3}{4}$.)

base of the vessel) is 8 inches, and indicates an approximate diameter for the vessel of $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches. No. 1, in fig. 5, is quite plain on the outside and much blackened on that surface, with a sooty incrustation. The

approximate diameter of the vessel was $7\frac{13}{16}$ inches. No. 2, in fig. 5, is a small fragment also undecorated on the outer surface and showing an approximate diameter of $9\frac{15}{16}$ inches. The fourth example is a portion of the side of a vessel decorated with a bold, zigzag ornament running horizontally around it. It is thick and heavy, with a very smooth external surface and much blackened in the interior. The fifth vessel of this class is represented by a small shard from the most easterly site,

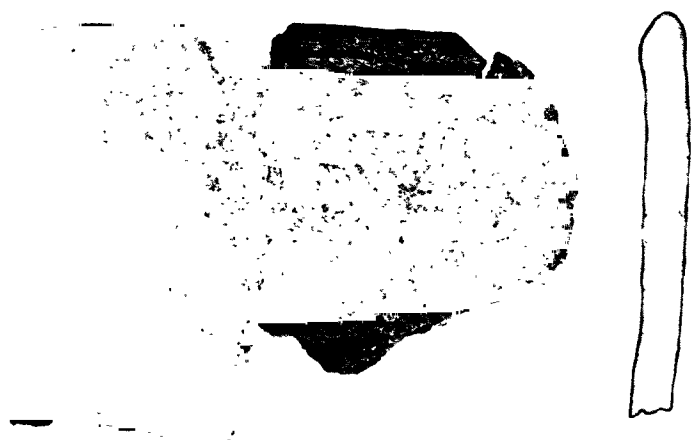


Fig. 6. Upper part of Vessel reconstructed. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

much blackened externally and internally, and ornamented on the outside with a band of rudely formed chevrons made with the finger-nail pressed forward into the soft clay. There is an indication at the edge of the fragment of a repetition of the band.

The second class is represented by remains of twenty-seven vessels. Of this large number it was only possible in two cases to piece together a sufficient number of fragments to show the original shape of the vessels, as represented in figs. 6 and 7. So far as a conclusion is justified from

the fragments, they differ in no respect from the vessels associated with burials and known as drinking cups or beakers. Here is the same characteristic style of ornament in repeating zones, the same combinations of chevrons, diapers, zigzags, and straight lines, made with a pointed implement or a comb, or the impress of a twisted cord or thong.



Fig. 7. Upper part of Vessel reconstructed. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

The texture and thickness of the pottery is similar, and the dimensions of the vessels, so far as ascertainable, are analogous. Unfortunately there was not recovered a sufficient portion of any one vessel to supply the exact shape, but the indication from the upper portions, which predominate, is that they fall into two classes, viz.—those with a high straight brim with a slightly incurving tendency, and those with an everted brim. To the former category belonged apparently all the

vessels with the varied ornament, while to the latter belonged those ornamented solely with the impress of the twisted cord. Besides a



Fig. 8. Fragments of Vessels with straight brims. (⅜.)

difference in outline, a distinction may be noted in the character of the lips, which are either worked to a narrow, rounded edge as shown in the sections of fig. 6, fig. 8 No. 4, and fig. 9 No. 7, and in all the cord-

impressed specimens, or flattened with a slight level inwards, retaining

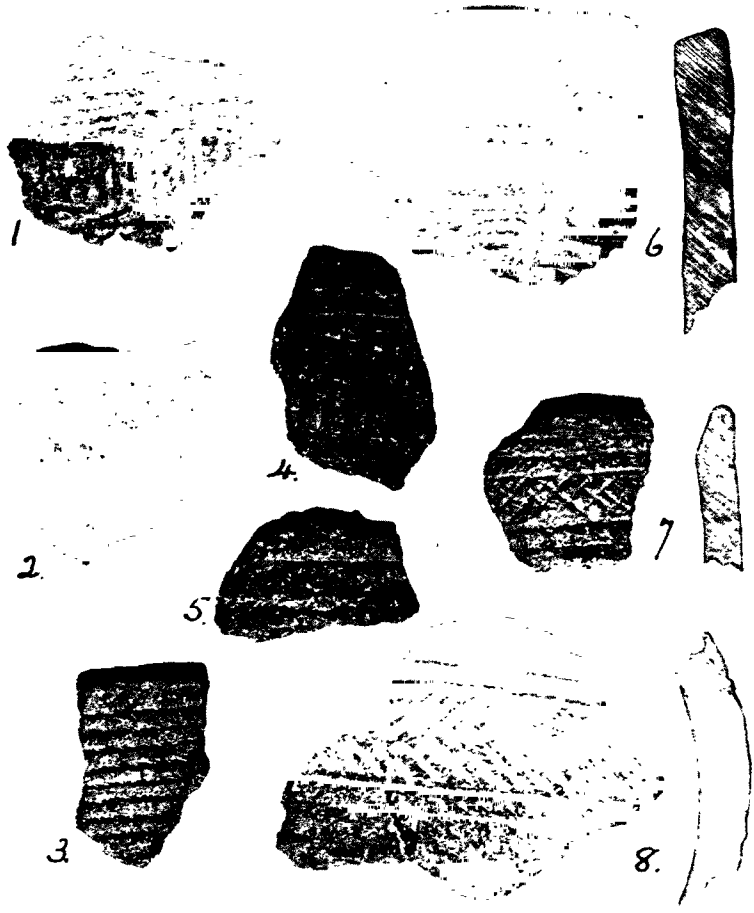


Fig. 9. Fragments of Vessels showing different varieties of decoration.

the same thickness as the wall of the vessel, *e.g.* sections of fig. 8 Nos. 2, 3, and 5 ; and fig. 9 No. 6.

The thin reddish vessels decorated with the cord impress were common to all three sites, though only two fragments of different vessels came from the first site and portions of probably only one from the second. From the third site there came the remains of four, all distinct, viz.—one with three lines of impression on the inside of the lip, another with four lines in a similar position, one with a plain lip of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in depth above the impressions, and a small portion of the side and bottom of another vessel on which the impression was double.

None of the vessels of the second class show the sooty incrustation or discoloration apparent on those of the first class.

No fragments of the highly decorated ware were found in the first site nor of the thick heavy pots in the second, which was almost contiguous.

Though the pottery of the second class is characteristic of the age of bronze, the absence of metal and the presence of the flint knife, bone, chisel, and scrapers indicate that the inhabitants of these sites had not yet emerged from the Neolithic state of culture.

I am indebted to Professor Bayley Balfour and Mr Harry F. Tagg of the Royal Botanic Gardens for examining the fragments of carbonised wood which they have pronounced to be remains of the bark of the Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and the bark and wood of the birch (*Betula alba*).

In conclusion, I would add that Mr J. E. Cree's interesting discovery of similar remains in his garden at North Berwick (reported elsewhere in this volume), suggested to him and myself an inspection of these sites, with the results above narrated. Besides assisting in the active work of excavation, I am indebted to Mr Cree for piecing together the broken pottery, drawing the sections, and other assistance.

MONDAY, 11*th May* 1908.

SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

ALEXANDER THOMSON CLAY, W.S., 18 South Learmonth Gardens.
GEORGE CLINCH, F.G.S., 3 Meadowcroft, Sutton, Surrey.
JOHN CUNNINGHAM MONTGOMERIE, of Dalmore, Stair, Ayrshire.
JOHN PARKER WATSON, W.S., 14 Magdala Crescent.
GEORGE HARVEY JOHNSTON, 22 Garscube Terrace.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) Presented, in memory of their father, by the family of the late ARCHIBALD STAVERT, of Hoscote.

Finely Polished Axe of green Avanturine Quartz, ploughed up at Cunzierton, Roxburghshire, in 1892. This fine axe (fig. 1), one of the very finest ever found in Scotland, is absolutely perfect, and retains its original polish from edge to butt. It measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth across the cutting face, and its greatest thickness at about one-fourth of its length from the butt is only $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. Axes of this thin-bladed type, and made of a somewhat similar variety of stone, are rather rare in Scotland ; but there are now in the National Museum eight specimens, all made of somewhat similar stone, of which three are from Perthshire, one from Fifeshire, one from Roxburghshire, one from Kirkcudbrightshire, one from Wigtonshire, and one the locality of which is unknown but supposed to be Midlothian. They have been found in Brittany, chiefly in dolmens, and the same form, made of jadeite, occasionally occurs in Central Europe.

(2) By Archibald Sholto Douglas, Birkhill, Muckart.

Medal in Copper of George II. and Frederick of Prussia, found near the Manse of Muckart.

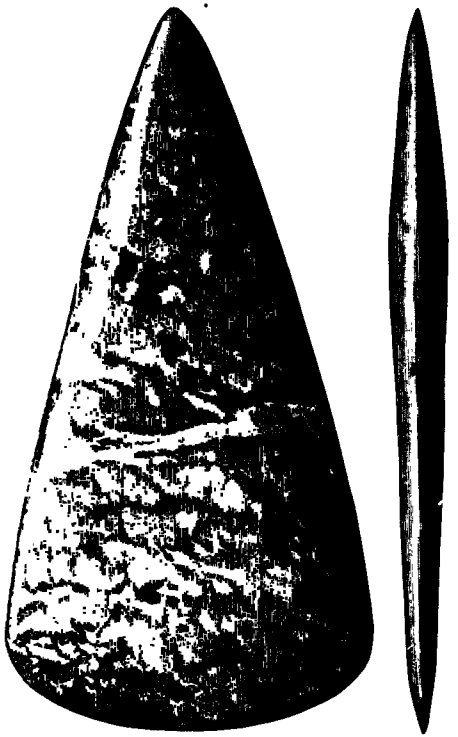


Fig. 1. Axe of Avanturine Quartz, from Cunzierton, Roxburghshire.

(3) By John Lang, 2 Salisbury Road.

Stone Ball and Circular Stone with a concavity, used for grinding seeds by the natives, from Albury, New South Wales.

(4) By Senor Ruso, per Arturo Lengo, Almeria, Spain, through John Bruce, F.S.A. Scot.

Tribulum or Threshing-Sledge, with teeth of stone and of iron, from

Alcantarilla, Province of Murcia, Spain. This instrument (fig. 2) is of great interest taken in connection with other two of the same kind from Cavalla in European Turkey, presented in 1904 by Mr Ludovic M'Lellan Mann, and described and figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxviii. p. 506. The Spanish example is of smaller size and more roughly finished than the others, but it differs from them in the important particular that the "teeth" with which the under side is studded are, in the anterior, posterior and side rows, made of iron, the middle part of the rows being of flint or quartzite, whereas in the case of the Turkish specimens the whole of the "teeth" are of flint or quartzose stones. This survival of



Fig. 2. Threshing Sledge from Alcantarilla, Spain.

the use of chipped flints to modern times in Europe is an interesting illustration of the past in the present, which has not received the attention it deserves from those who study archaic customs and their survivals. Mr Mann, in the paper above referred to, has given a very full description of the tribulum and its functions in connection with the grain and straw brought from the harvest-field and laid on the threshing-floor. He has also discussed the archæological relations, and the technical construction of the tribulum, and the manufacture and renewal of its flint-flake teeth, showing that, contrary to the opinion of some writers on prehistoric archæology, these modern flint flakes, which must be numerous in the agricultural soil, are finely chipped by a secondary

process which he witnessed in operation. He also mentions that in some parts of Turkey the threshing-sledge is armed with teeth of iron instead of flint or stone, the iron being used in the shape of nails driven in and turned over, a less successful method than the one exhibited in the Spanish example from Alcantarilla, in which the iron teeth are blades of wrought iron. It measures 3 feet 6 inches in length by 15½ inches in breadth, the front being rounded off from side to side, and also rounded upwards with a considerable slope to the front. The under side is armed by 38 knife-shaped blades of iron disposed in rows at the front, down the sides, and at the back, with 14 rows of stone teeth in the centre, these rows numbering 10 and 9 alternately. The groups of knife-like blades of iron in front are disposed in 3 rows, the first row consisting of 3, the second of 7, and the third of 7, but so disposed that the hinder half of those in each row in front comes in between the front half of those in the row behind it. A single row of 3 blades goes down each margin on the outer side of the group of stone teeth, and a row of 13 blades across the hinder end of the sledge completes the armature. Of the 133 stone teeth the majority appear to be of quartz or quartzite, a few being of a light-coloured flint and some of a darkish greenstone. They are arranged in rows of 10 or 11, alternating with rows of 9, so that those of the shorter row come in line with the middle of the gap between those of the longer. The upper part of the sledge is strengthened by two transverse cross-bars firmly riveted on, one near the rear and the other near the front. In the front part, which is strengthened by a piece riveted on to the upper side, there is an iron staple, through which passes an iron draw-bar ending in a hook, the other end being fastened to the forward transverse bar, to which the traction rope or harness was affixed. Mr John Bruce communicates the further information that "the Spanish name for the implement is 'trillo,' the full name being 'Trillo de Piedras de Lumbre' (Harrow of Fire Stones). This particular implement was used up till about eight years ago. It is not at all common at present, and there are very few left in the country. What are being used now are either made entirely of iron or with wooden

rollers fitted with steel pikes or knives. The trillo in question came from Alcantarilla, in the Province of Murcia."

The following purchases, acquired by the Purchase Committee during the session 30th November 1907 to 11th May 1908, were exhibited:—

Flat Axe of bronze, 6 inches in length by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, found at The Lee, Innerleithen.

Stone Cup, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth, having a squarish, perforated handle at one side, and a slight groove round the rim on the outside, found at Old Scone, Perthshire.

Polished Axe of brownish basaltic stone, measuring $6\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth across the cutting face, by $1\frac{3}{16}$ in greatest thickness, of peculiar form, the body of the axe slightly oval in the cross-section, with broad, flattened sides, straight and almost parallel from butt to where they merge into the cutting edge, which is almost semicircular, said to have been found sixty years ago, or thereby, near Blairgowrie.

Polished and perforated Stone Hammer of indurated clay-slate, slightly oval in the cross-section and the ends slightly rounded, measuring almost 4 inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth and 2 inches in thickness, the shaft hole nearly in the middle of the length of the implement and $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches in diameter, bored straight through, found near Birsay, Orkney.

Perforated Stone Hammer of reddish sandstone, oval in the cross-section and measuring $4\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in breadth, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in thickness, the shaft-hole nearly in the middle of the length and slightly wider at both orifices than in the middle, found at Forgandenny, Perthshire.

Whorl of reddish sandstone, plain, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter.

Polished Axe of quartzose stone, slightly oval in the cross-section, measuring $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in breadth and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches in thickness, the sides roughened for hafting, found in making a road near Broadford, Skye.

Cup of steatite, shallow and saucer-like, measuring $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches and less than an inch in depth, found in making a road near Broadford, Skye.

Brooch of brass, circular, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, the flattened band of which it is made $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width, plain, the pin $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found in an old ruin at Balishare, North Uist.

Whorl of greyish stone, dome-shaped on upper side, flat on lower side, measuring $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in thickness, the spindle-hole $\frac{9}{16}$ inch wide, from Balishare, North Uist.

Small Arrow-head of flint, and worked flakes from Tannadice, Forfarshire.

Hanging Candle-holder of wrought iron, measuring, when extended, 3 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a scolloped tray $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, in the centre of which is the socket for the candle.

Porter's Badge of pewter, with Edinburgh Arms and "Town Porter, No. 888."

Papal Seal of lead, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, and having on reverse the Adoration of the Magi, found in digging the foundations of a house at Warrender Park.

Celtic Illuminative Art in the Gospel Books of Durrow, Lindisfarne, and Kells. By Rev. Stanford F. H. Robinson. 4to. Dublin, 1908.

Musée Ostéologique, Étude de la faune quaternaire, Ostéométrie des mammifères, par Edmond Hue. 8vo. Paris, 1907.

Neue Untersuchungen über die römische Bronzeindustrie von Capua und von nieder Germanien von Heinrich Willers. 4to. Hanover, 1907.

L'art celtique avant et après Columban, par Charles Roessler. 4to. Paris, 1908.

Manuel d'Archéologie préhistorique, celtique et gallo-romaine, par Joseph Dechelette. Vol. i. 8vo. Paris, 1908.

Index of Archæological Papers, 1665–1890. Compiled by George Laurence Gomme. 8vo. London, 1907.

Ancient Britain and the Invasions of Julius Cæsar. By T. Rice Holmes. 8vo. London, 1908.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

NOTICES—(1) OF A POTTERY CHURN FROM THE ISLAND OF COLL, WITH REMARKS ON HEBRIDEAN POTTERY; AND (2) OF A WORKSHOP FOR FLINT IMPLEMENTS IN WIGTOWNSHIRE. By LUDOVIC M'LELLAN MANN, F.S.A. Scot.

The hand-made pottery vessel of the Hebrides was used for most domestic purposes, but its employment as a churn has scarcely ever been referred to.

I believe there are only two pottery churns surviving. One of the



Fig. 1. Group of Craggans and Churn.

examples I have lost trace of in recent years; the other, a specimen from the remote hamlet of Bousd, Island of Coll, is shown in the group of Hebridean craggans in fig. 1. It is the largest vessel in the group, measuring 14 inches in height by 13 in greatest diameter. The churn was an ordinary "craggan," with a single, carefully made perforation, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, in the side of the vessel, 3 or 4 inches from the rim.

After having been partially filled with milk, a cloth was tied tightly

over the mouth of the vessel, which was then rocked backwards and forwards until the butter was made. A song often relieved the monotony of this work.

To many with whom I have discussed the matter, the purpose of the perforation was not clear. I am assured, however, by a maker of modern dairy machinery, that the perforation is necessary in a closed churn if good butter is to be made. The gases generated soon after the



Fig. 2. Decorated Craggan from Tiree.

churning begins would burst an ordinary craggan if hermetically sealed. The modern machine churn is fitted either with automatically opening plugs or with ordinary plugs, which the butter-maker takes good care to open occasionally during the churning. The perforation in the pottery churn was also, no doubt, plugged and opened occasionally.

The method of churning in closed skins which is common in the East, results in the production of an oily fluid unlike our solid butter. These skins can withstand great internal pressure.

Several ordinary "craggans" exhibited in the same group are mostly of early nineteenth century. A decorated vessel (fig. 2) is, however, much older. It was got in a shell-heap at Kilkenneth, Tiree. The top of the rim and the walls have rows of little circular markings, produced by pressing the cut end of a hollow reed into the clay before firing. Similar pottery, fragmentary, I got in Coll.



Fig. 3. Large clay Vessel from Tiree.

Of an earlier period still is a tall, handsome, cylindrical vessel (fig. 3) which I dug up at Balavullin Sands, Tiree. Near the same place were other similar vessels in fragments. Broken bones of the lower animals were closely associated with some of the fragments.

From many sites in Coll and Tiree I have obtained fragments of the familiar thin-walled, reddish ware. It seems in the islands to be

associated with domestic and not with sepulchral sites. It is nearly always found with relics of an early period, such as worked flints. The decoration is often very carefully done, and many fragments with different patterns are exhibited.

(2) A FLINT WORKSHOP AT CULMORE, WIGTOWNSHIRE.

On a slight ridge in a large field at Culmore, Wigtownshire, it was observed during farming work that in one part many flint chippings turned up. Careful search resulted in the recovery, over a space of a few square yards, of over 636 chippings and cores of flint. The flint-workers had fires, as some of the flints were fire-injured. Ten unbroken flint nodules were found, evidently brought in to be manipulated. Four hammer-stones of quartz and quartzite and a rubbing stone of red sandstone were also discovered. These are now shown, with specimens of the soil from the centre of the place containing minute flakings of flint. No structural features and no pottery, jet, bone, or horn fragments were noticed.

The most important objects got were flint implements, of which there are about eighty good specimens.

About thirty other pieces were probably used as implements, but the secondary working is slight.

As has been noticed in other instances, a few—but a very few—of the flint implements bear traces of having been trimmed at different times.

Some pieces, often heavily patinated, and probably older than the period of the occupation of this site, have been picked up, brought into the settlement, and retrimmed. The reworked portions are less thickly patinated than any other worked portion of the surface of the flint.

Among the implements are saws, borers, knives, arrow-points, and many kinds of scrapers.

II.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF A CINERARY URN AT GAULDRY, FIFESHIRE. By ALEXANDER HUTCHESON, F.S.A. Scot., Broughty Ferry.

On 11th February last a fine cinerary urn was uncovered by the plough in a field on the farm of Balgove, close to the west of the village of Gauldry, the property of Mrs Anstruther Duncan of Naughton. I heard of the discovery a day or two afterwards, but could not manage to visit the place until 20th February, when I did so along with Rev. Dr Campbell, Balmerino. I found the urn had been, unfortunately, much broken, the plough having removed the base as it stood inverted in the ground, and no part of this portion has been recovered.

The urn has been of large dimensions, and it is possible to give all these with accuracy except the height. It is tall and graceful, of overhanging rim, neck and body form. It measured 14 inches across the lip and 16 at the lower part of the neck, whence it, curving, tapered to about 6 inches at the base, and could not have been less than 20 inches in height and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to an inch in thickness. The rim, which is 3 inches high, is divided into a series of rectangular panels, the field of each being crossed by groups of right lines produced as if by the impress of a twisted cord, and arranged vertically and horizontally alternately. Below this, on the neck, is a succession of chevron-like triangles, crossed like the panels in the rim by a like series of right lines of similar impress, but in this case wholly horizontal, and plain between.

The lower part of the urn is perfectly plain. From its broken condition, a photographic representation would have been ineffective, but for the information of the reader, I may be permitted to refer to the illustrations to the Hon. John Abercromby's paper in the last volume of the *Proceedings*, taking No. 13 for the form of the urn, although the

Gauldry example is of more graceful outline than that. The markings on the overhanging rim are similar to those on No. 13, while the type of ornament on the neck will be found on the rim of No. 43, but without the vertical lines between the chevrons.

The urn was said to have been inverted over a quantity of bones, and on visiting the site this was abundantly evident, many small pieces of calcined bones being visible amongst the earth. I should have liked to put the earth through a riddle, but none was available. Mrs Anstruther Duncan being at the time from home, no further search could be made, but information of the discovery having been made to her, she has most obligingly signified her desire that further search be made on the site, and it is to be hoped that when the crop is off the ground this may be accomplished, as it seems probable other urns may be met with. The urn has been deposited in the Duncan Hall, Gauldry.

I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr Thomas Barrie, schoolmaster, Gauldry, who kindly accompanied us to the field and pointed out the site and furnished particulars of the discovery.

III.

NOTICE OF THE EXAMINATION OF A CAIRN AND INTERMENTS OF THE EARLY IRON AGE AT THE BLACK ROCKS, GULLANE, HADDINGTONSHIRE, ON 14TH MARCH 1908. By EDWARD EWART, M.D., GULLANE, AND ALEX. O. CURLE, SECRETARY.

An imaginary line following the direction of the west wall of Muirfield golf-course northwards would reach the seashore at a spot known as the Black Rocks. It is a desolate region of ranges of sand-hills alternating with hollows swept out by the prevailing westerly winds. A high ridge of sand running landward affords a situation for a tall mast or beacon which indicates the eastern extremity of a measured mile for the use of steamers doing their steam trials in the adjacent waters. To the north-east of this ridge lies a hollow more expansive than its neighbours, from whose surface in recent years the sand has been blown away, leaving exposed several large cairns, of which that under description was one.

Its position lay near the base of the sand ridge 63½ yards or so above high-water mark, and about 34 yards below the line of the 20-foot beach. Composed of large black whinstone boulders gathered from the shore, many of them in weight as much as a man could lift, it lay with its longest axis north and south and formed in outline an irregular oval. Its extreme length and breadth were 20 feet and 13 feet respectively, and at its apex it attained a height of about 4 feet 6 inches, falling gradually away towards either extremity. The large boulders forming its foundation were regularly laid in transverse lines, and had sunk deep in the surface of red tenacious loam on which they had been placed (fig. 1 shows the cairn denuded of sand and before excavation). The removal of one or two stones from the top brought to light a collection of human bones enveloped in a newspaper, while a number of others lay immediately adjacent. These bones were in a condition similar to the others in the cairn, and were undoubtedly from an ancient interment

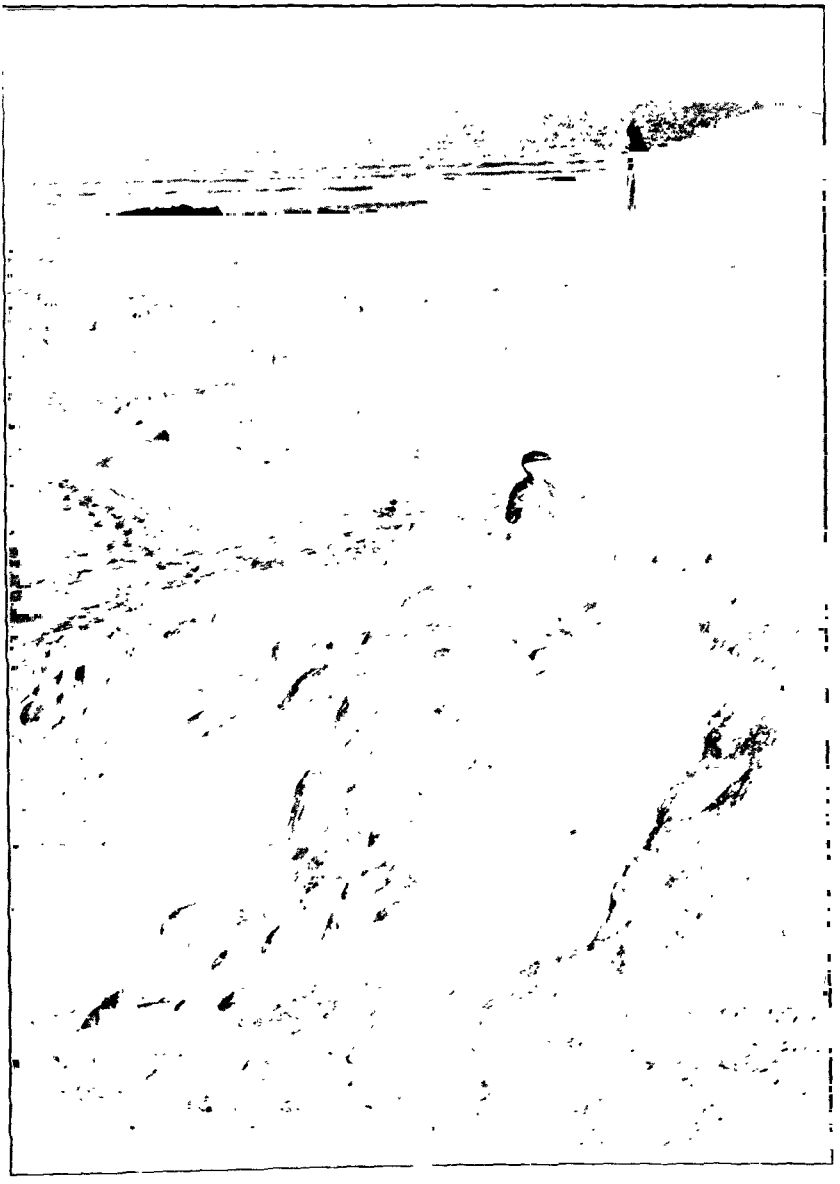


Fig. 1. View of the Cairn.

recently disturbed. At a slightly deeper level to the northward, and separated from the last by small stones, were disclosed the remains of another skeleton. It lay east and west on the right side, facing north, in a contracted position, and with the skull closely confined between two large boulders. One hand lay under the head and the other under the pelvis. The body had apparently been covered with soil, and the presence of sand thickly intermingled with comminuted shells was observed about it. The skull, though recovered complete, subsequently fell to pieces. There was no sign of a cist, though a flat stone set on edge stood immediately to the east of the spot where the skull lay. An area sufficient for the interment appeared to have been left in building the cairn or afterwards prepared by the removal of boulders. Slightly to the

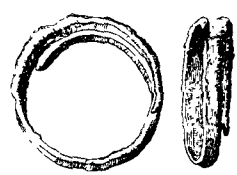


Fig. 2. Spiral Ring of bronze. (½.)

north-west, and partially underneath the second interment, lay the remains of a third skeleton. The skull, which was broken, lay on its side, and the bones around it had been much disarranged. Still further to the north of the last, and on the same level, the remains of a fourth skeleton came to light. The skull lay in a vertical position, with some bones of a hand directly in front, while behind lay several vertebræ and the shoulder blades. Immediately to the south was a large flat stone, and between it and the bones was found a small spiral ring of bronze very much decayed and broken (fig. 2). Slightly to the westward of the third skeleton, but at a lower level and on the natural surface, in a much disturbed condition, lay the remains of a fifth skeleton. Here also were apparent the shells and sand previously observed. At 11 feet from the southern extremity of the cairn, and slightly to the east of the centre, lying on the natural surface, which had not been disturbed, and sur-

rounded by large boulders, a sixth skeleton was discovered. In the neighbourhood of the skull, which was in perfect preservation, the presence of the coarse sand and broken shells was again noted, while the



Fig. 3. Showing Skull and part of Skeleton in position.

rest of the body appeared to have been covered with soil. There was no indication of a built cist. The skeleton lay in a contracted position, with the legs drawn up, on its right side, and facing north. The left hand covered the left cheek, and the right lay in front of the breast (fig. 3 shows the skeleton in position). Beneath the skeleton was found the

iron knife-dagger (fig. 4), which was very fragile and was unfortunately broken. It is dirk-shaped, tapering to a point, and has one sharpened edge with the back apparently straight. The length over all, including a tang of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches or thereby, is 7 inches. The breadth of the blade is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch. The tang, which is quadrangular in section, showed on the corrosion which covered it a distinct impress of the wood into which it had been inserted. The only other object found was a disc or whorl of sandstone $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, with a perforation in the centre of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, bored from both sides, and slightly wider on one side than on the other. It was picked up



Fig. 4. Knife-dagger of iron.

near the base of the cairn to the south of the sixth interment, with which it did not appear to have been associated.

Seaward of the cairn, and about $51\frac{1}{2}$ yards above high-water mark, are observable the remains of a low wall of medium-sized black boulders. It extends apparently for a distance of about 65 yards, curving slightly landwards. The base of the wall rests on the natural surface of red loam. A short distance to seaward of this wall lies a large cairn composed of medium-sized boulders. It is somewhat oval in form, and its longest axis points more towards the east than that of the cairn excavated.

Passing round the end of the ridge of sand on the west of the excavated cairn, one enters a gully running in a south-easterly direction. About 50 or 60 yards above high-water mark, at the seaward end of the

gully, are three cairns of the type similar to that excavated, one about the same size and the other two somewhat smaller. The upper part of the larger cairn was destroyed by the crowd on the day following the excavation of the cairn previously described. It is said that the remains of five skeletons were found in it. The lower portion of the cairn is believed not to have been disturbed. The two smaller cairns were probably interfered with only at the surface. Throughout the gully and below the line of the 20-foot beach which is here 181 yards distant from high-water mark, are to be counted as many as forty other small round cairns, many of them lying so closely together as to impinge on one another. The greater number of these cairns were likewise opened by the crowd, who found at a shallow depth bones and skulls of which a quantity have been recovered. They were all single burials. It is stated where observed that the skeletons lay east and west on the left side, facing southward. The diameter of these cairns appears to have varied from about 4 feet 6 inches to 7 feet 6 inches. As seen before they were destroyed, a depression in the centre suggested that some of them had been previously examined. It is said that most of the bodies were in a contracted position, but also that some were more or less extended. Only in one of these cairns does a cist appear to have been found. It was in a small heap of stones with an angular flat block of sandstone on the top. This was removed, and sand excavated for the depth of 1 foot, when another block of water-worn sandstone, broken at one end and rectangular at the other, was reached. It was 3 feet in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth. A subsequent examination showed that other slabs forming the sides and ends of the cist were apparently in position, and that it contained a skeleton lying on its left side, with the head towards the east, and facing southwards.

It is greatly to be regretted that, roused to excitement by the first excavation, a mob should, on the following day, have applied their ill-directed energy to the exploration of these cairns. It is believed that a considerable number of skeletons were disinterred; and though many

of the bones have been recovered and examined, much valuable information has been lost.

A similar group of cairns near Gullaneness was noted by Dr Jas. T. Richardson and Mr J. S. Richardson, North Berwick, some years ago, and duly reported in the *Proceedings* of the Society, vol. xxxvi. p. 654. Many of these cairns on excavation were found to contain cists, and one of circular form, containing a large oval cist, is particularly described. The presence in this cist of the coarse sand and comminuted shell, as found in the burials at the Black Rocks, is also noted. There was in it an entire absence of relics either metal or fictile. With reference to the other "cists," it is stated that, although they "were carefully searched no relics of any kind were met with beyond the broken pottery and an oval implement of sandstone." As the only pottery previously mentioned was apparently found on the surface, the inference from the statement quoted, that it was found in the cists, is probably not intended.

It is a pleasure to learn that a careful archæological survey of this portion of the coast is in course of being carried out by Mr James S. Richardson, wherein all these cairns are being carefully noted. A copy of this survey will, it is understood, be duly presented to the Society.

Our thanks are due to Mr Hamilton, Gullane, for drawing attention to the cairn, and for the photographs of it which illustrate this paper; also to Mr Henry Borthwick of Borthwick Castle for assistance in the work of excavation. To Professor D. J. Cunningham and Dr Waterston, we are indebted for the valuable reports on the bones which follow. Professor Cunningham, in a letter, says:—

"The Gullane bones were given to my senior assistant, Dr Waterston, and he has been working at them in my laboratory. I have just gone over his report with him, and have discussed with him several of the points which the specimens suggest.

"The crania throw little light on the period and race. They are well formed, and must have belonged to an intelligent people. There is little on the anatomical side which separates them from the people of the present day.

"The leg bones are interesting, but their characters will be dealt with by Dr Waterston."

Report on Prehistoric Crania and Other Human Remains from Gullane. By Dr D. Waterston.

Through the kindness of Dr Ewart and Mr Curle, the opportunity was given to me of examining the prehistoric crania and other bones which were discovered at Gullane.

The material submitted to me consisted of the following:—

(1) Human left parietal and occipital bones, articulated, and showing no features of special interest in configuration or in suture.

(2) The greater part of the cranial vault of a human skull, of insufficient size for the determination of measurements and indices. The coronal suture was obliterated, but the bones otherwise showed no special features, but in general contour resembled corresponding portions of the other crania which were more complete.

(3) The crowns of some temporary human teeth, principally molars.

(4) An adult male skull, from which the lower jaw and the nasal bones were absent, and the upper part of the squamous portion of the left temporal bone had been recently broken across.

This cranium showed traces of the clay in which it was found, and was stained a deep brown colour.

The skull was undoubtedly that of an adult male individual, and presented a well-developed, rather rounded vault, and a facial region of good proportions. The cranial sutures were complex, and were not obliterated.

Examining the individual bones, the frontal bone showed a prominent frontal curve, and the parietal eminences were distinct, the general contour of the vault being therefore rounded and uniform. The mastoid processes were short and blunted, and the occipital condyles were prominent.

The cephalic index was 76·5 and the vertical index 74·9. The other measurements and indices are appended.

In its general contour, in the prominent cheek-bones and in the deep nasal notch and receding outer margin of the orbits, this skull bears a close resemblance to the skulls described by Barnard Davis and belonging to the Bronze Age. This resemblance is not found, however, in the cephalic index, which is that of a mesaticephalic individual. From the size of the skull one would conclude that it belonged to an individual of rather small stature.

(5) This was a female skull found embedded in sand, of which the lower jaw and the right maxilla were absent

A prominent character of the skull was the persistence of the metopic suture, which was open from end to end, although the skull was that of an adult. Both of the squamous temporal bones showed a recent fracture similar to that found on one side of the former skull.

The skull was of a light and delicate pattern, with slight muscular impressions, and to the eye appeared to be longer and less rounded in outline than the former specimen.

The cephalic index was 72·3 and the vertical index 71·7, both of which are smaller than the corresponding indices in the former skull. These differences would not be inconsistent with the theory advanced from other reasons, that the individuals may have belonged to different periods.

The incisor and canine teeth were worn flat, and were on the same level as the crowns of the molars, which were also worn flat, showing the condition which is found in the teeth of those individuals who have required to grind food with care, and who have been supposed to have lived upon raw or half-cooked grain, and such-like gritty substances.

(6) This specimen consisted of the cranial part of the skull of an adult, and was of considerable interest, since it showed practically a complete obliteration of the coronal, sagittal, and lambdoidal sutures, and a considerable degree of elongation, so that the skull showed a sub-scaphocephalic appearance. The cephalic index was 67·3 and the vertical index 64·9.

The texture of the bone over the vault was considerably roughened. Owing to this slight degree of cranial deformity, it is not possible to discuss it from the racial point of view.

The crania were too fragile to permit of the estimation of the cranial capacity, but from the external measurements and the general shape and contour of the skulls, there is no reason to believe that the active capacity of any of them was less than the average capacity of the present inhabitants.

(7) A lower jaw, which is said to have been found in the same cist as the skull No. 6, but the jaw does not correspond, and must have formed a portion of another skull not examined.

The incisor canine and premolar teeth were present and one left molar tooth. The socket of the second right molar tooth had been absorbed, and the alveolar margin was smooth and rounded, suggesting that the tooth had been absent for some time.

The crowns of all the teeth which were present showed the same flattening and wearing down that was exhibited by the teeth in the skull described above. The molar was only partially worn down.

(8) A lower jaw showing general features similar to those in the former.

The limb bones, which I had the opportunity of examining, comprised an entire femur and tibia belonging to one skeleton, and the upper thirds of two other femora also of the left side.

These bones showed characteristic and distinctive features by which they were readily distinguishable from similar bones of recent races of man in Scotland.

The femur showed the following characters:—

The posterior part of the head was somewhat eroded. The neck of the bone was of moderate length, and the anterior intertrochanteric line was indistinct.

The shaft of the bone showed considerable antero-posterior curvature, and it was flattened from before backwards in its upper third. A strong ridge ran from the lower and back part of the neck to the lesser trochanter, and the great trochanter was not of great size. Below the great trochanter was a strong gluteal ridge, and on the outer side of this ridge was a vertical hollow almost 50 mills. in length, limited externally by a strong ridge in its middle part. The inner border of the bone at this level was thinned out, and the bone presented a strong degree of the condition known as platymery—a character frequently seen in prehistoric bones.

The external condyle was somewhat eroded, and the transverse width of the lower end of the bone was 79 mills.

Above the back part of the internal condyle a small articular facet for the

tibia was found, such as occurs in races who habitually adopt the squatting attitude.

The maximum length of the bone was 445 mills., and the oblique length 444 mills. The maximum diameter of the head measured 47 mills.

The diameters of the shaft were as follows:—In the upper third, transverse width was 37 and the antero-posterior 23 mills.

At the centre of the shaft the transverse width was 28 and the antero-posterior width 27, while at the junction of the middle and lower thirds the measurements were 30 and 30 mills. respectively.

Tibia.—The maximum length of the tibia was 382 mills., while without the spine and the malleolus it measured 365 mills.

The head of the bone was somewhat retroverted, but the upper articular surface was horizontal.

The diameters of the shaft were as follows:—At the junction of the upper and middle thirds the transverse width was 25 and the antero-posterior 40 mills, and in the centre of the shaft the figures were 24 and 36 respectively.

On the anterior surface of the lower end of the bone there was an oval articular area for contact with the neck of the astragalus, in positions of extreme flexion of the ankle joint. This is the lower squatting facet, and its origin is similar to that found on the back of the lower end of the femur.

The other portions of femora and also the upper end of a humerus of right side were not sufficiently large to permit of detailed examination.

Stature.—Estimating the stature from the length of the femur and tibia, the result shows that the individual to whom they belonged was of about 5 feet 3 inches in height.

Topinard's method gives the stature as 1·66 metres, Humphrey's as 1·61, and Rollet's as 1·62, while from the combined length of the femur and tibia the result works out as 1·67 metres.

IV.

ON THE OGHAM INSCRIPTIONS OF THE LUNNASTING AND GOLSPIE STONES. By WILLIAM BANNERMAN, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.Scot.

1. The Ogamic Inscription of the Lunnasting Stone.

To anyone desirous of entering upon the investigation of the Scottish ogamic inscriptions, the stone of Lunnasting offers one decided advantage as a starting-point. Its inscription is complete; it is also clearly decipherable. Its difficulties are therefore of a purely intrinsic nature, and are connected, first, with its transliteration, and, secondly, with the interpretation of its meaning.

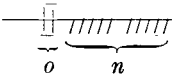
There were many different ways of writing ogams; or, one may say, many different codes of the ogamic cipher, all, however, agreeing in their essential features. The Scottish monuments furnish examples of several codes, and these used in such a promiscuous manner that frequently the same letter is represented in different forms within the limits of a single inscription.

In one code much followed in Scotland, each group of scores was written twice to represent a single letter,[1] and the practice of transliterating these double groups as two letters instead of one has given a certain repellent grotesqueness to the results arrived at, and, in the writer's opinion, has done not a little to retard their study.

In the attempt to read any ogamic inscription, one is at once faced by the question, which is the beginning and which the end, which is the upper and which the lower side of the cipher? There was no uniform usage among the inscription writers. The test lies in the result, and the right way of reading is that by which an intelligible meaning can be arrived at.

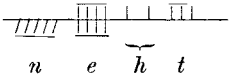
[1] Statements concerning the methods of ogam writing are founded on examination of the plates, reproduced from Irish manuscripts, that are printed in Brash's *Ogam-inscribed Monuments*; to which work the reader is referred.

Accompanying the inscription on the Lunnasting stone is a simple incised cross, and in the attempted reading here offered it is assumed that the side of the inscription nearest to the cross is the upper side, and that the reading is from right to left.



The inscription opens with two groups of five downward scores (the first group being imperfect). These may legitimately be regarded as a single letter of the double-ogam code before referred to, and as representing the letter N. The next letter is O, two scores passing through the line perpendicularly.

The inscription therefore begins with NO, one of a group of "verbal particles" employed as prefixes to certain moods and tenses of Gaelic verbs. If the inscription is Gaelic, the verbal root will be found in the scores that follow, which are :—



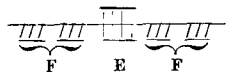
These, when read, as before, from right to left, give the word *then*.

It must, however, be taken into account that the particle *no* has the invariable property of modifying the initial consonant of a verbal root which it precedes (Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, p. 198), so that *th* represents not the primary but the "infected" form of a letter. Now "Th = D *in statu infectionis*" (Z., p. 72), so that there is full warrant for regarding the root as *den*, from which is formed the verb *den-om*, "facere."

No-then, however, is not a complete word. The particle *no* is the special sign of what are known as the secondary tenses, all of which demand an appropriate ending significant of mood, tense, number, and person.

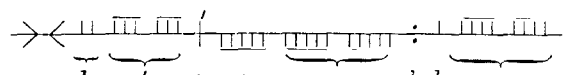
The context shows that in this particular instance the verb is in the third person singular, præterite, active ; the tense ending of which is *ad* (Z., p. 453). The only representation of this in the text of the inscription is the colon-like mark —•— • It is proposed, accordingly, to regard this as a *mark of abbreviation*—a surmise which will be justified

or condemned according as it may be found applicable or otherwise to other situations in which the same symbol appears.



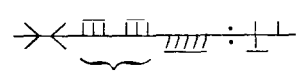
Following the predicate comes the subject FEF — a phonetic spelling of the noun *fedb*, "vidua." The word is quoted by Zeuss, pp. 46, 1049, 1050, etc. Though now obsolete in the Gaelic of Scotland, it still holds its place in Ireland, and is given in *O'Reilly's Dictionary* under the spelling of *feaḃ*, or *feaḋb*.

The combination of the consonants *db* is not a very common one, but it certainly possessed the phonetic value of the aspirated *b*, or English *v*. This much may be gathered from the names *Medb*, *Bodb*, *Fidba*, well known in Irish mythology, and familiar in English guise as *Meave*, *Bove*, *Feeva*. Instances are not lacking where the letter *f* was employed to indicate this sound, as, for example, when *far*, *farn* are written for *bar*, *barn*, "your." With these before us it seems justifiable to regard *fef* as a phonetic rendering of *fedb*, or as O'Reilly spells it, *feaḃ*.



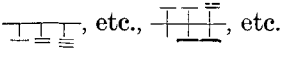
This is the longest but by no means the most difficult word in the inscription. Reduced to the ordinary writing, it resolves itself into *Ch'nnatho*, obviously the regularly formed genitive of the familiar name Kenneth, *Cinnad*. The initial consonant is aspirated; and the colon-like mark of abbreviation indicates that the reader must supply the vowel *i*, *io*, *ai*, *oi* according to his ideas of orthography.

In two other points the reading here submitted differs from that given in *The Early Christian Monuments*. What is here transliterated as *a* ⟊ is there rendered *m* ⟊; and the final letter here rendered *o* ⟊ is there rendered *e* ⟊ (probably with some reference to the diphthong ogam for *ea*).



In this word lies the chief difficulty of the inscription. The first letter is *h*. The next is a score passing perpendicularly

through the line like the vowal *a*; but it is clearly differentiated from that letter by a cross score at its lower end, so that it resembles an inverted capital T. No marking exactly resembling it seems to be known among the various codes so far as the twenty regularly formed letters are concerned. It is most nearly approached in the code represented as follows:—



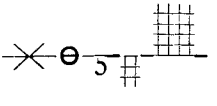
b l f *a o u*

Here the letter *b* resembles the ogam of the inscription, excepting that the upright stroke does not pass above the line. Apart from that, the situation is one where the letter *b* is inadmissible; for the preceding letter is *h*, and it must be followed by one or other of the vowel sounds.

A more promising solution lies in the consideration of what may be called the additional ogam symbols which represent the five diphthongs.

As the ancient alphabet, called the *Bobel-loth*, or *Beith-luis-nion*, ends with an enumeration of the five diphthongs, so also the ogam alphabet ends with five symbols representing them. For it is upon the *Bobel-loth* that the ogam system is founded; the number of the letters and their order are alike in both.

O'Donovan [*Irish Grammar*, p. xlviii] gives the following representation of these diphthongs, and states that they are based respectively upon the vowels *e*, *o*, *u*, *i*, and *a*.

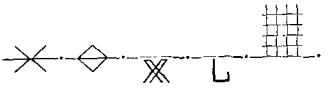


O'Brien, in his *Irish Grammar*, p. 202, writes them thus:—



ea *oi* *ui* *ia* *ao*

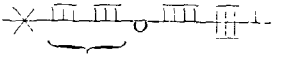
The following is one of the renderings given in Brash's *Ogam-inscribed Monuments*:—



eu *oi* *ui* *io* *ao*

In the writer's opinion the ⊤ inverted T of the Scottish monuments is a form of the *i*-diphthong, which might be represented in writing by any one of the combinations *ia, io, iu.*

Proceeding upon this assumption, we are able to effect the transliteration of the word under discussion, and to give it intelligible alphabetic shape as *h-ia'sto.* The letter *h* is, of course, a mere breathing introduced to obviate the hiatus between the two open vowels. The difficulty lies in expanding the abbreviation of which the colon-like mark is the ogamic symbol. It is a simple matter to supply the appropriate inflectional ending to a verb, or an omitted vowel of a well-known personal name; but where, as here, it is the root of the word that is abbreviated, the interpretation can hardly rise above the level of plausible conjecture. The best guess that the present writer is able to suggest would make the fully expanded word read *iadnasto*, the accusative plural of a verbal noun based on the root *fiadnaisse*, "testimony," "witness." Regarding the disappearance of the aspirated initial *f* from such words, O'Donovan writes thus (*Grammar*, p. 50):—"In ancient manuscripts the quiescent *f* is frequently omitted altogether, which often causes great obscurity. . . . This omission of the radical letter is called, in Cormac's *Glossary*, *dicned tosaig*,—*i.e.* initial decapitation, or aphæresis." A very apposite illustration may be cited from the *Book of Deer*, p. 95, where we read *n-a-iaidnaisse*, "in witness hereof."



× *f* *ui* *c* *u* *h*

The final cross indicates the end of the inscription, the last word of which is *hucuit.* This is compounded of the preposition *hua*, "from,"

"out of," and *cuit*, "a part" (Z., p. 616), and is thus the exact equivalent of the Latin phrase *ex parte*.

The inscription therefore reads:—*Nothenad fef Chinnatho h-iadnasto hucuit*, "[Has literas] fecit vidua Kennethi testificantes ex [sua] parte." "The widow of Kenneth made [these as] testimonials on her part."

Hence it appears that the stone is a simple memorial stone, probably marking the grave of the man whose name it bears. It may be presumed from his being a married man that he was a layman, not a cleric.

The language of the inscription is Gaelic, the tongue of the Dalriadic Scots. It would, however, be unsafe to attach much importance to this fact as an indication of the political allegiance of the islands whether to Dalriada or to Pictavia. At the same time it definitely fixes the date of the stone as anterior to the conquest of the Shetland islands by the Norsemen. It was in the closing years of the eighth century that the Vikings began to raid in the Western seas, and they had long been absolute masters of the Northern Islands before these were definitely annexed to the Crown of Norway by Harald Harfagri in the year 872.

The chief interest of the inscription lies, however, in the following points:—First, that it creates a presumption that the other ogamic inscriptions of Scotland are also Gaelic; second, that the inverted T ogam, —|—, represents a diphthong based on the vowel *i*; third, that the –o– ogam is a diphthong based on the vowel *u*; fourth, that the colon-like mark is not a mark dividing one word from another, but is a sign of contraction.

These are conclusions that will prove to be of service in dealing with other and perhaps more important inscriptions.

2. The Ogamic Inscription of the Golspie Stone.

In the usual form of ogamic writing the letters are distinguished by their position with reference to a single stem-line. One group is traced from the line downwards, another from the line upwards, the third crosses the line obliquely, the fourth crosses it at right angles; the fifth group consists of certain peculiar forms representing the diphthongs.

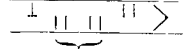
In the case of the Golspie Stone a different rule prevails. There are two parallel stem-lines, and the characters occupy the space between them. Those characters which in the more usual method would be written from the line downward, are traced from the upper line towards the centre of the intervening space; those which would be written from the line upward are similarly drawn from the lower line upward; those which would traverse the line are drawn across the space from line to line.

The manner of writing is not uniform. Some, but not all, of the consonants are represented by duplicated groups of digits which in script are properly represented by a single letter. The digits of some, but not all, of the vowels are angulated, not straight. These, however, are variations that occur in other inscriptions besides this.

The following code from Brash's *Ogam-inscribed Monuments*, pl. i., is in general agreement with the style of the Golspie inscription:—

b l f s n h d t c q m g eu oi ui io ao

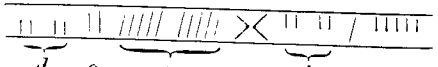


Interpreted by the use of this key, the opening word of the inscription reveals itself as .

ia d l a

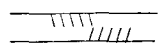
No particular difficulty presents itself here. The inverted T ogam, found also on the Lunnasting Stone and elsewhere, is assumed to represent the *i*-diphthong, to the authenticated forms of which,  and , it bears the closest resemblance. The *d*-ogam is duplicated, though it is properly represented in writing by a single letter. The word itself, *iadla*, is the nominative plural of the noun *iadol*, or *iodol*, "an idol."

The next seven letters are equally plain. They run as follows:—



d o r o l a n

None of these letters call for special remark except the second *o*. It is formed of two angulated lines with the angles towards each other. It is important to note that this is so, and that we are not dealing with an ogam of two lines intersecting like the letter X, which stands not for the vowel "o" but for the diphthong "ea."

The interpretation of *do-ro-lan* is sufficiently easy. Apart from any other reason, its grammatical form indicates that it is a verb. It is resolvable into three component parts:—(1) the prefix *do*, used in the same way as its cognate Latin form "ad"; (2) the root *lán*, "full," cognate with the Latin "plenus"; and (3) interposed between them in accordance with Old Gaelic idiom the verbal particle *ro*, the mark of the præterite tense. The verb *do-lán* I have not met with elsewhere, but its meaning cannot differ greatly from *for-lán*, which is glossed "abundavit" in Zeuss, p. 434. If, however, the verb be in agreement with the plural noun *iadla*, it should be, not *do-ro-lan*, which is the third person singular, but *do-ro-lansat*, the third person plural. This consideration is of assistance in reading the scores that follow. They are written thus: 

s a c

In *The Early Christian Monuments* these are interpreted as two groups of strokes, the first drawn from the upper line at somewhat of an inclination, the second drawn from the lower line with an opposite inclination, and in such manner that the last stroke of the first group and the first stroke of the second meet at their extremities. In this case they would represent the letters *n.q.*, a most improbable combination, being one to which the Gaelic tongue is specially averse (Zeuss, p. 52).

On the other hand it is equally probable that the two coalescing lines represent an angulated vowel-stroke like those of the preceding vowel *o*, when the reading becomes, not *n.q.* but *sac*.

The completed verb is therefore *do-ro-lansac*, whereas in strict grammar it ought to be *do-ro-lansat*. How this divergence may have

arisen, whether from some peculiarity of local dialect or from simple misspelling, can only be matter of conjecture. That it is of such moment as to quite vitiate the otherwise obvious meaning, I do not for my part believe.

The next word is one of a single letter consisting of a group of straight vowel-strokes. The diagram fig. 48c of *The Early Christian Monuments* exhibits them as six in number. The photographic illustrations, figs. 48A, 48B, clearly show five of them in an unbroken group. Just beyond these five the surface is eroded, and the appearance of a sixth line can be produced only when the figures are viewed sideways. One hesitates to believe that the appearance, such as it is, is not deceptive; for an ogam of six digits would be indeed an anomaly incapable of interpretation. The five strokes represent the vowel *i*. It is the form of the preposition *in*, *i*, "in," appropriate to the position in which it is here placed.

The noun following is fortunately easy to decipher.



t *i* *r*

First is a duplicate group of three strokes, each drawn from the lower stem-line, representing the letter *t*; then at the corner of the stone a vowel group of five strokes representing the letter *i*; and last a group of five oblique strokes representing the letter *r*. The whole is the word *tir*, the dative singular of the neuter noun *tir*, "land," governed by the preceding preposition *i*.

Of the remainder of the inscription it is impossible to speak with any approach to certainty. It has been partly destroyed by an iron clasp; it has suffered from the weather; and it had never, at its best, been cut with the same care that had been bestowed upon the opening letters. It may with good reason be surmised to stand for some form of the suffixed demonstrative adjective *isin*, or *isiu*, "this." This would agree with the markings as far as they are decipherable, while at the

same time it would conform with the idiom of the language and would complete the sense.[1]

The inscription therefore stands thus :—*Iadla dorolansac itirisin.*

In such a sentence, where the apparent subject precedes the verb instead of following it, the real subject of the verb is not the noun but a suppressed relative pronoun. For this reason the meaning is properly rendered in English :—"Idols that abounded in this land."

Surmises we have had in plenty regarding the meaning of those mysterious symbols depicted on this Golspie Stone and on many others. Here the man who traced them on the stone tells us plainly what he meant by them.

Of those same idols we read in the hymn of S. Patrick (Zeuss, p. 943) :—

For tuaith érend bai temel
Tuata adorta ídla
Ni chreitset in firdeacht
Inna trinóite fire.

"Super populum Hiberniæ fuerunt tenebræ, Gentilia adorata sunt idola, Non crediderunt veram deitatem, Trinitatis veræ."

In the same way the collect for St Moluag's day recalls that the saint preached in Scotland to a people that walked in darkness, and converted them from the worship of idols to the practice of true religion.

Notwithstanding this denunciation of idol-worship, the early missionaries had no great antipathy to the old gods of the country. They were willing to admit them on terms, as may be seen from the curious verses called the "Girdle of Saint Finnian." They are printed and annotated by Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, p. 933. In these the saint exalts

[1] *Note.*—It has been omitted to take note of a mark below the corner of the stone which resembles an ogam of one stroke drawn from the upper stem-line between the letters *t* and *i*. Its situation alone would make it doubtful whether it belonged to the inscription or was meant to be a decorative return of the beading-line round the head of the stone. As an ogam it would stand for *b*, a letter quite out of keeping with the situation. In the Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvi., p. 290, Professor Rhys expresses himself as not quite certain that this mark is a part of the legend at all.

his new-found faith and professes the utmost thankfulness for his conversion. At the same time he extols the symbols of his discarded paganism, no longer as objects of worship, but as charms powerful to preserve their wearer in health of body and soul. Five of them he specifies—the goat, sea-weed, heather, the bird, and the serpent. Of the last he writes:—"Evil is the anger of men, pleasant the allurements of women; a girdle of a serpent is my girdle; the serpent is round me so that men shall not wound me, so that women shall not bring me to perdition; it has raised me to the stars, it is about me with power."

To men of this way of thinking it would not look incongruous to carve the cross on one side of a stone and the "idols" on the other.

It is not on such considerations, however, but on the prosaic details of transliteration and grammatical analysis, that the success or failure of this attempted interpretation of the inscription falls to be judged.

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